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OF THE

CONDUCT

IN THE

POWERS & EUROPE

1870-1871

GENERAL WAR:

including a complete Account of the

Military and Naval Operations

FROM THE

Commencement of the Siege of Fort Mifflin

to the Surrender of the City of Paris

to the Evacuation of the French Army from the

Frontiers of the Republic

to the Peace of Versailles

by the Hon. Sir James Spenser St. John

of the House of Commons

BY CHARLES D. SMITH

IN FOUR VOLUMES

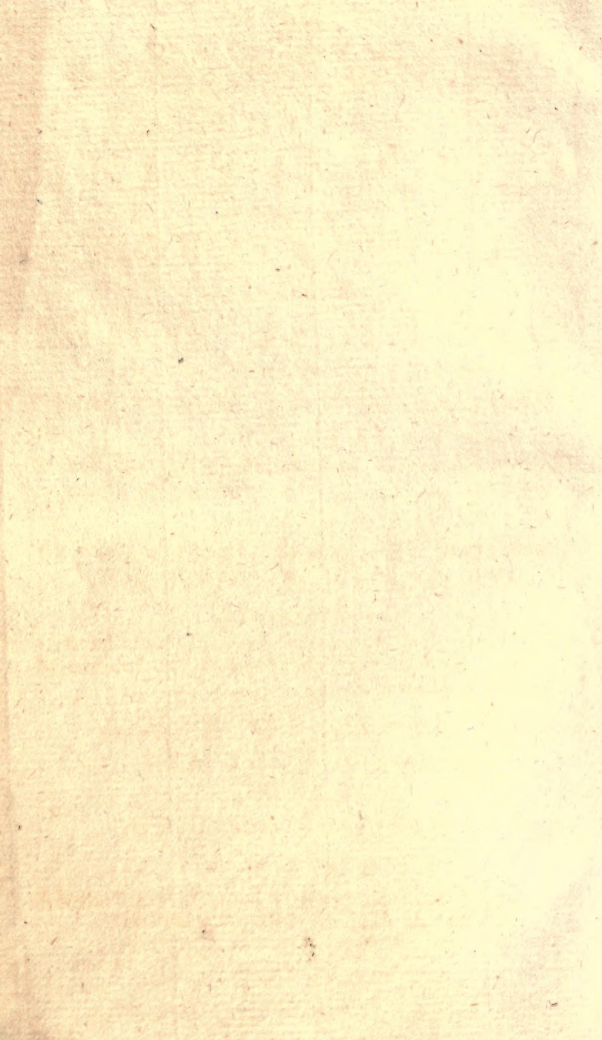
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THE SIEGE OF PARIS

1870-1871

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AN
Impartial Representation
OF THE
CONDUCT
Of the SEVERAL
POWERS of EUROPE,
Engaged in the LATE
GENERAL WAR:

Including a particular ACCOUNT of all the
MILITARY and NAVAL OPERATIONS;
FROM THE
Commencement of Hostilities between the Crowns
of GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN, in 1739;
TO THE
Conclusion of the GENERAL TREATY of PACIFI-
CATION at AIX LA CHAPELLE, in 1748.

To which are added,

LETTERS between MONSIEUR VOLTAIRE and the Au-
THOR, relative to this Work, and to the SUBJECT of
HISTORY in GENERAL.

By RICHARD ROLT.
IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. III.

The SECOND EDITION.

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TO HIS GRACE

CHARLES

DUKE of MARLBOROUGH.

MY LORD,



THE silvan inhabitants,
shunning the rude incle-
mency of the skies, seek,
and find, a friendly shel-
ter beneath the umbrageous honours
of some lofty and extensive oak : so
the juvenile author ambitiously ap-
proaches an exalted patron, under
whose eminent quality he may ob-
tain a favourable protection, from
the reproaches of the too sarcasti-
cally censuring part of mankind.
But, my Lord, let not this dedica-

tion be imputed either to the presumptuous vanity of a young writer, or the more bold and indecent licence of a modern panegyrist: let it rather be interpreted, such as it really is intended, a testimonial of the highest sense of your Grace's goodness, and the profoundest respect for your illustrious family.

IF virtue is dignified by birth; or if an ennobled parentage reflects back the unfullied splendours, streaming from the luminary fountain of honour; these are no where more conspicuously eminent than in your Grace. While the blood of a Marlborough glows in the heart of a Sunderland, what great, what generous, actions, may not an admiring world justly expect, from a descendant of such noble progenitors? and how amply gratified might have been their highest expectations, had that deference, and respect, been paid to your Grace, at a time, and in a place,

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place, when, and where, it was so justly, so necessarily due? Your Grace, animated with an heroic ardour, and zealous for the honour of your country, set a bright example for the British nobility to follow the royal standard in the field; there to confirm themselves meritorious of their dignity; and to atchieve other victories, that might perpetuate their fame, in succeeding annals, equal to the conquerors of Cressy, Agincourt, or Ramillies: Your Grace attended the British ensigns from the Maese to the Rhine, from the Rhine to the Maine, and from the Maine to the Moselle; you traversed those territories where every city, every town, where almost every field, bears a lasting memorial of the actions of your glorious grand-father; when the scattered hosts of France fled, appalled and trembling, before the whirlwind-fury of his all-subduing arm: the appearance of your Grace renewed the former terrors of the

French; they dreaded the thoughts of another Marlborough; and they expected to find, in your Grace, the revival of that spirit, and the exertion of that hereditary courage, which eclipsed, and had like to have totally extinguished, the potency, and pride, of the House of Bourbon, and the line of Hugh Capet: but these fears were unhappily prevented, by an insolence which justly excited the resentment of every British officer; an insolence that deprived the army of their second Marlborough, and suppressed the tide of glory then swelling in the veins of the most ennobled youths of Britain: while the flower of the French nobility were redeeming the honour of their country; and adorning their regal lillies with laurels. But since your Grace would naturally be offended at an enumeration of your virtues, such as are equally glorious, and ornamental, to the human nature; and such as should not be aspersed,
with

with the least resemblance of flattery, in the present age, nor give any suspicion of their veracity to the future; permit me the liberty of snatching, from the obloquy of envy, a tributary respect, so indisputably due, to the characters, and memory, of the late immortal Duke of Marlborough, and, his noble friend, the ever-memorable Sidney Lord Godolphin.

THE Romans, in their most happy and flourishing state, made a freedom of enquiry into the characters of the most eminent members of their republic, a necessary part of their constitution; and when a Scipio, or a Sylla, bared their bosoms to the populace, for their elevation into the consular dignity, the more their characters were scrutinized, the more they were blanced to the impartial eye: but such infamous and flagitious men as Clodius, or Curio, had just cause to dread an examination

tion into their characters, being themselves too conscious of their own unworthiness. The office of censor, in Rome, was both a commendable and useful institution: it put the senators on their guard, and was a great check to iniquity among the patricians: but had the private, as well as public characters, of the late Duke of Marlborough and the Earl of Godolphin, been subjected to the fullest inquisition of a Roman censor; such an examination would more deeply have rooted them in the esteem, and approbation, of their fellow subjects: the hero would have disdained any cloudy apologies, he would have shone in the lustre of a conqueror without diminution; for even the examination, which envy and malice drew upon him, increased the brightness of that reputation which his enemies strove to blast; though as ineffectual as the labour of the fool, who attempted, with his breath, to make the idle experi-
ment

ment of cooling the sun in its meridian glory : while the Earl of Godolphin descended to the grave with a name fair as the unspotted ermine, after a long administration, and at the head of the British treasury. Such a subject would bear a voluminous expostulation ; because to praise the good, the great, and the worthy, is a pleasing exercise for the fancy, and a grateful office to justice : but, for fear of incurring the displeasure of your Grace, the Author confines himself from expatiating on so agreeable a theme ; hoping, if any thing can atone for this liberty, that, by avoiding the common vice of dedications, he may approve himself,

M Y L O R D,

Your Grace's most respectful

and obedient servant,

R. R O L T.



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INTRODUCTION

TO THE

FRENCH WAR.

MBITION is the greatest plague with which heaven, in all its anger, can fire the hearts of vindictive princes, as its own instruments, to shower down a punishment upon a race of impious and irreverential mortals. How pernicious has this fatal passion, so predominant at the court of France since the commencement of the war in Germany, been to a large part of the human species? and what additional ravages, and scenes of havoc, did even their discomfiture still seem to prognosticate, by embroiling all the European continent, in a confederacy tending to their general subversion, first, by the depression of one another, to be finally pushed into the arms of destruction, and a servile dependence on the throne of France? who, in the mean time, could only promise Great Britain, what Polyphemus did to Ulysses, "To be the last
"devoured."

INTRODUCTION

THE French monarchy, when governed by Lewis XIV. was so formidable, as justly to awaken the fears of all the European powers ; that prince, without any respect to justice, having by fraud and force, endeavoured to subject them to an arbitrary and universal monarchy. In prosecution of this design, he neglected none of those means, how indirect soever, which his ambition, or avarice, could suggest to him : the faith of treaties among all princes, especially christian princes, ever held most inviolable, had never been able to restrain him, nor the most solemn oaths to bind him, when any occasion presented itself for extending the limits of his kingdom ; or opposing those whom his interest inclined him to qualify by the name of his enemies : witness his haughty and groundless declaration of war against the States General of the United Provinces, in the year 1672, in which he assigned no other reason for disturbing the profound peace which all Europe enjoyed, at that period, but his own glory, and his resolution to punish the Dutch, for some imaginary slights and disrespectts, which he would have the world been credulous enough to believe they had put upon him : whereas the true occasion of that war was nothing else, but a formed design, laid down and agreed upon by that monarch, and his accomplices, for the subversion of the liberties of Europe, for abolishing the commonwealth of Holland, as being too dangerous an example of liberty to the subjects of the neighbouring princes. The zeal for the catholic religion, which was pretended by him in this and the following wars, was afterwards sufficiently apparent to the world, to be no other than a cloak for his unmeasurable ambition ; for, at the same time, when the prosecution grew hottest

hottest against the protestants of France, letters were intercepted and published from him to Count Tekeli, to give him the greatest encouragement, and promise him the utmost assistance in the war, which, in conjunction with the Turks, he then managed against the first and greatest of all the Roman-catholic princes. Witness also the many open infractions of the treaties both of Aix la Chapelle and Nimeguen, upon the most frivolous pretensions imaginable; of which the most usual was that of dependencies; an invention calculated on purpose to serve for a pretext of rupture with all his neighbours, unless they chose rather to satisfy his endless demands, by abandoning one place after another to his insatiable appetite of empire; and for maintaining whereof, the two chambers of Metz and Brisac were erected, to find and forge titles, and to invent equivocal constructions for eluding the plain meaning of treaties, concluded, and sworn with the greatest solemnity; than which nothing can be more sacred among mankind. The whole series of the actions of Lewis XIV. for many years, had been so ordered, as if it was his intention, not only to render his own people extremely miserable, by intolerable imposition of taxes, to be employed in maintaining an incredible number of soldiers, for the instruments of his cruelty, upon such of them as refused, in all things, an absolute conformity to his violent and unjust commands; but likewise to keep all the neighbouring princes in perpetual alarm, and expence, for the maintaining of armies and fleets, that they might be in a posture to defend themselves against the invader of their common safety and liberties. Examples of this sort might be innumerable: but his invasion of

INTRODUCTION

Flanders and Holland, after the truce of 1684, and the outrages committed upon the Empire by attacking the fort of Philipsberg, without any declaration of war, at the same time that his Imperial majesty was employing all his forces against the common enemy of the christian faith; and the wasting the Palatinate with fire and sword, and murdering an infinite number of innocent persons, for no other reason, as himself publicly declared, but because he thought the Elector Palatine faithful to the interest of the Empire, and an obstacle to the compassing of his ambitious designs; are sufficient instances of this. As if the violating of treaties, and ravaging the countries of his neighbouring states, were not sufficient means of advancing his exorbitant power and greatness; he constantly had recourse to the vilest and meanest acts, for the ruin of those whom he had taken upon him to subdue to his will and power; insinuating himself by his emissaries, under the sacred name and character of public ministers, into those who were intrusted in the government of kingdoms and states, suborning them by gifts and pensions, to the selling their masters, and betraying their trusts; of which Poland, Savoy, and Spain, could give but too ample testimonies. Besides the insolent use he made of his ill-gotten greatness, was as extravagant as the means of procuring it: for this, the single instance of Genoa may suffice; which, without the least notice, or any ground of a quarrel whatsoever, was bombarded by the French fleet, and the Doge, and four principal senators, of this free state, constrained personally to humble themselves at the feet of that imperious monarch; which, in the stile of France, was called, chastising sovereigns for casting umbrage
upon

upon his greatness. At this dangerous crisis, the British nation was so anxious for the preservation of their own, and the liberties of Europe, that the house of commons encouraged King William III. to enter into a war against France, assuring his majesty, that they would give him such assistance, in a parliamentary way, as should enable him to support and go through the same: not doubting but the prudent conduct of his majesty, would put a stop to the increasing potency of the French monarch, which threatened all Christendom with no less than absolute slavery.

FRANCE soon after found herself opposed by a grand confederacy, of powerful princes, all instigated by the British nation to espouse the sacred cause of liberty, and defeat the ambitious projects of their common enemy. The Emperor; the Crowns of England, Prussia, Denmark, and Portugal: the States General; the Electors of Saxony, Palatine, Hanover, and Treves; the Dukes of Savoy, Wirtemberg, Brunswic-Wolfenbottle, and Mecklenberg; the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; the Bishops of Munster, and Constance; and the Imperial Circles of Suabia, Franconia, and the Upper Rhine; were the powers that united their arms in this magnificent alliance: and France, assisted only by Spain and Bavaria, supported a long, bloody, and expensive war, against such numerous allies: the fate of Marlborough made the crown totter on the head of the French monarch; who, in this extremity, was preserved from utter ruin more by his fortune than his genius: for when his intrigues had deprived the confederacy of its principal member, by detaching the British forces from an alliance that had brought him to the verge of destruction; the fatal disgrace of Denain

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damped the spirit of the Allies, and revived the drooping courage of France; for, on that unfortunate occasion, 12,000 Dutch were surrounded, and cut off, by Marshall Villars, in the presence of the Duke of Ormond, whose hands were tied up, by the suspension of arms lately signed between England and France.

FROM that day the house of Bourbon, whose insolence had been repressed, whose treasures had been exhausted, and whose strength had been broken by so tedious a war, recovered her vigour; and as her vigour returned, her ambition revived. Lewis XV. trod in the very paths of his great grandfather, and predecessor: many years had been spent in collecting armies, and accumulating treasures; armies designed only to invade and ravage the neighbouring countries, and treasures which were to be employed in bribing those who could not be intimidated; and by which senates were to be corrupted, and ministers seduced: the peaceful arts of commerce were encouraged only that they might furnish the means of oppression; and, during the long interval of tranquility, every hour was industriously spent in contriving methods or instruments of destruction, in preparing gold to poison, or swords to slaughter.

AT length the time arrived when France thought herself sufficiently powerful to attempt, once more, the acquisitions which she had so long endeavoured; and she again revived the dreadful design of universal monarchy: she first employed her promises, and her gold, to kindle discord among the remoter powers; that they might neither have strength, nor leisure, to assist those that were immediately exposed to her attacks; that the embarrassment of their own affairs, might hinder

hinder them from regarding her conduct ; and the necessity of fighting for their own dominions, detain those troops which might otherwise have been employed in opposing her conquests. These were the preparatory measures, which the subtilty of France suggested for the prevention of a general confederacy against her ; which common danger, and the universal conviction of mankind, might naturally have formed : this discord, and confusion, which her artifices produced, was the first cloud that gathered over the continent, and scattered destruction in the regions of the north, by spiriting up dissentions between Russia and Sweden ; the token of that tempest of war, which was soon after to burst with a more general dislosion ; and from which, every man, versed in the art of political prognostication, predicted those ravages, and scenes of ruin ; that slaughter, and devastation, which was very soon accomplished by the death of the Emperor, and the extinction of the male line of the house of Austria.

SECRET, sudden, and violent, was the attempt to subvert the Queen of Hungary, and place a Bavarian elector on the Imperial throne of Germany ; a prince whose dominions are so situated, that he is naturally placed in a state of subjection to France, and must be supported by the same power that exalted him ; because all the violences which should be committed, in influencing the election, would contribute to confirm his adherence, since he must more implicitly depend upon France, in proportion as he was conscious of having injured, or offended, the princes of the Empire.

As no such formidable alliance could be formed against these ambitious projects of France, as was formerly entered into against Lewis XIV ;

the Queen of Hungary was, for a time, obliged to give way to the rapidity of the torrent, that spread an inundation, all frightful and horrid, round her fair and extensive possessions: pressed on one part by the King of Prussia, and on the other by the Emperor and France, this wretched princess was obliged to fly to the most distant part of her dominions; and, to secure her person from captivity, was obliged to trust it to the protection, and fidelity, of her loyal Hungarians; who, till that time, were remarkable for their prejudice, and disaffection, to their sovereigns: to such a calamitous state was she reduced, that, when it was deliberated in the British parliament whether they should assist her, many were, or pretended to be, of opinion, that her condition was irretrievable; that all human assistance would be useless, and that it would be most prudent to abandon her, and, with her, the liberties of the continent, because it could not be hoped, that the strongest efforts would preserve her from destruction: she was looked upon already as a subject of France; and it was imagined that, in a few weeks, her capital would be garrisoned by the troops of her enemies. At this time, when general despondency appeared likely to prevail, Lord Carteret had the honour to rise up, and declare to the house of lords, that, though the affairs of the continent were embarrassed, he was of opinion, that, by vigour and dexterity, order and right might be again restored; and that, though the power of the French was great, and their progress had been rapid, he believed they might still be resisted, and such obstacles might be thrown in their way, as they should never be able to surmount: his lordship not only asserted, in general, that the scheme of France might miscarry,

miscarry, but he pointed out its defects; and predicted that the emperor, then elated with conquest, would soon, if proper measures were pursued, be reduced to the condition in which he was brought at the latter end of the campaign in 1743, when the French, with their usual fidelity, left their miserable ally, in a most deplorable and helpless situation: and the first interruption of the rapidity of their success is to be ascribed to these counsels, and to the assistance granted by the British senate; who had now the satisfaction of observing, that their monarch still continued to prosecute his design of delivering mankind from slavery, with the same steadiness and wisdom, and as a consequence of steadiness and wisdom, with the same felicity.

THE French, the audacious ravagers of the continent, were, at length, compelled to retire to their own frontiers; reduced from conquest to defence; and, instead of depopulating the countries of their neighbours, were now content to preserve their own.

BUT the temper of this hateful nation, must be very little known by those who could hope that this inactivity would long continue; or that this appearance of moderation and pacific disposition, had any other intentions than to lull their enemies in security, that they might find some more favourable opportunity of oppressing them. Such, for more than a century, had been the conduct of France; she had invaded and plundered all the countries round her, by sudden violences, and unexpected incursions; and when armies had been raised against her, when opposition had been prepared, and her neighbours had been roused from their sloth and security, she recalled her forces, and proposed terms of pacification;

fication ; which she intended only to observe till her enemies had returned to their commerce, or were divided again, by those disputes, which general terror had set aside for a time ; till those armies which stopped her progress were disbanded, or employed against other enemies, in other quarrels. Then she again found some pretences for a new invasion ; and again enlarged her frontiers before troops could be found, or confederacies concerted ; and again, when she found her conquests in danger, offered an accommodation.

FRANCE, by the rejection of the preliminaries at Hanau, was convinced all her subterfuges of negotiation were equally penetrated, and disregarded : she apprehended the confederates were of opinion, that the true use of success is not to obtain a peace upon equal terms, or barely to preserve themselves ; but to pursue the advantages which they had gained, to strengthen the confederacy with new alliances, and to add one victory to another till they should have no longer any thing to dread from the ambition of France ; till her designs should languish for want of strength, and till she should no longer find it her interest to make war upon others, and should have no other view than to avert it from herself : and indeed this seemed to be the happy period in which the power of the oppressors of mankind might be for ever broken, in which universal liberty might be recovered ; and a peace established in Europe, which it might never be the interest of any nation to interrupt or violate.

THE crowns of Great Britain and France had hitherto intermixed politeness with hostilities, and treated each other with all the outward forms

forms of civility: the British ministry followed the example of the court of Versailles, in the observation of decency, where it was formerly thought prudent to maintain a perpetual intercourse, to conduct even their hostilities in such a manner as might still leave room for mutual respect; and to remember, in the heat of war, that there must sometime be peace, and that it is always desirable that where there is peace there should likewise be friendship. For this reason, the British ministry did not think it adviseable to publish a declaration of war against France: they were determined to frustrate her schemes, and oppose her ambition; but they were still inclined to term her as a friend, and mention her monarch with respect; being persuaded that the French would pursue the same maxims, and profess the same regard for Great Britain, while they were endeavouring her destruction.

BUT France, soon after the battle of Dettin-gen, took a resolution of acting with more sincerity, and publickly to manifest herself the declared and open enemy of Britain: for this purpose her maritime force was exerted; she determined to equip the Toulon squadron in defence of Admiral Navarro; and, at the same time, projected a scheme to disturb the security of his Britannic majesty, by ushering the pretender to his regal dominions, once more upon the public theatre; and fitting out a force, at Brest, in favour of his son, to make a descent on England. As the conclusion of the last campaign did not entirely answer the great expectations that were raised by the happy and glorious beginnings of it; the Queen of Hungary foresaw, and she immediately foretold, that France would make her utmost, and perhaps her last

last effort to accomplish her pernicious designs. Her Hungarian majesty, in order to guard against these designs, from the month of October last continually solicited her allies, to enter into that close union, which she clearly saw was become absolutely necessary for their common safety. In the mean time France, by her artifices, gained so great an ascendancy among the princes of the Empire, and the other potentates of Europe, that she was so far from being in any manner of dread of having the old confederacy united against her, that she had actually formed an alliance sufficient to oppose, for a considerable time, all the forces that could be brought against her in favour of the Queen of Hungary and her allies.

THE vigorous preparations of France for continuing the war, had a great influence upon every court of Europe ; which makes it requisite to exhibit a representation of the state, condition, inclination, and conduct of the several courts who have any weight in the general ballance of power, at a time when every one was interested in the preservation of its equilibrium.

Germany. MANY of the German princes were reluctant to engage against the head of the Empire ; though some of them were desirous of seeing a diminution of the power, and a reduction of the pride of France. His Imperial majesty had been extremely anxious of procuring an accommodation, had offered many advantageous concessions, and proposed to throw himself into the arms of the Queen of Hungary, only to obtain a restoration of his hereditary dominions : but he had the mortification to find every proposal, of this nature, rejected. To augment his misfortunes, at a time when he was stripped of all his inheritance, he found

found the new Elector of Mentz had entered the Germany. protests of her Hungarian majesty on the imperial dictature : on which occasion, the Emperor informed the King of Great Britain, “ That as
“ his majesty, and the other electors, had un-
“ nanimously elected him the lawful head of the
“ Empire ; the whole Empire had received him,
“ without opposition, as emperor, and he had
“ been acknowledged, as such, by all sovereign
“ powers, except the grand Duchess of Tusca-
“ ny ; who, not content to dispute his dignity,
“ and to withdraw her allegiance from the golden
“ bull, the fundamental laws and usages of the
“ Empire, made a public protest to the electo-
“ ral college, and the collective body of the
“ Empire, and took upon her, of her own pri-
“ vate authority, to declare the whole null and
“ void : she even went so far, as to force the
“ Empire to register her protests, pretending to
“ annul what the electoral college had done,
“ and what the Empire had ratified ; and insist-
“ ed, that the Empire approved these writings,
“ by preserving them among their public acts.
“ If these writings could pass as valid, allow-
“ able, and lawful, the emperor enquired of the
“ king, how could this agree with what his
“ majesty, as a prince of the Empire, owed the
“ emperor, as its head ? how could such a con-
“ duct be reconciled with the privileges of the
“ electoral college, and the constitution of the
“ Empire ? for the maintaining of which, his
“ majesty, in quality of a member, and a fellow-
“ state, was obliged to concur, and to defend
“ them against all attempts.” The emperor
knew that such representations could make
no impression on his Britannic majesty, who
justified, and supported, the protests of the
Queen

Germany. Queen of Hungary ; because they were founded on the greatest point of legality, founded on a right of objecting against an arbitrary election of the emperor, and a suppression of the vote of Bohemia ; a proceeding abetted, and countenanced, by the policy, and arms, of France, merely to advance a prince on the imperial throne, who should be entirely devoted to her interest ; and through whose influence, she formed the aspiring thought of trampling on the liberties of Germany.

BUT his Prussian majesty, being again deluded by the seducements of France, was disgusted at these protests, and declared, to the ministry of Vienna, “ That neither he, nor any other
 “ prince of the Empire, that had the preservation of his country at heart, would ever suffer
 “ the head of it to be attacked in this manner ;
 “ and that he could not, at least, dispense with
 “ fulfilling the previous obligations he was laid
 “ under, by the rank he held among the members of the Germanic body, and to which
 “ any other obligation, and consideration, must
 “ submit.” The court of Versailles had now instilled apprehensions in the King of Prussia, that the design of the court of Vienna was to usurp, in favour of a foreign prince, without any possessions in Germany, the supreme dignity devolved, by the unanimous and free choice of all the German nation, upon the most serene Elector of Bavaria : it was also suggested, to rouse the resentment, and inflame the enterprising genius, of this formidable monarch, that these attempts were inconsistent with the honour and the dignity of every prince of Germany, to tolerate any longer ; and it would be a shocking baseness in the sacred members of that august college, invested,

vested, from time immemorial, with the authority of electing their own head, and to suffer the despotism, and the violence, with which the Queen of Hungary would force this right from them, in so ignominiously oppressing his Imperial majesty : that it was not to the Emperor the Queen of Hungary did the injury, but to those who had elected him, and whom this princess despised to such a degree, as to believe them insensible to their own honour, and capable of so great a weakness, as not to support, in the person of his Imperial majesty, the most noble of their prerogatives.

SIMILAR representations were laid before the other electors, princes, and states, of Germany ; but they had no effect on any other than his Prussian majesty, the Elector Palatine, and the Landgrave of Hesse. The former was soon induced to violate the treaty of Breslau ; he had been long collecting a potent army ; his troops were all completed ; his finances were in good order, and he had still other views of distinguishing his martial disposition, or of acquiring further advantages from the Austrian inheritance. The house of Hesse founded their resentment on the rejection of the negotiation at Hanau, concerted by one of the princes of that family : and on this occasion, a long series of ancient transactions, between the house of Austria and the house of Hesse, were fluently recollected, and a charge fixed on the ancestors of the Queen of Hungary, of perpetually injuring and insulting the family of Hesse ; from whence an inference was concluded, that, should the affairs of the Austrian family flourish, and they consequently get the power into their own hands, they instantly would endeavour at methods to succeed in the views they

Germany. they had been meditating during so many ages. The young Elector Palatine, who had succeeded his uncle Charles-Philip, in the electorate, on the 31st of December 1742, was also peaceably permitted to succeed to the duchies of Juliers and Berg, to which the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg had respectively founded a claim ; and this must have been his predominant incitement to oppose the Queen of Hungary. Influenced by the policy of France, these German princes promised their assistance to his Imperial majesty ; a treaty was projected between them and the emperor, to reduce the house of Austria ; which was accomplished soon after the beginning of the campaign in 1744 : had such a confederacy been promoted by a paternal affection to heal the wounds of their bleeding country, it had been worthy the character of such eminent princes ; but as it was evidently a contrivance of the court of Versailles, projected only as an expedient to give France an opportunity of preserving herself from imminent destruction ; to these princes, very aptly, may be applied, that saying of the immortal Brutus, to the creatures of Cæsar ; “ You, Romans,” said that illustrious patriot “ if yet I may call you so, consider what “ you are doing ; remember that you are assisting “ Cæsar to forge those very chains, which, one “ day, yourselves must be obliged to wear.”

WHILE the delusions of France, thus, unfortunately, created a more potent opposition against the Queen of Hungary ; that princess publicly declared, “ She had given incontestable proofs of her equitable disposition, by “ making it known, that she had no intention “ to prejudice the rights of any person what- “ ever, but only wanted to defend her own.

“ Her

“ Her protest had no other view than to reserve Germany.
 “ her rights as to the vote of Bohemia, in con-
 “ formity to the golden bull. She could not
 “ justly be accused of infringing the fundamental
 “ laws of the empire, as she proceeded accord-
 “ ing to the import of those very laws. As her
 “ majesty was only stiled Grand Duchess of
 “ Tuscany, by the adverse party, why should it
 “ occasion any surprize, that, on her part, she
 “ gave them no other titles than what she thought
 “ herself obliged to. Her majesty, that she
 “ might not leave the least doubt about the pu-
 “ rity of her intentions, declared that she had
 “ not pretended, by her protest, to injure the
 “ prerogatives of the electoral college in general,
 “ or of those of any co-state in particular; her
 “ opposition did not regard the election of an
 “ emperor in itself, but the manner of proceed-
 “ ing in it, and she would entirely desist from
 “ this opposition, as soon as she should have, as
 “ she demanded, a proper satisfaction for what was
 “ passed, and sufficient security for the future.”

Though his Prussian majesty had recently given the strongest assurances, to the court of Vienna, that he would persist to act in conformity to the treaty of Breslau; these promises did not so far infatuate the Austrian ministers, to neglect consulting the most defensible means, while they were satisfied this ambitious neighbour was reforming his army, and privately making every preparation that indicated a speedy rupture. Besides they were apprized of the dangerous schemes projected between the courts of Francfort, Versailles, and Madrid, relative to a new contrived partition of the Austrian dominions in Italy; where an offensive alliance would have been concluded with the court of Turin, if the King of

Germany. Sardinia would have come into designs so prejudicial to the public security of Europe. The Queen of Hungary represented her fears to his Britannic majesty, and the States General; who repeated their assurances of vigorously opposing the public enemies of Europe: for this purpose they jointly solicited the several powers, either to join in their confederacy, or adhere a neutrality; the Elector of Saxony promised his assistance, as did the Electors of Mentz and Cologne, who were speedily united in the alliance.

Poland. THE Poles, who are neighbours to the Hungarians, and no less exposed, than they, to the invasions of the Turks and Tartarians, have always cultivated the friendship of the house of Austria, ever since the latter had been seated on the throne of Hungary: the neighbourhood of Bohemia and Silesia, was also another motive for the Poles to live in amity with the court of Vienna; but particularly their jealousy of the King of Prussia. The Poles indeed had not openly espoused the cause of her Hungarian majesty, in the present war; because they were not sufficiently acquainted with the dispositions of Russia; but they favoured it, as much as possible, by giving the Austrians the preference of their horses for remounting the cavalry: they even expressed their dissatisfaction, more than once, to see their monarch, in his electoral capacity, ranked in the number of the enemies of the Queen of Hungary. This natural affection for the house of Austria, and the umbrage taken by them at the increasing power of the King of Prussia, by his acquisition of Silesia, made the Poles desirous of assembling their diet; when it was expected that assembly would concur in assisting the court of Vienna: but here too,
the

the French had extended their influence, against Poland. the approaching diet; endeavouring to corrupt several of the principal members, to exert their abilities in retarding the conclusion of any determinations, and to frustrate every measure that tended to the service of her Hungarian majesty: venality was predominant among some of the Poles, the bribes were accepted, their influence was exerted in the views of France; but, soon after the assembly of the diet, the whole was happily discovered.

WHILE France was projecting the subversion Denmark. of the house of Austria, she took care to inflame the northern nations in too violent a dispute for them to intermeddle, with any remoter affairs than their own interest or security. The court of Copenhagen was little affected with the present war; though this inactivity did not arise from any trivial light in which the other European powers considered his Danish majesty; who was capable of throwing a material weight into either of the scales. This monarch had lately retained 6,000 troops in British pay; but, on the expiration of the treaty, he refused to renew it: this refusal was artfully obtained by the court of Versailles; and, in 1742, the King of Denmark concluded a subsidy treaty with France; which he found better adapted to his particular interest; because as the court of Versailles only wanted the Danes to observe a neutrality, they punctually paid the subsidy, without demanding the troops; whereas the British ministry would require his Danish majesty to arm, and furnish real succours, to compensate for the payment of the subsidies. Though his Danish majesty had rejected the renewal of a treaty of subsidy with Great Britain, yet perceiving that he might want

Denmark. her assistance, to establish himself in the possession of his dominions in the Duchy of Sleswick, on occasion of the troubles in the north, and the elevation of the house of Holstein both in Russia and Sweden, he was desirous of contracting a more permanent amity with his Britannic majesty; who was equally solicitous to establish a friendship with the court of Copenhagen, to prevent the rising influence of France among the northern potentates: accordingly a marriage was concluded upon between the Prince Royal of Denmark and the Princess Louisa the youngest daughter of his Britannic majesty; which was finally solemnized, in the city of Copenhagen, on the 30th of November 1743: and though it prevented the King of Denmark from exerting his military force against the house of Austria, it could not engage him to act in her defence, or even so much as to agree to an eventual treaty of subsidy with the crown of Great Britain, on the expiration of the treaty with France: for this monarch confined his principal intention, first to accommodate those differences which the artifices of France had involved him in with Russia and Sweden, and then to render his people happy and flourishing, by the affluence of commerce, and the encouragement of his national manufactures.

Sweden. THROUGH the instigation of France, the court of Stockholm, on the 4th of August 1741, published a declaration of war against the Imperial crown of Russia, founded on the violation of the treaty of Nyftadt: though the design of Sweden was no less than to recover the conquered provinces, granted, by that treaty, to the Czar Peter the Great. The Swedes were unsuccessful; Finland was dismembered from them,
by

by the victorious arms of Russia: the Swedish Sweden: nation then perceived how erroneously they had acted, in compliance to the stratagems of France; they solicited the mediation of his Britannic majesty; and, through his influence, obtained a very reasonable accommodation, by the preliminary treaty concluded at Abo, on the 16th of June 1743. As the states of Sweden, to prevent the troubles almost inseparable from interregnums, had before taken into consideration the nomination of a successor to his Swedish majesty, who was then judged to be in a declining state of health; the Empress of Russia, who exerted her utmost endeavours to exalt the ducal house of Holstein, took this opportunity to prevail with the Swedes to recognize the rights of that family. After long debates, the states of the kingdom came to a resolution to offer the eventual succession of the crown to Charles Peter Ulric, the reigning Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, grandson to Hedwiga Sophia, eldest sister to Charles XII: but, as the hopes of this prince were directed to a superior object, the succession to the Imperial throne of all the Russias, he relinquished all his pretensions to the throne of Sweden; when the states, pursuant to one of the preliminary articles exacted by Russia in the treaty of Abo, on the 4th of July 1743, elected his uncle Adolphus Frederic Duke of Holstein, Bishop of Lubeck, for prince successor to the crown of Sweden. The Prince Royal of Denmark had been offered as one of the candidates to the succession of the crown of Sweden; and the court of Copenhagen, had made such considerable preparations, as conspicuously denoted, that his Danish majesty intended to take the opportunity of the civil commotions, that had arisen, on that occasion, in

Sweden.

Sweden ; and endeavour to procure, by the force of arms, an election in favour of his son : but the execution of his projects was suspended by the conferences set on foot with Russia, and entirely terminated by the treaty of Abo, and the marriage of the Prince Royal of Denmark with one of the British princesses : when peace was restored to the north ; a peace destructive to the views of France, and highly advantageous to the interest of the house of Austria, and her confederates.

Russia.

THIS flourishing empire, now so formidable both to the European and Asiatic princes, about three centuries ago was governed by dukes ; and not only exposed to the incursions and rapin of the Tartars, but even partly dependent on them. However, John Basilides I. had the bravery and good-fortune, in the year 1477, entirely to disencumber the Russians from their perplexities, and assumed the title of Czar ; whose successors have preserved a despotic sovereignty, ever since. Fædor Ivanowitz, his great grandson, was the last prince of his line who swayed the sceptre of Muscovy, for a considerable time. From 1598, the time of his death, till 1613, the government shifted into a variety of hands. At last, Michael Fædorowitz, grandson to Mary Ivanowna, sister to Fædor Ivanowitz, ascended the throne, which afterwards lineally descended to his posterity. The glorious reign of Peter I. surnamed the Great, is universally known : he was the true founder of the majesty of this extensive empire, having first assumed the title of Emperor of all the Russias. The administration of the Menzikoff family, under the reigns of the Czarina Catherine, the widow of Peter I. and her successor Peter II. had given such general distaste

to the Russian nobility, that they were determined, to lay hold of the opportunity afforded them by the death of that prince, to extricate themselves from this domestic tyranny, by altering the succession: and therefore, under pretence that the young Emperor, Peter II. had verbally signified his intention to call his great aunt, Anne Duchess Dowager of Courland, and niece to Peter I. they proclaimed her empress, and endeavoured to limit her power, as much as possible, by a previous capitulation; in doing which they departed from all the rules of succession ever settled in other countries or their own. According to their old constitution, by which the next of blood was to ascend the throne, the Imperial diadem should have inclosed the brow of the Princess Elizabeth, the daughter and only surviving child of Peter the Great; but, according to the new regulation introduced by that monarch, the late Duke of Holstein, who had married his eldest daughter, the Princess Anne, should have succeeded.

As soon as the Duchess Dowager of Courland had been promoted to the imperial dignity, she perceived that this extraordinary choice, even in preference to the Princess of Mecklenburg, the daughter of her elder sister, was to place her at the head of a party, instead of a nation, and to confer on her the title of sovereignty only, while the power was entirely vested in the new ministry; who had prevailed on her predecessor to banish Prince Menzikoff, and to put the whole management of affairs into the hands of a junto of the Russian nobility. Therefore the Empress Anne removed most of those who had been instrumental in exalting her to the throne; and took into her councils, Count Osterman and Count Mu-

Russia,

nich, two eminent Germans, and such other ministers as she thought most likely to support her authority, and to concur in her views as to the succession, which she determined to establish in her own family, by declaring the young Princess of Mecklenburg her successor. These schemes, and the manner in which they were executed, highly disgusted the Russian nobility; who saw with the utmost displeasure, the government, civil and military, thrown into the hands of foreigners, by a princess whom themselves had exalted, with a quite different purpose, to the throne. This situation of affairs so prodigiously exasperated the Russian lords, that they were determined to defeat the intended succession, to dispossess the Duchess of Courland and the German ministers from their great employments, and to remove them from their influence over their sovereign. This resentment was productive of a conspiracy that broke out a little before the death of her Imperial majesty, which alarmed all Europe; and, on its discovery, was so severely punished in the Dolgorouki family. The confusion occasioned, by this conspiracy, and the rigorous prosecutions that attended it, had scarce subsided, when the empress executed her will, which she did in a dying condition; and through her tender concern for the Duke of Courland, defeated, in the last act of her life, what all her life long she had been endeavouring to accomplish: she had married the Princess of Mecklenburg to a prince of Brunswick Beveren, but instead of declaring that princess her successor, as she formerly intended, she nominated, in her stead, the son of that princess, an infant of three months old, on purpose that the Duke of Courland might be appointed his governor, and have the principal direction in the regency.

regency. But as crowns are generally fatal to infants, so the little emperor was scarce acknowledged, before a revolution was effected. The Prince and Princess of Brunswic resolved to expel the Duke of Courland from the government, in which, perhaps, they followed more the dictates of their passions, than the principles of true policy. But whatever they followed, their highnesses found enough to follow them; and, to the surprize of all the world, the foremost among their adherents was the then great, but since unfortunate Count Munich, who undertook to seize the Duke of Courland in his bed, which he accordingly executed on the 18th of November 1740. By this bold measure the Princess of Brunswic was declared regent, and great Princess of all Russia; and her husband was appointed generalissimo of all the forces: the new regency thought itself established; and were confirmed in this opinion, by the ready obedience of the army, and the success of the war in Finland.

THE new regency looked upon the war with Sweden to be the pure effect of French influence upon the court of Stockholm, and to be calculated for embroiling affairs in the north: this made them conceive a just prejudice to France, and to entertain a well-grounded apprehension of her dislike to their family and government.

THE French court had sent the Marquis de la Chetardie to Petersburg, under pretence of cultivating a sincere friendship with Russia; but in reality with a view to penetrate the designs, and to gain an exact knowledge of the circumstances of that Empire. This minister was a man of eminent abilities; and of all the ministers of France had the greatest personal reputation: he performed

Russia.

performed his part perfectly well ; but having been indifferently treated by the new regency, he suffered his resentment to get the better of his discretion ; by which he lost every mark of distinction from the regency : though he amply retaliated it, by promoting the destruction of their authority.

THE Russian nobility, and the commonalty, were extremely disgusted, to see themselves under the government of an Emperor in his cradle, under the tuition of foreigners, who had introduced German statesmen into their councils, given the command of their armies to German officers, and had brought the same sort of people into the best and most lucrative offices ; which, as it filled the Russians with gall, so it left them at leisure to consider, that if they could contrive a scheme for securing some of the principal personages in the Imperial palace, a revolution must necessarily follow, without tumult, or bloodshed. The Princess Elizabeth, daughter to Peter the Great, had been long considered as their natural and lawful sovereign ; and perhaps her title was thought the better for the great jealousy the government entertained of it, and the extraordinary pains they had taken for a security against it : the princess herself possessed every accomplishment that could render a sovereign truly amiable ; so full of tenderness for her country, that she continually wept over its misfortunes, though she knew her tears were criminal in the sight of those in authority ; yet so prudent in her expressions and actions, that, in the midst of spies, she preserved her liberty and life : yet was she so apprehensive of the regency, that she once had thoughts of flying into a certain foreign country, to lead a private life, which
she

she actually proposed to the ambassador from Russia. that country, who, with difficulty, persuaded her from it.

It is commonly the misfortune of such administrations as are displeasing to the people, to pursue, from a desire of self-preservation, the very measures most likely to accelerate their destruction. This was the case of the Russian regency: immediately after the banishment of the Duke of Courland into Siberia, it was thought proper to lay aside the field marshal Count Munich, the very man who had so greatly exalted the reputation of the arms of Russia, because he was become terrible to the regency, by the bold spirit with which he had executed the order given him to seize the Duke of Courland, who had always considered him as his particular favourite and friend. The laying this eminent soldier aside, animated the malecontents, who feared nothing so much as his activity, and that slavish obedience to which he had subjected the soldiers under his command: besides, the principal part of the Russian army, and almost all the foreign generals were in Finland, except the guards, who, as they were native Russians, and most of them men of family, necessarily wished well to the change that was contriving, and were most to be depended on, when it came to be put in execution. The conferences, tending to the accomplishment of this great design, were generally held at the house of the Marquis de la Chetardie, who always paid an assiduous court to the Princess Elizabeth, and readily concurred in the project of deposing a regency so well affected to the house of Austria: the Prince of Hesse Homberg, who had been formerly generalissimo of the Russian army, and who directed this important affair,

Russia.

affair, communicated the scheme to General Lascki, who commanded the Russian army in Finland, and to some other of the principal officers; who testified a general approbation of a measure so correspondent with their own inclinations.

ON the 4th of December 1741, this project was accomplished, with the greatest facility: the Princess Elizabeth was invited to the main guard, saluted empress by the soldiers, and, in less than an hour, was put in possession of the government: the Prince and Princess of Brunswic were secured, together with the Counts Osterman and Munich: her title was recognized by the senate and people, and, almost at the same instant, proclaimed in the army in Finland. Thus this mighty revolution took place, almost instantaneously, and the people, as one man, readily submitted to the heirs of Peter the Great. The news of this grand event was speedily transmitted to all the courts of Europe, and not one of them hesitated to acknowledge the new empress.

HER Imperial majesty immediately applied herself to concerns of the Empire: she persisted in what ever was just or right in the measures of the former government; but the Counts Osterman, Munich, Goloskin, Mingden, and Lowenwold, were banished into Siberia: she prosecuted the war with Sweden, after offering that misguided nation such terms of peace as they had no reason to expect, and which however they had the indiscretion to refuse, because the Czarina rejected the mediation of France: she ratified the treaty concluded with Great Britain; and afterwards accepted the mediation of that crown, by which the differences were terminated with the court of Stockholm: she declared her resolution to adhere religiously

religiously to the engagements, the court of Petersburgh was under to the Queen of Hungary; shewing so much indifference towards the French, and such a steady resolution of persisting in such measures as were agreeable to the true interest of her country, that, after many ineffectual attempts to mislead her, or to practice on her ministers, France thought fit to withdraw the Marquis de la Chetardie, the ablest minister she ever had in Russia, to whom the empress shewed the utmost personal respect, though she had too much sense and spirit to be the dupe of his negotiations: for the marquis, notwithstanding all his artifices, could not reap so many advantages, by the late revolution, as was expected by the ministry of Versailles: the only thing he obtained was, that the Russians, without renouncing the alliance contracted with the house of Austria, should not send forces to succour her Hungarian majesty, as they had done in 1734 for the service of the emperor.

As the Czarina was unmarried, and intended to continue in a state of celibacy, she thought proper to provide for the security of her dominions by nominating a successor to the Imperial dignity: for this purpose she sent for, to the court of Petersburgh, Charles Peter Ulric, her nephew, born the 21st of February 1728, the sole issue of her sister Anna Petrowna and of Charles Frederic Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. Her Imperial majesty, on the 12th of March 1742, attended by the Duke of Holstein, made a most magnificent public entry into Moscow, the ancient metropolis of this extensive Empire; where, on the 6th of May, the ceremony of her coronation was performed, with the utmost splendour, in the cathedral church of Uspenskoy,
being

I N T R O D U C T I O N

being inaugurated by the Archbishop of Novogrod ; when she assumed the title of Empress of all the Russias. The Duke of Holstein, having embraced the Grecian religion, in November, was declared by the empress her successor, by the title of Grand Prince of all the Russias ; in which quality he received the compliments of all the foreign ministers. To secure, if possible, posterity to this prince, the successor to the greatest monarchy in Europe, the Czarina herself made choice of a princess worthy of so exalted a rank : her tender regard for the memory of a much-loved sister, who before had given the reversion of the throne to her only son, made her entertain a peculiar affection for the whole house of Holstein : as a fresh instance of this, she invited the Princess Jane-Elizabeth, daughter to Duke Christian-Augustus of Holstein-Eutin, and consort to Christian-Augustus Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, to the court of Moscow, and likewise the Princess Sophia Augusta Frederica her daughter, born May 2, 1729, the destined consort of the prince successor.

DURING the absence of the Marquis de la Chetardie from the court of Moscow, M. d' Allion was, alone, charged with the affairs of France in Russia, and trod in the steps of his predecessor, by endeavouring to promote a disaffection between the Czarina and the Queen of Hungary ; but he was not able to accomplish a scheme so serviceable to the court of Versailles, till an unlucky accident gave him an opportunity of ruining, for a considerable time, the credit of her Hungarian majesty ; which was effected in the following manner. The Prince and Princess of Brunswick had some powerful friends and many dependants ; and a considerable number of people found the concerns of their private interest run in a different channel from those
of

of the public: these were most of them persons ^{Russia.} who had places at court, posts in the army, or were otherwise provided for by such as had been lately deprived of their power. As soon, therefore, as they had recovered their senses, a little after the late revolution, and had time to consider how it was effected; it was natural enough for them to imagine, that one revolution might as easily be brought to pass as another: accordingly several persons of distinction formed a conspiracy, to dethrone the Czarina, and restore the Princess of Brunswic to the regency; but the plot was discovered, and, on the 23d of July 1743, several of the principal conspirators were arrested, and their papers seized. The committee appointed to examine them, having made their report, the Czarina caused the senate to be assembled, in her presence; where, in a very pathetic speech, she represented the danger that lately threatened her destruction: when the empress had concluded her speech, the whole process against the conspirators was read, and the original papers being laid before the assembly, they pronounced sentence of death against twenty-five persons of rank, of both sexes; but their punishment was afterwards mitigated by the empress, and most of them were either knuted, or banished into Siberia. The discovery of this conspiracy, gave M. d'Allion a favourable opportunity, to make the Czarina imbibe sentiments to which she had hitherto refused to listen: he laid an accusation against the Marquis de Botta, formerly resident from the court of Vienna at Petersburg, and then envoy at the court of Berlin; charging him with being an assistant in the conspiracy. Such an accusation could not but fire the court of Russia; the Czarina demanded, of the Queen
of

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of Hungary, a public satisfaction, by her punishing the marquis suitable to a crime of so heinous a nature; and exhibited the following charge against him: "That he had attended the consultations, and encouraged the designs of the disaffected, by promising them a powerful foreign assistance: that he had declared he never should be contented till the Princess of Brunswick was restored to the regency: that he insinuated the King of Prussia would favour their enterprize, and assured them that he would make his ministry at Berlin subservient to its success. All which proceedings were such manifest violations of his character, that her Imperial majesty of Russia could not but demand a suitable satisfaction." Though the French minister attempted to increase the resentment of the Czarina to the highest degree, yet she avoided coming to an open rupture with the court of Vienna, or engaging in any measure contrary to its interest. The Marquis de Botta was conscious of his innocence; he desired nothing more than a candid trial; and even appealed to the Russian court for an opportunity of vindicating himself, from aspersions of so malicious, atrocious, and dangerous tendency. This minister had certainly contracted an acquaintance with some of the conspirators, during the late administration; though he never had the least concern in their destructive purposes, more than outward civility, grounded on an old intimacy, towards some of the principal persons that were embarked in the design; but it is very natural to believe, that such as were at the head of the conspiracy, might feed themselves with expectations of being supported by foreign states, and might retail their opinions with great confidence,

to such as trusted them; which must appear the more likely, as a Russian will not scruple asserting any thing in order to carry his point, though he is sensible that the falshood of it will be detected a moment after. The court of Vienna was above entertaining any suspicions against the Marquis; the ministry knew his prudence, and reputation, rendered it improbable he should be so weak, or inconsiderate, to engage in so dangerous and ill concerted a project; and they transmitted very powerful reasons to the Czarina in his vindication. To give the court of Russia a more evident mark of satisfaction, the Queen of Hungary recalled this ambassador from the court of Berlin, and appointed a commission to enquire into his conduct; who reported, that they saw no cause to believe him guilty: but the court of Russia was still discontented, and insisted on further satisfaction. To heighten this animosity, the court of Versailles dispatched the Marquis de la Chetardie back again into Russia, who arrived at Petersburg on the 2d of December 1743, where his artifices alienated the friendship of the Czarina from the Queen of Hungary; who was afterwards obliged, before she could regain the favour of Russia, to confine the Marquis de Botta, and send a particular ambassador to terminate that affair to the satisfaction of the Czarina; which was amicably accomplished before the end of the year 1744: before which time the whole scheme of the Marquis de la Chetardie was detected; when he was charged with the very crimes that had been alledged against the Marquis de Botta; and compelled to quit the empire, with marks of the greatest ignominy and disgrace.

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JUST as the Czarina had publickly declared her resentment against the Marquis de Botta, Lord Tyrawley arrived at the Russian court, in quality of ambassador extraordinary from the King of Great Britain to her Imperial majesty ; by whose intercession the Czarina was the more speedily reconciled to the court of Vienna. This ambassador was received with particular marks of distinction ; he immediately entered into a conference with the Russian ministry, to demand the succours stipulated by the defensive treaty, concluded by Mr Finch, and lately renewed by Sir Cyril Wyche : her Imperial majesty promised to fulfil her engagements ; and 12,000 of the Russian troops in Finland were ordered to be in readiness, to march, under the command of General Keith, and to be at the disposal of his Britannic majesty, pursuant to the treaty : but the Russian ministers retarded these troops untill the month of August ; when they excused themselves, on account of the lateness of the season : a plain indication how little the Czarina was inclined to interpose in the affairs of Europe, otherwise than by her mediatorial offices ; especially while she remained unsatisfied about the conduct of the Marquis de Botta.

IN the mean time her Imperial majesty shewed herself worthy of her illustrious extraction : like her name-sake Elizabeth the celebrated virgin Queen of England, she won the respect of all the potentates of Europe : she was both beloved and dreaded abroad ; and by cultivating the arts of peace, and promoting the happiness of her people, she was respected at home, as the patroness of Russia, and revered as the worthy daughter of that august monarch, who had exalted the
reputation

reputation of his country to such a sublimity of *Russia*. grandeur.

THE kingdom of Hungary serves naturally, Turkey: by its situation, as a rampart to Christendom, against the invasions of the Mahometans; which has frequently occasioned the European princes to fly to the assistance of that barrier, when attacked by the infidels: even France has exerted her endeavours to regain so fair a prey out of the hands of such barbarous ravishers: but though the court of Versailles had mediated the peace concluded at Belgrade in 1739, yet, after the death of the Emperor Charles VI, the French ministry exerted all their influence to spirit the Ottoman court to make an incursion into Hungary; but the Turk preserved his honour, nor never made the least attempt to violate the treaty of Belgrade. M. Amelot had sent instructions both to the Marquis de Villeneuve, and to the Count de Castellane, his successor at the court of Constantinople, to awaken the jealousy of the Turks against Russia, on her acquisitions in the war with Sweden; and to feed the good dispositions which the Porte had begun to shew towards the court of Stockholm: by which the unhappy Swedes were induced to prolong an unsuccessful war; which at last compelled them to accept of a prince successor, nominated by the court of Petersburg.

THE Ottoman ministry began to listen, with attention, to the propositions of France; and probably might have directed another storm on the Austrian territories, if they had not been alarmed from another quarter, by a very formidable enemy. The restless ambition of the Persian monarch, or perhaps the necessity of engaging his forces in foreign expeditions, to prevent mu-

Turky.

tinies and rebellions, drew his arms upon the Ottoman empire, and commenced a war, at a time remarkably convenient for the Queen of Hungary; who would have had reason, every hour, to fear that France might have incited the Turks to invade her dominions, had they not been obliged to be on the defensive at the other extremity of their Empire; especially as Bashaw Olmin, formerly the famous Count Bonneval, a distinguished German renegado, had been gained over to the interest of France, and advised the Divan to turn their arms against the Christians.

KOULI KAN intended to re-unite the provinces that had been dismembered from the Persian dominions, by the victorious arms of the Turks: he entered the Ottoman dominions, in the year 1743, with an army of 120,000 men, all hardened by a long course of continual fatigues and successive actions, and maintained by the immense plunder they had collected in their ravages round the opulent provinces of the Great Mogul, who fell a captive to the triumphant Persian, but was afterwards generously re-inflated in his Imperial dignity. The Persian monarch having taken Kirkut, possessed himself of the provinces depending upon it; and was advancing towards Mesopotamia: the whole Turkish empire was filled with a general alarm: the troops stationed on the frontiers of Hungary were drawn off, to be transported to Alexandria, for the defence of Egypt; where it was imagined the fertility of the country would invite the forces of the Schah. This expedition of the Persians, prevented the Turks from having any great influence in Germany; and gave the court of Vienna an opportunity of recruiting their army with the gallant Hungarians. It is a very pleasing

ing speculation to observe, by what means the Turkey: ballance of the world is preserved from age to age: had Kouli Kan attacked the eastern frontier of the Turks when their European borders were attacked by the Russians and Germans, the Ottoman power had probably been irrecoverably broken: and had not the Persians, by the acquisition of the treasures of India, been enabled, at this juncture, to fall upon the Ottoman dominions, the Turks might have invaded Hungary, and entirely completed the subjugation of the house of Austria.

THE extinction of the family of Farnese, Italy. which happened the 20th of January 1731, by the demise of Anthony Francis, the last Duke of Parma and Placentia of that name, was the first foundation of the commotions in Italy. As the court of Versailles were determined to invade the Austrian dominions in this country, they strongly solicited the friendship of the most formidable among the Italian princes and states; they succeeded in some courts, and were disappointed in others.

THE King of Sardinia, as he was invested with the most power, was consequently the most strenuously importuned: but his interest being more naturally connected with the house of Austria, he espoused the quarrel of the Queen of Hungary, and nobly interested himself in the cause of injured majesty; still persisting in the generous resolution of strictly adhering to his fidelity.

HIS Sicilian majesty had been hitherto terrified into a neutrality, by the vigilance of the British fleet; but, as he now found the Spaniards, under the Duke of Modena and Count de Gages, were no longer able to resist the superiority of

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the Austrians, commanded by Prince Lobkowitz, and that they would be obliged to seek an asylum in the kingdom of Naples, he was determined to assist the Spaniards, and publicly oppose the progress of the Austrians: for which purpose he had been privately making the necessary preparations, though not with so much secrecy, but he was suspected of intending to declare war at the commencement of the campaign in 1744. It was a melancholy prospect for the inhabitants of this country, that they were likely to feel the ravages of war, when but lately a most dreadful pestilence had made a terrible destruction both at Messina in Sicily, and Reggio in Naples, having swept off above 150,000 of the inhabitants, in less than a year.

A PUNCTUAL neutrality was observed in the Ecclesiastical State. Benedict XIV, formerly Cardinal Prosper Lambertini, was the present Sovereign Pontiff; under whose pacific disposition his government would have enjoyed the utmost tranquility, had not the contending armies settled themselves in the patrimony of St Peter. Though many of his predecessors interested themselves with the contests of princes, especially in Italy; yet the present holy father did not seem inclinable to intermeddle with them: all that he had hitherto done, on the present occasion, was, to offer paternal exhortations, and cause public prayers and indulgencies to be made for the peace of Christendom.

THE republic of Genoa was, at this time, in abundance of perplexity: on one hand the Genoese saw themselves ready to be divested of Final, in favour of the King of Sardinia; and, on the other hand, they were engaged in many difficulties in securing their sovereignty over the island

island of Corsica, which they had formerly taken Italy. from the Saracens. The Genoese had long exercised too arbitrary a power over the Corsicans, who had made frequent struggles to recover their liberty and independence: the Genoese found it too great a task to awe them into allegiance; which made the republic formerly solicit the assistance of the emperor, who sent Prince Lewis of Wirtemberg, with a body of Imperial troops, to suppress the revolt: the prince soon compelled them to a submission, though he informed the republic, “ That the island was not worth
 “ the expences which they had been at in reduc-
 “ ing the Corsicans, and what they must be
 “ at continually to keep them in subjection.” The prince was right in his opinion; the Corsicans then bore the appellation of the devils of Italy, and they afterwards terrified the Genoese as much as if they actually had been such: for these resolute islanders, maintaining an uncontrollable antipathy to the republic, broke from their obedience in December 1734, and made proposals to the King of Spain to take them under his protection; having renounced all subjection to the Genoese, declared themselves a free and independent people, and resolved to defend their liberties to the last man. The Spaniards never accepted of this invitation; and the Corsicans afterwards exerted themselves to see what they could effect without any foreign assistance: accordingly, in March 1736, they were joined by Theodore Baron de Neuhoff, who brought with him a considerable supply of money and ammunition. Soon after the arrival of the baron, the pieves, or districts of the island, assembled and elected him as their lawful prince and king, investing him, with regard to jurisdiction and
 C 4 government,

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government, with the whole authority, due to lawful sovereigns. Baron Theodore had copper money coined with his effigies, and resided amongst them, with all the marks of royalty; but, the Genoese having applied for the assistance of the French, Baron Theodore was compelled to abandon the island; and the court of Versailles took upon them to accommodate matters between the republic and the Corsicans. Though the Corsicans were obliged to submit to this mediation, they only wanted an opportunity of shewing their resentment. The French troops having quitted the island, the Corsicans in June 1743, finding themselves free from the interposition of any foreign power, rose in their demands, and treated the offers of the republic with that contempt which confidence of superiority naturally produces. The republic offered them very advantageous propositions, contenting themselves with very moderate terms: but the Corsicans suspected that, if they again granted them admission, the stipulation would quickly be forgotten, and that this appearance of Candour was only the artifice of disabled oppression. However M. Justiniani arrived at Bastia, in quality of Commissary General of the Republic, and entered into a treaty of accommodation with the malecontents; by which the troubles in Corsica seemed at present appeased; though, in reality, they were only suspended: and, on this appearance of tranquility, the republic called most of their troops from the island, to garrison their towns on the continent; most of which they put into a good posture of defence, especially Savona and Final.

At this time the French and Spaniards were assiduously employed, to prevail on the Genoese

to break through their neutrality, and enter into Italy: a confederacy against the house of Austria. The hopes of the republic were great on one side, which were ballanced by its fears on the other: by this alliance they expected to secure Final, and by breaking the neutrality they dreaded the insults of the British fleet: but, at length, they were induced to promise their assistance to the French and Spaniards; and to this were some other motives, of great efficacy, to prevail on them to take part with the enemies of the house of Austria; such as the estates of some of their principal nobility being in the kingdom of Naples; the great debt contracted by Spain to the bank; but especially the unpromising aspect of the Austrian affairs in Lombardy, just before the republic promised her assistance to the house of Bourbon. The Genoese, to put themselves in a good condition, borrowed nine millions of livres; and began to make a considerable augmentation in their troops: however they continued till the month of September 1744, before they threw off the veil, and publicly manifested their intentions of opposing the Queen of Hungary.

THE Duke of Modena, by joining with Spain against the Queen of Hungary, had been deprived of his dominions ever since the beginning of the war; which rendered him incapable of any ways assisting that confederacy, which had reduced him to the necessity of accepting a pension, from the court of Madrid, to support him, while the Austrians remained in possession of his duchy.

THE Republic of Venice, whose interest, in the present juncture, was the same with that of his Sardinian majesty, refused to declare themselves in favour of the French and Spaniards; though the

Italy.

the republic had been earnestly solicited to join in the confederacy.

TUSCANY also observed a strict neutrality, and was governed by a council of regency, directed by Prince Craon.

Switzerland.

THIS country, consisting of thirteen different cantons, having thrown off their allegiance to the German emperors, and united in a joint confederacy for their mutual security, got themselves declared, at the congress of Munster and Osna-brug, a state free and independent of any power whatsoever; which they afterwards maintained, with many conspicuous acts of their bravery, and love of liberty. As the Swiss are excellent foldiers, most of the sovereigns of Europe are desirous of hiring them into their service; and the French have frequently endeavoured to win the Cantons, by solemn treaties, entirely over to their own interest; but, as this sage republic maintained an amity with the other European powers, the Helvetic body could never be prevailed upon to engage with the views of France; views pernicious to the general liberty of Europe, and which, in time, must be particularly incompatible with the antient freedom of every state of Switzerland.

THE Swiss, in the present war, furnished bodies of troops to France, Spain, the Queen of Hungary, the King of the Two Sicilies, the Sardinian monarch, and to the States General: a method that enabled them to support a considerable part of the inhabitants, which their native country was incapable to maintain; and as they never fail to stipulate in their capitulations, that all such Swiss corps as are in the service of foreign powers, shall not be detained in them, in case the republic recalls them for the defence
and

and security of their own territories; by this provident restriction the Swiss, without being, ^{Switzerland.} like other powers, put to any expence, have always on foot a considerable number of national well-disciplined troops, ever ready to fly to the assistance of their natal country, if threatened with any violence. Among the several European powers, France has generally the greatest number of these mercenaries in pay, and consequently her service is most beneficial to the Helvetic body: this encouraged the court of Versailles occasionally to employ the most efficacious and persuasive arts, to engage the Swiss into their interest, and prevail on them to renounce the perpetual convention subsisting between them and the house of Austria, by which they were precluded from serving against that family on the other side of the Rhine: but the Swiss observed their antient treaties, as faithfully as they adhered to their new engagements; and resisted every temptation to make them act in opposition to a condition so incommodious to the destructive projects of France. However the Swiss were equally jealous of all the contending powers; and, resolving to observe a neutrality, were determined to defend their frontiers, against any force that should attempt to facilitate their projects, by penetrating through their dominions.

WHILE the principal part of the European potentates were invading and defending their liberties, his Portuguese majesty remained an inactive spectator; consulting only to make his people happy, and flourishing, by cultivating the arts of peace, and taking the advantage of extending their commercial interest, at a time when the dissensions of war deprived them of any opposition.

Portugal.

THE proximity of Portugal and Spain, obliges the former to live in amity with the court of Madrid, so far as not to interfere directly with other engagements: this consideration produced, in January 1729, a double marriage between Emanuel Prince of Brazil and Maria Anna Victoria, Infanta of Spain; and between Maria Magdalena, Infanta of Portugal, and Ferdinand Prince of Asturias. This was a very predominant reason with the court of Lisbon, for not opposing the house of Bourbon; and it was too much their interest not to declare themselves enemies to the British crown, and its confederates: for, besides the general concern which most of the European princes have to support the balance of power, it is immediately the interest of Portugal to prevent its destruction; and to consider, as so many blows aimed indirectly at its crown, all such advantages as the enemies of that ballance may gain over those who endeavour to support it. No one is ignorant of the old pretensions which Spain has in Portugal, nor how greatly the opulent trade of Brazil excites the jealousy of the French: the court of Lisbon might therefore very reasonably apprehend the complaisance of the Princes of the house of Bourbon, would, in the end, prove extremely detrimental to the crown of Portugal. Might they not well suppose that the instant France and Spain should have made themselves the sovereign arbiters of Europe, they would change their language and behaviour! Certainly they would; and when these destructive powers had crushed those, who till then served as a curb to their ambition, and a rampart to the public liberty, they then would think it lawful for them to dispose of all things at their pleasure: the Spaniards, natural
enemies

enemies to the Portuguese, would soon make them Portugal. feel the dismal effects of their superiority, by again reducing this kingdom as a province to the Spanish monarchy; and France, for its reward, would insist at least on a participation, if not of the whole, of the commerce to Brazil. Notwithstanding such reflections might naturally occur to the Portuguese ministry, and to every man uninfluenced by the corruption of the age, the court of Lisbon maintained an exact neutrality, and never publicly interfered in the commotions of Europe.

THE war between the crowns of Great Britain Spain. and Spain, as it was not remarkably successful against the Spaniards, somewhat elated the court of Madrid, as they had been able to hold out against so superior an enemy; though the Spaniards could not boast of any other advantages than the defence of their own dominions. They lamented this war as one of the heaviest calamities that could fall upon them: they felt the effects of British hostility, in every part which was exposed to the evils of a naval war; they were in pain wherever they were sensible; and were wounded wherever they were unsheltered, from the force of Britain, by the interposition of the nations of the continent.

It is apparent that money is often equivalent to strength: a proposition of which the Spanish monarchy affords a sufficient proof; as it has been, for a long time, supported only by the power of riches: it is therefore impossible to weaken Spain more speedily, or more certainly, than by intercepting, or obstructing, the annual supplies of gold and silver which she receives from her American provinces: these supplies were

Spain.

were perpetually endangered by the vigilance of the British ships, long retarded, and often seized.

WHILE the Spaniards were only engaged in a naval war, they might have long persisted in a kind of passive obstinacy ; and, while they engaged in no foreign enterprizes, might have supported a trade necessary for the support of life, upon the credit of those treasures which are annually collected in their store-houses, though they were not received, and by which, upon the termination of the war, all their debts might at once be paid, and all their funds be re-established. But at present their condition was far different ; they had been tempted, by the prospect of enlarging their dominions, to raise armies for distant expeditions, which were to be supported in a foreign country, and could be supported only by regular remittances of treasure ; as this could not be done with any security, they found they had encreased their expences by one war, where their receipts were obstructed by another : thousands of their best troops had been sacrificed through their Italian expedition ; while their taxes and poverty informed them at home, that the seas of America were possessed by the fleets of Britain, by whom their mines were rendered of little utility, and their wealthy dominions reduced to an empty sound.

SPAIN had been plunged into these difficulties, as much in compliance with the interest of France, as in gratifying the ambitious disposition of their own female monarch : but his catholic majesty, reflecting on these disadvantages with which he had incumbered his subjects, and finding he was incapable of extricating them out of their misery, insisted that the court of Versailles should endeavour to re-conduct Admiral Navarro, safe out of Toulon,

Toulon, into some of the harbours of Spain : Spain. this was done : but the Spanish monarch censured the conduct of the French admiral, and carried his resentment so high, that the ministry of Versailles, in order to pacify him, were obliged to promise his majesty that they would publish a declaration of war against the British crown. This assurance more strongly cemented the amity subsisting between the two branches of the house of Bourbon ; and, the more effectually to secure it, a marriage was agreed on between the Dauphine and the Infanta Maria Theresa Antonietta : which encouraged his Catholic majesty more vigorously to prosecute the war in Italy, and to make some considerable presents to the emperor to keep him steady to his adherence with France.

THE French monarchs, pursuing the maxims France, of Cæsar, would not bear an equal, and had been enemies to all the sovereign houses, whose power might ballance their own. Convinced that trade is the great and genuine source of opulence and power, the French solicited, and obtained many advantages from Spain, especially in the West Indies : they diligently exerted themselves in equipping a fleet ; and the number of their mercantile vessels so greatly increased, that France, under the administration of Colbert, set up for a maritime power ; though in the reign of their Great Henry IV, and when his son and successor ascended the throne, according to Voltaire, there was not one royal ship of war in the kingdom. Their navy was considerable, but they were more formidable at land ; within a century France had annexed to her vast dominions, the monarchy of Spain, the Indies, the two Kingdoms of Sicily, and the Duchies of Lorrain and Bar, which had exalted

France. exalted her to such a degree of potency as to fear no opposition, unless by a strong confederacy.

NOTWITHSTANDING the French had been defeated in Germany, they continued to make vigorous preparations to open the campaign of 1744: they were determined to act no longer as auxiliaries, but to publish a declaration of war both against his Britannic majesty and the Queen of Hungary. They engaged three of the principal princes of Germany to form a confederacy with the emperor, who had received a promise to be assisted with all the forces of France: they had satisfied Spain, by sending the Prince of Conti to reinforce the army under Don Philip; their affairs looked with a favourable aspect in Italy; Naples was arming to oppose the Austrians; and the Genoese had promised to accede to the confederacy. France had now completed her marine in a condition capable of acting in conformity to her other enterprizes: they resolved to conduct the Spaniards from Toulon, which they accomplished; and, about the same time, formed a preparatory stroke on the British nation, by introducing the pretender to that crown before the eye of the world, with an intention to distract the British councils, by making an invasion in his favour.

Holland. THE Dutch, confining their desires to the preservation of the republic, and of her lawful possessions, without any ambition of enlarging them at the expence of their neighbours, have ever placed their safety in defensive alliances, with those powers who are the fittest to protect them, and whose interest coincided the most with their own. In this view their high mightinesses have had, many years before the rise of the present commotions, defensive alliances with the house of Austria, and with the kingdom of
Great

Great Britain; and by these alliances they were Holland. obliged to furnish not only a limited succour, but also their whole force in case of necessity; and even to declare war with the aggressor.

FRANCE was apprehensive the Dutch would fulfill their engagements; and when the Republic was observed to have any dispositions thereto, all imaginable engines were put in motion, by the ministry of Versailles, as well within the Republic as without, in order to hinder the accomplishment of them; and, on the contrary, to keep the Republic not only in a total inaction, but even to engage her in a neutrality, and thus to separate her entirely from her allies. To this end it was, that not only all sorts of under-hand insinuations, and other methods were made use of; but also, that in the year 1741, when the French monarch began to attack the house of Austria with open force, he sent a formidable army to the very frontiers of the Republic, which, for a long time, kept her almost surrounded and blocked up, on purpose to intimidate their high mightinesses, and put it out of their power to stir. It was in no other view, but to hinder, or divert, their high mightinesses from fulfilling their engagements, that the French monarch, in 1742, made some overture of his ideas about a peace to one of them inisters of the Republic; for these ideas were so full of difficulties, that it was judged they neither could be made use of, nor any good be expected from them: besides, their high mightinesses never received, either directly, or formally, any overture about these ideas; inasmuch as it had been agreed, that if no use could be made of those overtures, they should be buried in oblivion: notwithstanding which the French ministers spoke of them, several times afterwards

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Holland. publickly, and with the greatest affectation, as a canal whereby their pacific dispositions had been made manifest to their high mightinesses. In this same view, of withholding their high mightinesses from the execution of their solemn engagements, did his most christian majesty, offer to give up the town of Dunkirk to be garrisoned by their high mightinesses troops, which must have imperceptibly led them into a state of inactivity.

ALL this however could not influence their high mightinesses from furnishing, in 1743, a succour of troops to her Hungarian majesty; but then they judged it improper to declare war against France, because they were in hopes of restoring peace by their negociations, and prosecuting their commercial interest. The Dutch were pacifically inclined; yet they were determined to assist their Allies, but not vigorously enough to draw upon them the open enmity of France. They joined with his Britannic majesty in corroborating the interest of the Queen of Hungary with the Elector of Saxony; they made considerable augmentations in their land forces; and concerted effectual measures to settle their navy in a condition of acting on the first emergency.

Great-Britain. THE British nation had lately perceived exigencies that justly engaged all their attention: they had seen the house of Austria, their ancient ally, the house by which the equipoise of power had been so long maintained, and by which the liberties of Europe had been so long defended against the Ottoman forces on one part, and the French on the other, reduced not only to the brink of ruin, but to the verge of annihilation: while the family of Bourbon was issuing laws to all the princes of the empire, laying the world in desolation

lation by its armies, and creating new dependencies by the distribution of dominions, among those who contented themselves to submit to an universal monarchy: the British nation had lately seen all the powers of Europe, under the influence either of infatuation or of terror, connive at the ravages of these enemies of mankind, and desirous not of opposing the deluge of war, but of turning it from themselves. While Europe was in this situation, it was evident to the British subjects, that their liberties were in danger of being subverted: they could not but perceive, if France was to acquire the absolute dominion of the continent, that their own island would soon be reduced, in the same manner as Macedon had been formerly subjected to the Romans: this made the British nation as solicitous to support the ballance, as the French were to overturn it; and, generously seconding the views of their monarch, they did all that lay in their power to defeat the unbounded and dangerous designs of France. A flourishing army, composed of the best national troops, and a considerable number of other forces taken into their pay; several strong fleets; immense sums expended in subsidies; and uninterrupted negociations in all courts, was the mound which Great Britain opposed to this deluge that threatened to overwhelm Germany, Italy, Flanders, and the rest of Europe, in a succession of conquest. This system, so uniformly followed by Great Britain, and planned chiefly by a minister, who was the envied ornament of his country, had varied the less, as it was built on principles from which it was impossible to deviate, without destroying that on which the felicity of Europe depended. Not satisfied with granting the Queen of Hungary considerable

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supplies both of money and troops, the British ministry exerted all their interest to procure her the friendship of the other European potentates: this, at length, levelled the malice of France principally at his Britannic majesty, next to the Queen of Hungary, because of his being the avowed protector of that illustrious princess, of the German liberties, and of the ballance of Europe: and, accordingly, the ministry of Versailles were preparing to give a vent to their anger, while the British government took every precaution to ward off so violent a blow, as was then impending over their heads.



THE

THE
FIFTH PART,
IN TWO DIVISIONS.

FIRST DIVISION.

FROM THE
Declaration of War, published by
the Court of VERSAILLES, against
his BRITANNIC MAJESTY, and
the QUEEN of HUNGARY,

TO THE
End of the CAMPAIGN in MDCCXLIV.

SECOND DIVISION.

THE
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3. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Obese Individual

4. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Thin Individual

5. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Elderly Individual

6. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Young Individual

7. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Pregnant Individual

8. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Menstruating Individual

9. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Lactating Individual

10. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Postmenopausal Individual

11. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Menopausal Individual

12. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Premenopausal Individual

13. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Perimenopausal Individual



FIRST DIVISION.

CHAPTER I.

Proceedings of the BRITISH parliament. An account of the preparations, and prevention, of the intended invasion from DUNKIRK, against the BRITISH nation. The declarations of war between the FRENCH KING and his BRITANNIC MAJESTY. The close of the third session of the BRITISH parliament.



IS Britannic majesty having re-
turned to his regal dominions, im-
mediately after the conclusion of
the campaign in Germany, receiv-
ed addresses, from several of the
cities, and corporate towns, congratulating him
on the success of his arms at the battle of Det-
tingen,

CHAP.
I.
1743.

PART tingen, on the marriage of her royal highness
 V. the Princess Louisa to the Prince Royal of Den-
 mark, and on his safe arrival in the kingdom.

1743. His majesty found all his subjects desirous of pro-
 secuting the war for the assistance of the Queen
 of Hungary; on the 1st of December 1743, he
 went to the house of peers, and opened the
 third session of parliament, with the following
 speech from the throne.

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

SINCE your last meeting, I have, pursuant to
 your advice, and in consequence of your support,
 exerted my endeavours for the preservation of
 the house of Austria, and the maintenance of
 the ballance and liberties of Europe. It has
 pleased God to give success to our arms, in con-
 junction with those of the Queen of Hungary,
 and as her auxiliaries. The dominions of that
 prince's have been evacuated by her enemies, and
 the powerful armies, which had marched to their
 assistance, have been obliged to retire out of the
 Empire. In this conjuncture it is a great satisfac-
 tion to me to acquaint you, that I have been
 joined by a body of troops of my good friends
 and allies the States General,

IN further prosecution of these measures, the
 definitive treaty between me, the Queen of
 Hungary, and the King of Sardinia, has been
 happily concluded, which shall be laid before
 you. The advantages, which cannot fail to re-
 sult from this alliance, to the common cause,
 are apparent; and it will be particularly con-
 ductive to the interests of my kingdoms, by dis-
 appointing the ambitious views of the crown of
 Spain, with which we are engaged in so just and
 necessary a war. As I make no doubt, but you
 will

will proceed upon these foundations with firmness and constancy, we may reasonably hope to see the public tranquillity re-established, and a general and honourable peace obtained. These are my views, to which my utmost attention and resolution shall not be wanting: but, in order to bring about these great ends, measures of vigour are necessary; and to enable me to concert and carry on such measures, I do, with a just confidence, rely on your zealous, chearful, and effectual support.

1743.

THE marriage of my youngest daughter with the Prince Royal of Denmark, cannot but give satisfaction to all my good subjects, as it tends to cement and strengthen the protestant interest in Europe.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,

I HAVE ordered the estimates to be laid before you, for the service of the ensuing year; and desire you to grant me such supplies, as shall be requisite for the honour and security of the nation, and adequate to the exigencies of the public.

IN doing this, let me particularly recommend it to you, to enable me to concert proper measures, and to enter into, and make good, such alliances and engagements with other powers, as may be necessary for the support of the Queen of Hungary, and restoring the ballance of power.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE had such experience of your duty and affection to me, and of your zeal for the good of your country, that it would be superfluous to add any thing to press these important considerations upon you. Union and Harmony amongst ourselves,
and

PART and vigour and dispatch in your proceedings, are

V. indispensably necessary in such conjunctures. Let

nothing obstruct or divert your steadiness and application to the great ends which I have laid before you; and be assured, that nothing can ever divert me from pursuing your true and lasting interest."

ON this occasion the lords, the next day, presented an address to his majesty, importing,
 " THAT the anxious concern which filled the
 " breasts of all his faithful subjects, upon the
 " dangers to which his sacred person had been
 " exposed, redoubled their joy on his safe and
 " happy return into the kingdom. Their first
 " thanks were due to Almighty God for the
 " preservation of his invaluable life; their next
 " to his majesty, to whose magnanimity, and
 " unwearied labours for the good of the common cause, they stood so highly indebted.
 " On this occasion they desired permission to
 " offer their sincere congratulations to his majesty on the success of his arms, in the support of the house of Austria, and the defence of the liberties of Europe. THAT a strict
 " union between his majesty, the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Sardinia, was so
 " necessary in the present posture of affairs, that
 " they took great satisfaction in seeing it established. THAT the just and necessary war
 " in which his majesty was engaged against Spain, was of so great importance, that the
 " disappointment of the ambitious designs of that crown could not but be particularly advantageous to the British nation. THAT they
 " acknowledged, with the utmost gratitude, his majesty's goodness, in declaring to the
 " parliament, his wise and salutary views to
 " bring

“ bring about a general and honourable peace, CHAP.
“ by vigorous measures. In so glorious a cause, I.
“ animated by so great an example, the arms
“ and the hearts of Great Britain would always 1743.
“ attend upon him; and they did, with a reso-
“ lution and firmness becoming his house of
“ peers, assure his majesty, of their zealous and
“ chearful concurrence, and support, in the ne-
“ cessary means to this great and desirable end.
“ THEY congratulated his majesty on the aus-
“ picious marriage of her Royal Highness the
“ Princess Louisa with the Prince Royal of Den-
“ mark: assuring him that they would stedfastly
“ pursue such measures as might most effectually
“ conduce to the honour and safety of his ma-
“ jesty, the security and prosperity of his coun-
“ try, and the maintenance of the ballance and
“ liberties of Europe.”

THE house of commons, on the 3d of De-
cember, presented a similar address to his majes-
ty, wherein they also declared, “ THAT as the
“ interests of Great Britain, and those of the
“ United Provinces were inseparable; nothing
“ could be more welcome to his majesty’s faith-
“ ful commons, than his having been joined by
“ a body of the troops of the States General:
“ assuring his majesty that they would, with the
“ greatest zeal, unanimity, and dispatch, grant
“ him such effectual supplies as should be found
“ requisite for the honour and security of the
“ nation, and as might enable his majesty to
“ concert such alliances, and pursue with vigour
“ such measures as might be necessary for the
“ re-establishing the public tranquility, and pro-
“ curing a safe and honourable peace.”

THOUGH in the last session of parliament a
strong opposition had been made against the mi-
nisty,

PART nistry, and, on the conclusion of the session, several of the nobility and members of the house of

V. commons had entered into an association, principally to exert their interest against any ministerial measures that should be proposed in the ensuing session; these addresses passed both houses with an immaterial contention: the country party reserved their influence till a more urgent occasion; but the spirit of opposition was not entirely dormant, for soon after it was dislodged with every apparent testimony of vehemence and dissatisfaction.

1743. As a prelude to what the ministry were to expect, Lord Gower resigned the office of keeper of the privy seal, which was conferred on the Earl of Cholmondeley; and the Duke of Marlborough, who had before resigned his other employments, withdrew his attendance as a lord of the bedchamber to his majesty, and the Earl of Waldegrave, lately ambassador at the court of France, was appointed in his room. About the same time several gentlemen of the ministerial party were promoted to some of the most honourable employments: Mr Sandys, lately created Baron of Ombersley, was made cofferer to his majesty, and was succeeded as chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer by Henry Pelham, Esq; brother to the Duke of Newcastle: Thomas Winnington, Esq; was made paymaster of the forces: the Earl of Middlesex, eldest son of the Duke of Dorset, and Henry Fox, Esq; were made two of the lords commissioners of the treasury: Sir John Rushout, Bart, treasurer of the navy: General Wade was promoted to the rank of a Field-Marshal: Thomas Davers, and the Honourable George Clinton, Esqs; were created Rear-Admirals of the Red; William Rowley,

Rowley, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the White ; and CHAP.
William Martin, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the I.
Blue.

1743.

As the first attack against the ministry, a motion was made, in the house of commons, on the 7th of December, by Henry Archer, Esq; for an amendment to the land-tax bill, "By laying a duty, of eight shillings in the pound, on all places and pensions." The arguments used in support of the motion were, that as taxes were so onerous on the landed interest, the courtiers ought to participate of the burthen : that a bill of this nature would answer all the purposes of a place-bill, by reducing the value of exorbitant salaries ; and, at the same time, conciliate the affections of the populace, by convincing them that the ministry bore a share in their calamity ; a calamity necessarily attended on so expensive a war : that it was notorious the perquisites of some offices, far exceeded the value of their stated salaries ; and there was no reason that states-men should wallow in ease and luxury, without any sense of national grievances, or contributing to the public expence : it was alledged, that lucrative posts had been lately so prodigiously multiplied and augmented, both in number and value, that such a tax would produce a considerable sum ; and to suppose that no man would serve the public but on extravagant terms, would be supposing all mankind abandoned and corrupted to the greatest degree of venality ; and if public spirit was absolutely lost, no men were fit to be employed at the public expence. The motion was seconded by Sir Francis Dashwood, and supported by Mr Vyner, and Mr Fazakerley : it was opposed by Mr Winnington, Mr Scrope, and Henry Pelham,

PART Pelham, Esq; who alledged, in answer to the
 V. arguments in defence of the motion, that the
 servants of the public ought to be encouraged
 1743. and rewarded, for it was ridiculous to imagine
 that men of learning and abilities would accept
 of posts under the government on such disadvantageous terms, as to have a double tax imposed on their salaries: that innovations of this tendency were desperately dangerous; nor was it a time for trying new experiments; besides the tax, if laid, would be far from answering the end proposed, or producing the sums expected from it: but if money was wanted, an equal collection of the land-tax, then very unequally and partially raised, would supply a much superior sum, than putting the method proposed into execution. On which the question being put, it passed in the negative by a majority of forty-two.

THOUGH the ministerial party succeeded in defeating the first motion of their opponents, the country party meditated a more violent attack. In the former session, they had been disappointed in a motion, for addressing his majesty to dismiss the 16,000 Hanoverians taken into British pay; but they were now determined to renew the attempt. Accordingly the Earl of Sandwich, on the 9th of December, made a motion in the house of lords, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give orders, that the 16,000 Hanoverians, then in the pay of Great Britain, be no longer continued in the service of the nation, after the 25th of that instant December; thereby to put a stop to the jealousies and heart-burnings among his majesty's faithful subjects at home, and his British forces abroad." The motion was introduced with

with heavy invectives against the disobedience, and insolence, of the Hanoverian Troops towards the British general, and the national forces under his command: it was represented that the troops of Hanover, the inhabitants of a wretched corner of the earth, scarcely heard of in Europe, till its sovereign ascended the imperial throne of Britain, had been preferred, by his majesty, on all occasions, to the troops of that nation whose liberality exempted his electoral subjects from that misery and poverty in which their ancestors languished: it was declared, that no man suspected his majesty would have thought his electoral troops worthy to be intrusted with the charge of his person; that he would, on the most solemn occasions, shew himself proud of appearing at their head; that, when quarters were assigned to the confederate forces, mercenaries, useless contemptible mercenaries, would be accommodated at the expence of those by whom they were maintained, and fatten in plenty and ease, when the British troops were languishing with famine, and overwhelmed with hardships. The motion was seconded by the Earl of Halifax, Lord Talbot, the Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Haversham; the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Chesterfield, Viscount Lonsdale, and the Earl of Litchfield: It was opposed by Lord Carteret, the Earl of Cholmondeley, Lord Raymond, the Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Bathurst, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Morton, and the Marquiss of Tweeddale: but after a long debate, agitated with many warm and violent expressions, on the question being put, the motion was rejected by a majority of 25; there being 107 lords present at the debate, of whom 36 were for the address, and 71 against

CHAP.
I.

1743.

PART 71 against it : which occasioned a protest, signed

V. by the Dukes of Marlborough, Bedford, Beaufort, and Bridgewater ; the Earls of Chesterfield, Westmoreland, Northampton, Stanhope, Rockingham, Coventry, Huntingdon, Abingdon, Denbigh, Sandwich, Ailesbury, Shaftsbury, Litchfield, and Thanet ; Viscount Hereford ; the Lords Haversham, Gower, Mansel, Talbot, Foley, and Masham : who concluded their protest with these remarkable expressions, “ Because
1743. “ we know there are some partialities almost
“ inseparable from human nature, and blameless in themselves, when acting within proper
“ bounds, which yet must have a most fatal
“ influence, if encouraged to mix themselves
“ with the affairs of this nation, either in the
“ counsel, or in the camp ; and we do, from
“ our souls, scorn and abominate that most abject and criminal adulation, which either
“ gives way to, or inflames, such partialities,
“ in prejudice to the national honour, and interest of our country : we thought it, therefore, necessary to enter these our reasons
“ against the further continuance of these mercenaries, which, for one campaign only, have
“ already cost this nation near 700,000*l.* and
“ which appear to us to have been, in many instances, disobedient to British orders, and
“ utterly incompatible with British troops : that, as our votes have, we hope, proved us to the
“ present age, our names in the books may
“ transmit us to posterity, ENGLISHMEN.”

A MOTION was also made in the house of commons, for discontinuing the Hanoverian forces ; but after a debate, prosecuted with great spirit and acrimony, it was carried in the negative, on a division, by 231 to 181.

ON the 15th of December, another motion CHAP. I.
was made, in the house of commons, by Mr
Greenville, "To address his majesty, that he
" would not engage the British nation any fur- 1743.
" ther in the war on the continent, without the
" concurrence of the States General, on certain
" stipulated proportions of force and expence,
" as in the late war." The Motion was se-
conded by George Littleton, Esq; but, after a
strenuous debate, it passed in the negative, by
209 to 132.

THE members in the opposition against the
ministry, thought proper to neglect in the last
session of parliament any attempts towards re-
pealing the septennial law; however they were
determined to endeavour to accomplish such a
design in the present session: and accordingly,
on the 29th of January, a motion was made,
by Humphry Sydenham, Esq; "For bringing in
" a bill to make parliaments annual;" he was
seconded by Edward Gybbon, Esq; but the
question was carried in the negative, by a ma-
jority of thirty-two.

WHEN the former motion was made in the
house of lords for discontinuing the Hanoverian
troops, Lord Morton, who was one of those that
rejected the motion, observed, "That he could
" not agree to it, because it did not appear
" that it would be of any use, since their lord-
" ships could not know that the troops of
" which they proposed to solicit the discharge,
" would be retained any longer in the British
" service; but, as the term, for which they
" were taken into British pay, would then expire
" in fifteen days, his lordship declared, that if
" any new treaty, of the same kind, should be
" brought before the house, he should not
" consider

PART “ consider himself as precluded from voting

V. “ against it ; since he did not disapprove the

“ motion as unjust, but as unnecessary, and pre-

1743. “ mature.” The limited time for which the

Hanoverian troops were hired was now elapsed,

and another contract was made for the continu-

ance of 16,268 of these troops for another year,

commencing on the 25th of December, for the

subsidiary sum of 393,773*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* which occa-

sioned another debate in the house of lords, on

the 27th of January, when, the orders of the

house being read for considering the estimates of

the charge of the Hanoverian troops, the Earl

of Sandwich, rose, and, after an eloquent in-

troduction, moved the house, “ That an hum-

“ ble address be presented to his majesty, ear-

“ nestly intreating him, that, in consideration

“ of the jealousies and discontent of his faith-

“ ful subjects, at home, and his British troops

“ abroad, he would be graciously pleased to

“ give orders, that the 16,000 Hanoverians be

“ no longer continued in the pay of Great Bri-

“ tain ; being prejudicial to the public service,

“ inconsistent with the true interest of his ma-

“ jesty, and dangerous to the tranquility and

“ welfare of the nation.” His lordship intro-

duced the motion, with an observation, that the

two chief virtues which distinguish a soldier are

valour and obedience ; of which if either is

wanting he becomes a burthen, instead of a de-

fence, to the community from whence he re-

ceives his pay : without valour he, whose whole

business is to encounter dangers, to support fa-

tigue, and to engage the enemy, must ap-

parently be useless : and, without obedience, his

valour can only be madness, and not less dan-

gerous to those that hire him, than to those

whom

whom he is hired to oppose. The motion was CHAP. I.
seconded by Lord Hervey, and Lord Ilchester ;

but the Lord Chancellor informed the house, 1743.
“ That it was his duty to take care, that their

“ deliberations were carried on, according to

“ the methods instituted by their predecessors,

“ and the established orders of that assembly ;

“ and to remark any deviation from them,

“ whenever it should happen, by negligence,

“ forgetfulness, or zeal. That one of the estab-

“ lished rules of senatorial proceeding was,

“ that no question once decided should be

“ brought into debate again in the same ses-

“ sion ; and none of all their orders were more

“ necessary to ascertain and expedite their deter-

“ minations ; for if that which was decided on

“ one day, might be called in question the next,

“ or whenever any party should obtain any ca-

“ sual superiority, what could be expected but

“ perpetual uncertainty, and endless confusion ?

“ The law which had passed to day, might be

“ repealed before it could be promulgated ; all

“ regularity would be destroyed, and the van-

“ quished party would always hope to become

“ conquerors at last, by returning often to the

“ charge. His lordship then observed, that

“ the question which must ensue the motion,

“ then under consideration, had already been

“ decided in this session, and that it therefore

“ could not, according to the constitution of

“ parliament, be proposed again.” The journal

of the 9th of December was then produced, and

the motion of that day, to address his majesty

to discontinue the Hanoverian troops, was read.

This occasioned a long debate, in which the

principal speakers for the motion were the

Dukes of Bedford, and Montrose ; the Earls of

PART D Chesterfield, and Halifax; Viscount Londale;
 VI the Lords Gower, Talbot, and Hervey: those
 who opposed the motion, were, the Dukes of
 1743 Newcastle, and Argyle; the Earls of Cholmon-
 dele, and Bath; the Lords Carteret, Delawar,
 Ilchester, and Raymond: but the Earl of Ches-
 terfield, to obviate the objection made by the
 Lord Chancellor, offered an amendment in the
 motion, by proposing, that after "The pay of
 " Great Britain," the words, "After the 25th
 " of March," might be inserted: but several
 lords objecting to the amendment, after a te-
 dious debate, the previous question was put,
 "Whether the question amended should be then
 " put?" and it passed in the negative: after
 which it was ordered, that the estimates should
 be further considered on the Tuesday following,
 being the 31st of January; when the Earl of
 Sandwich renewed his motion, in these terms,
 "That the continuing 16,000 Hanoverians in
 " British pay, was prejudicial to the true interest
 " of his majesty, useless to the common cause,
 " and dangerous to the welfare and tranquility
 " of the nation." The motion was seconded
 by the Duke of Marlborough, and the same
 peers who had supported his former motions;
 and objected against by the same opponents:
 but the question was again carried in the ne-
 gative, by a majority of 86 against 41; which
 occasioned a new protest, by the same lords who
 had signed the former protest, with the addition
 of the Duke of Ancafter; the Earls of Staf-
 ford, Halifax, and Orrery; and the Lords
 Montjoy, and Hervey: wherein it was asserted,
 "That these Hanoverians, though in the pay,
 " could hardly be said to be in the service of
 " the British nation; some refused to form in
 " the

“ the first line at the battle of Dettingen, and CHAP.
“ retired to the second ; others refused to obey I.
“ the orders of the British general, and march ———
“ in the pursuit of the enemy after the battle ; 1743.
“ and the greatest number of them, who, to-
“ gether with some of the British guards, com-
“ posed what was called the rear-guard, under
“ the command of a Hanoverian lieutenant-ge-
“ neral, took a different rout in the march
“ from the rest of the army from Aschaffen-
“ berg ; and such a one as not only rendered
“ them wholly useless to the army, when the
“ French attacked them in front, but would
“ have rendered them equally useless, if the
“ French from Aschaffenberg, where the pas-
“ sage was left open to them, had attack-
“ ed the allies in the rear, in which it was
“ pretended that these troops were left as in
“ the post of honour. Nay, not contented
“ to avoid being of use, either in the front or
“ in the rear, but determined to be of no use
“ any where, they halted as soon as they came
“ within sight and reach of the battle, though
“ pressed by the British officer, and invited by
“ the ardour of the British soldiers, to share
“ the glory, and complete, as they might have
“ done, the victory of the day. THAT they
“ conceived, the future co operation of the na-
“ tional troops with these mercenaries had been
“ rendered impracticable, and even their meet-
“ ing dangerous ; they thought it, therefore,
“ indispensibly incumbent upon them to remove
“ the object that occasioned the many instances
“ of partiality, by which the Hanoverians were
“ unhappily distinguished, and the British
“ forces undeservedly discouraged. The con-
“ stant preferance in quarters, forage, and
“ other

PART " other things, their lordships wished no occa-
 V. " sion had been given to remember ; but they
 1743. " could not pass over in silence the Hanoverian
 " guards having, for some days, done duty
 " upon his majesty at Aschaffenberg, which their
 " lordships looked upon as the highest dishonour
 " to his majesty and the British nation. THAT
 " a pursuit of some foreign interest had already
 " weakened the natural influence of Great
 " Britain, in pursuit of the common cause of
 " Europe. That Great Britain is a powerful
 " kingdom, and whenever she had acted in her
 " true character, and aimed at that great and
 " noble view alone, of maintaining a ballance
 " between the powers of Europe, for the com-
 " mon interest of all, the effects had been an-
 " swerable to the cause ; and her influence in
 " Germany, saved by her arms, and supported
 " by her treasures in the last wars, was, as it ought
 " to be, and it had been every where else, su-
 " perior : but should it ever appear, that an in-
 " ferior German principality was really, and
 " Great Britain only nominally, the director
 " and actor, such a change in the cause must
 " necessarily produce a deplorable difference
 " in the effect ; and Hanover, that could
 " neither give strength nor consideration to
 " Great Britain, might thus diminish the
 " one, and take the other wholly away."

When it was originally deliberated, in the house of lords, whether the Hanoverian troops should be taken into British pay, those that opposed it, alledged, chiefly, that they were not to be employed, and that they were intended only to receive pay, but not to march against the enemy ; and therefore they ought not to be received, because they were to be at once useless and expensive.

This argument was now at an end ; for it had appeared that they were intended to act ; and, from the lists of the slain and wounded in the battle of Dettingen, it was evident that the Hanoverians had been exposed to the same dangers with the other forces, and those who had survived their wounds had surely reason to complain, if they were denied any part of the reputation of the victory, when they bore about them manifest proofs of having partaken the hazard of the battle. Those therefore who formerly voted, or protested, against the reception of these troops, had now seen that their argument, their only argument, was for ever refuted, by plain and indubitable facts ; and therefore it was hoped they would not persevere in an error, which could then no longer be involuntary ; or endeavour to prove themselves consistent in the wrong, by voting against the continuance of those troops, of which they so unjustly opposed the reception. The two chief objections made, at this time, against the Hanoverians, were, that they had been disobedient to the command of the British general, and that they had been distinguished by a partial tenderness, and an unjust preference, in many instances, which certainly occasioned the resignation of the Earl of Stair, and the Duke of Marlborough ; a loss, as it was affirmed by a noble lord, which the whole force of the electorate united, would scarcely counter-balance ; a loss occasioning the suppression of that ardour which might have called the rest of the British nobility into the field, and have augmented the army with the bravest spirits of the nation : for who would add his name to an army, of which the meanest hireling would be preferred before him ? and who could hope for respect,

PART where these illustrious persons had found insolence
 V. and contempt? Besides it was alledged that the
 { Hanoverians were not only insolent, imperious,
 1743. expensive, and contemptuous, but they were re-
 strained from acting against the emperor, though
 they had opposed him in his electoral capacity;
 that such restraints must be necessarily laid on the
 British forces, while associated with such despicable
 mercenaries; men who were divided from Bri-
 tons by the nature of their government, by the
 contrariety of their views, and by every bar that
 could hinder coalition: with whom, it was de-
 clared, the British forces were conjoined only that
 they might be dishonoured and weakened; and
 from whom it was therefore necessary to rid the ar-
 my, without delay, that the ancient courage of Bri-
 tons might revive, and the dignity of their country
 be restored and established: for that nothing
 could be hoped from such a collection of jarring
 atoms, such a confusion of heterogeneous in-
 terests, but different designs, and opposite mea-
 sures, which must at length terminate in ignominy
 and destruction. If such dissensions actually substi-
 ted between the British and Hanoverian forces, as
 it was impossible to reconcile, their separation was
 undoubtedly necessary: because the same una-
 nimity is requisite in an army as in a ministry;
 and it is well known, that, when in the ministry
 men of different opinions and principles are con-
 joined, the time, which should be laid out in
 consultations for the general good, is spent only
 in vexatious altercations; and those abilities,
 which should be unanimously exerted for the at-
 tainment of some important end, are exhausted,
 by each, in mean contrivances to destroy the in-
 fluence of his competitors, and to diminish that
 reputation which he considers as inconsistent
 with


with his own. It was never urged that the Hanoverian troops might not be hired as properly as any other, if there was reason to believe that they would be of the same utility; they certainly partook of the danger of the battle, and if his Britannic majesty shewed them any peculiar indulgence, more than he did to the British forces, it was only that natural, perhaps laudable, partiality, always inseparable in the breast of every man towards the inhabitants of his natal country: so that the principal accusation, was now reduced to an assertion, that the jealousies, and disputes, between the British and Hanoverian forces, made it impossible for them to act in conformity against the common enemy: but this opinion, though propagated throughout the whole nation, was not universal; for many of the British officers were far from admitting it; and particularly a commander, distinguished for his military knowledge, and honoured with the highest authority, was so far from being convinced of the impracticability of an union, that he declared himself persuaded, that all those animosities, by which the two bodies had hitherto been agitated, would subside; and that another campaign would produce a reconciliation: for part of the jealousy which naturally arises between strangers, would be dispersed by that familiarity which the continuance of their conjunction must gradually improve; and part might be extinguished, by an impartial and prudent accommodation of those claims, whatever they were, which had been asserted with so much vehemence on both sides, that perhaps neither could then boast of being entirely in the right. Why the Hanoverian troops should be so generally traduced, could be owing to nothing but the old spirit

PART

V.

1743

spirit of opposition ; for the British nation could not discharge these troops from their pay, unless an equal number could be hired from some other power : and, in this wide conflagration of the continent, no prince could be found who would weaken his own dominions by hiring out his troops ; nor could any others, were they to be obtained, be trusted with equal safety : the Hanoverians were united to the British nation, by ties which did not subsist with regard to other people ; they had the same prince, and therefore could not desert them : but from any other troops, which the British government might obtain by treaty, they could only hope that they would serve them till better pay, or a change of interest, or gust of caprice, should separate them from their confederacy : the age afforded too many examples of the infraction of treaties, in which the most sacred stipulations were broke, not only without justice, but without decency ; they could therefore place very little confidence in forces whose service was not secured by something more coercive than the solemnity of oaths or treaties. It was to be considered that the Hanoverian troops made a very large part of the army, which the British nation had sent to the assistance of the Queen of Hungary ; and it was in confidence of their power and steadiness, that the alliance in her favour had been formed : this alliance would naturally be dissolved, when the reasons upon which it was formed no longer subsisted : when those princes, who engaged in defence of their common liberties, only on the promise of the concurrence of the British nation, should find, that their promise was not likely to be kept, and should have reason to dread the danger of being left to struggle alone against the power of France,

France, they would naturally contend which CHAP.
should first gain the favour of the conqueror, and I.
avert the severity of war, by a timely submission. 

Though the lords who supported the motion declared, that they were far from intending to desert the common cause, that they did not design to diminish their forces, but to reform them; and that they proposed, that the Hanoverian troops should only be exchanged for others, which might be less expensive, and more useful: yet such a proceeding, as this, would have been highly inconvenient to domestic affairs, and detrimental to the common cause: for the British allies, who knew not their constitution, their jealousies, or their designs, would be alarmed at the dismissal of so considerable a part of their army; they would neither think it certain that the government designed to substitute other troops in their place; nor that they would be able to raise an equal number, with the expedition which their necessities might require: they would know that there were no troops to be hired, or none that could be equally useful; and that the loss of so many men was not to be immediately repaired. What might be thus known to their allies, would not be less known to their enemies: the French, who were at present intimidated by the number of their opposers, would believe, that they had then no more to fear; they would again think it safe to leave their own frontiers; and imagine, that they might, once more, lay waste the neighbouring countries; and instead of burthening their own provinces, enrich themselves with the plunder of their neighbours. Such would undoubtedly have been the consequences of this address for the dismissal of the Hanoverian troops; which the lords who rejected
the

1743.

PART the motion thought unseasonable, at least; they
 V. thought it unseasonable, because it would ap-
 parently weaken the confederate army, at a time,
 1743. when augmentations might be more properly
 recommended; they thought it unseasonable, be-
 cause it was contrived to embarrass the ministry,
 at a time, when the state of Europe required
 all their attention, and all their abilities; and
 they thought it both unseasonable, and unjust,
 because it seemed to imply some distrust of his
 majesty, at a time, when he had not only added
 to the army 6,000 troops at his own expence;
 but had hazarded his sacred person in battle,
 against the irreconcilable and inveterate ene-
 mies of Britain.

THE amount of the national debt, on the 31st
 of December 1743, was 51,040,347*l.* 16*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*;
 of which 2,125,300*l.* had been contracted since
 the 31st of December 1742, and was an increase
 of upwards of six millions since the commence-
 ment of the Spanish war. The house of commons,
 on the 9th of December, voted 40,000 seamen
 for the service of the ensuing year; 21,358
 British forces to serve in Flanders; 19,028 land
 forces, including 1815 invalids, for guards and
 garrisons; and 11550 marines, in all 51,936 men.
 The grants, from the committee of supply, for
 the year 1744, amounted to 6,283,537*l.* to
 answer which the committee of ways and means,
 provided 2,000,000*l.* by the land tax; 750,000*l.*
 by the malt tax; 1,000,000*l.* from the East India
 company, as an equivalent for renewing their
 charter, for fourteen years; 1,200,000*l.* by
 annuities at three per cent; 600,000*l.* by a lottery;
 36,000*l.* by the coinage; and 1,000,000*l.* from
 the sinking fund; in all 6,586,000*l.*: so that
 there was a surplus of 302,463*l.* But though,
 by

by the grants, it appears, as if there was only CHAP.
six millions and a half raised ; yet, when it re- I.
ceives the addition of the three millions and a
half paid into the sinking fund in perpetual taxes, 1743.
it will be found that Great Britain paid this year
no less than ten millions ; a prodigious sum ! es-
pecially when the opinion of the ingenious Dr
Davenant is considered, who has reported, that
when the British nation should arrive at that pe-
riod of ill conduct, as to pay constantly five or
six millions a year, they might venture to pro-
nounce the common people of England would
soon grow as poor and miserable as the common
people of France. But if the national debt
was so exorbitant, the credit of the govern-
ment was not prejudiced ; for a subscription of
1,800,000 *l.* was filled in one day ; part on an-
nuities, and part on a lottery : though the lot-
teries, which former ministers had proposed, had
always been censured by those who saw their
nature, and their tendency ; they had been con-
sidered as legal cheats, by which the ignorant
and the rash were defrauded, and the subtle and
avaricious often enriched ; they had been allowed
to divert the people from trade, and to alienate
them from useful industry.

WHILE the British parliament were contesting
the most expedient method of prosecuting the war,
and gratifying the nation ; they were alarmed
by a more dangerous enemy, than the spirit of
opposition : when all acrimony subsided ; all par-
ties were reconciled ; envy and detraction were
silent ; and nothing but unanimity was predo-
minant in the breast of every man, who was de-
sirous of preserving his country from invasion,
blood, and devastation. The court of Ver-
sailles had collected a powerful squadron, at
Brest ;

PART V. Breſt; and aſſembled an army, in the neighbourhood of Calais, and Dunkirk; which appeared intended for the execution of ſome important deſign: they were not content with aſſembling ſoldiers and ſhips, but accumulated likewiſe a great quantity of ſtores, of which what uſe could they make but in the deſign of invading Britain? The Britiſh government knew it was not probable, that, in ſuch a time of general commotion, when the French were ſurrounded on every ſide with enemies, and were labouring, with their utmoſt efforts, to extend their dominions, and increaſe their potency, they would detain thoſe troops in a remote part of their country, in a ſtate of inaction, when they might have been ſo uſefully employed in other places: and, to guard againſt any ſudden and violent attempt, a fleet was ordered to rendezvous at Spithead, and ſeveral ſhips were ordered to be in readineſs for ſervice in the port of Chatham. The court of Verſailles, however they diſguiſed their intentions, or for whatever primary deſign the Breſt fleet was equipped, had now certainly meditated an enterprize againſt Britain; and, in order to the more eaſy accompliſhment of their project, ſtill propoſed to give England a king, in the perſon of the pretender, whom they had ſolemnly agreed to abandon to his own fortune; a king, who, when he owed his crown to their aſſiſtance, might have no deſire of oppoſing them; and whom, though they ſhould excuſe him from tribute, and flatter him with the appearance of ſupreme command, they might always conſider as their vaffal, and oblige him to ſupport their intereſt. This was the deſign which the French had long proſecuted with indefatigable induſtry, and with reſolution proportionate

1743.

to the advantages which they promised themselves from success. When King James II. abdicated his throne, and fled to their country for refuge, the French considered themselves as blessed with an opportunity of becoming masters of Britain, without the dangers of an invasion, or the invidious name of a conquest; they imagined, that, by assisting sometimes with money, and encouraging sometimes with promises of supporting the party of the fugitive monarch, they should at length kindle a civil commotion in Britain, in which the forces of both parties would be so near to an equality, that they might, by the addition of a few troops, turn the ballance, and give the victory to those by whose success their interest would be most promoted. With this view, during the life of the royal exile, declarations were every year published, by which the people were incited to insurrections in his favour, and persuaded to restore him to the throne he had abandoned and lost; and, when it was imagined they had sufficiently agitated the minds of the people, the French in 1692, assembled a fleet to transport the abdicated monarch, with an army, to regain possession of his crown; but this enterprize was defeated by the vigilance of the brave Admiral Russel, who defeated the French fleet on the coast of Normandy, and burnt or destroyed thirteen of their capital ships; which was a fatal blow to the naval force of France, a blow they could not recover for a considerable time. When the royal fugitive died, the French did not yet resist from their scheme; though they had less reason to hope for success, when the interest was extinguished, which arose from the personal regard, that great numbers of Britons must be supposed to retain for their late monarch:

PART monarch : the French therefore immediately re-
V. cognized his son as King of Great Britain, and
 all opportunities were taken of recommending
 to the British inhabitants a change of the laws,
 by which the succession was limited ; and a re-
 vocation of that family, which their own weak-
 ness and tyranny had driven away. When the
 French were convinced that the people were in-
 clined to listen to these persuasions, and that the
 pretender to the British crown would be well
 received, they sent him, in 1708, with a small
 fleet, to take possession of his pretended heredi-
 tary dominions : but the British government,
 having intelligence of their design, sent out a
 squadron, under Sir George Byng, to intercept
 the imaginary monarch ; who was obliged to re-
 turn without any accession to his dignity ; and
 had reason to congratulate himself upon his
 escape, from the hands of those against whom he
 came with expectations of subduing and governing ;
 though at a time when such an enterprize was
 most likely of succeeding, the inhabitants of
 Scotland, where he intended to land, being
 generally disgusted at the union, and the govern-
 ment having then but an inconsiderable strength
 in that country.

THE Spaniards, in the late war, actually landed
 forces upon the northern parts of Britain, with
 the same pernicious design ; and every nation,
 that has any disputes with the British government,
 will always conclude, that the most easy method
 of embarrassing them, must be to raise the spirit
 of the pretender's party, by promises of assistance ;
 and to inflame those, whom either their principles
 of policy, or religion, alienate from the settled
 establishment ; or who are discontented at the
 disappointment of their ambition, and the neg-
 lect

lect of their abilities; that at last a civil war may be produced, and the nation debilitated by its own efforts, till it can no longer oppose a foreign enemy. With this view the French were now preparing to invade the British nation, with an army headed by the son of the pretender, in whom they reposed more confidence than in their troops, or their fleets; because it had been industriously reported, that he was educated in the protestant religion, and was reputed to shew all the promising signs of a future hero; though time as shewn the turpitude of the first, and convinced mankind that the latter was not either an idle or ostensive commendation. From the fortune of this young adventurer the French conceived the highest expectations: they were sufficiently acquainted with the valour and numbers of the British inhabitants, to know that if they were united, they had very little to fear from any foreign force; and that they could be conquered only by their discords, by which the French flattered themselves that one party would be armed against the other: an expectation with little real foundation; but of which the perpetual struggles in the British government must be allowed to furnish some probability; especially to the subjects of a despotic sovereign, under whom all are accustomed to appear unanimous, because no man dares publicly deliver his thoughts, unless they are consistent with the designs and opinions of his governors: to such, that disagreement and opposition, which is the necessary effect of freedom, appears the consequence of weakness; and what is to ENGLISHMEN a proof of a firm establishment, seems to them a symptom of a tottering constitution: they imagine that all those who disapprove the measures of the

CHAP. I.
1744

VOL. III. F administration,

PART administration, desire a change of government ;

V. because to the French the administration and the government are nearly the same ; nor do they
 1743. doubt but those who dare proclaim their uneasiness so publickly, which among them is scarcely whispered in the most latent places, are universally exasperated, and sufficiently daring to draw their swords in defence of their positions, and endeavour to destroy that government which they so loudly censure.

CARDINAL TENCIN, who succeeded the late Cardinal de Fleury in the cabinet of Versailles, was indebted for the sacerdotal purple to the recommendation of the Chevalier de St George, the pretender to the British crown ; and the cardinal, in return for so great an obligation, immediately on his admission into the ministry, projected a scheme in favour of his pretensions ; a scheme, that when it made some compensation for the favours he had received, at the same time, contributed to the gratification of the ambitious principles of France : the cardinal was even so intent on such an expedition, as to occasion a report, that, in November 1743, he procured a secret convention, for this purpose, to be signed between the pretender, France and Spain ; wherein it was stipulated, that France should supply the son of the pretender with a body of 25,000 troops to invade England ; and, in case of success, should maintain 30,000 men, and Spain 10,000, in Great Britain, to support him in possession. The young adventurer, afterwards more eminently distinguished by promoting the rebellion in Scotland, had received the most extraordinary encouragement to repair into the dominions of France, and embark in so important an enterprize : the design was communicated

to the Duke of Ormond, by the pretender, CHAP. I.
who desired his personal service, but the duke

wrote to him, in answer, “ That his advanced
“ age would not permit him to expose himself
“ to fresh vicissitudes of fortune; and that those
“ which he had already undergone, caused
“ him to resolve to continue a quiet spectator
“ of whatever events might happen.” 1743.

THE young adventurer, on the 29th of December, left Rome, where he had long resided with his father, in a very mysterious manner; attended only by one servant, and furnished by Cardinal Acquaviva, with the disguise and pass-ports of a Spanish courier: after traversing Tuscany, he arrived at Genoa, on the 13th of January; he then proceeded to Savona, and embarked for Antibes, where he landed on the 17th; and continuing his journey to Paris, entered that city on the 30th; when he had a private audience of the king: after which he set out incognito for Brest, to join the general officers, and proceed on the expedition.

WHEN the British ministry received information of the arrival of this young adventurer in the territories of France, they were no longer dubious of what the squadron at Brest, and the forces along the coast, were intended for. Orders were sent, on the 3d of February, from the Duke of Newcastle, to Mr Thompson, the British resident at Paris, “ For him immediately to go to Mon-
“ sieur Amelot, the minister for foreign affairs,
“ and let him know, that his Britannic majesty,
“ considering the engagements his most christian
“ majesty, was under, by treaties, with re-
“ gard to the pretender and his descendants,
“ had commanded his resident to acquaint him
“ with the informations the king had received
“ of the pretender’s eldest son being arrived in

1744.

PART “ France ; and that his Britannic majesty did

V. “ not doubt, but that if these accounts were

“ founded, his most christian majesty would,

1744. “ pursuant to the treaties, give effectual orders,

“ that the said person might be forthwith obliged

“ to quit the French dominions, if he should be

“ still there ; and that he might not be counte-

“ nanced, or protected, by any of his most

“ christian majesty’s officers, or subjects.” On

the 7th of February Mr Thompson communi-

cated his orders to Monsieur Amelot, who repli-

ed, that he could give no answer till he had seen

the king : and it was the 14th before Mr Thomp-

son received any ; when Monsieur Amelot, by

order of the king, made the British resident a

kind of declaration, to the following effect,

“ That, engagements entered into by treaties,

“ were not binding any further than those

“ treaties were religiously observed by the con-

“ tracting parties, on all sides. That, when

“ the King of England should have caused

“ satisfaction to be given, upon the repeated

“ complaints that had been made to him of the

“ infractions of those very treaties of which he

“ then demanded the performance, which viola-

“ tions were committed by his orders, his most

“ christian majesty would then explain himself

“ upon the present demand made by Mr Thomp-

“ son, in the name of his Britannic majesty.”

THE ministry of Versailles preserved the ut-

most secrecy on this important design ; 15,000

troops, in Flanders and Picardy, were assembled

at Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne, commanded by

Count Saxe, the Prince of Monaco, Monsieur de

Matignon, and five other Lieutenant Generals ;

attended by the young chevalier, and several

English, Scotch and Irish gentlemen, who had

formerly

formerly devoted their lives and fortunes in the interest of his father. A great number of transports were collected on this occasion, and an embargo was laid on all the shipping in Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne: the transports were ordered to be victualled only for four or five days; and, as it was universally conjectured their design was to land either in Scotland or on the coast of Kent, the master of the British packet boat was detained upwards of four days at Calais, and his vessel searched, by a file of Musketeers, with some officers, for his dispatches from the British resident, before he was permitted to sail for England.

To favour the descent of this intended embarkation, the Breſt squadron was ordered to come round the channel and take the transports under their convoy: and ſecrecy, the life of great affairs, was ſo well kept, that the commanders of this fleet did not know the place of their deſtination, till the moment they ſet ſail; though it was at firſt generally apprehended, that this ſquadron would have endeavoured to complete a junction with the combined ſquadrons of France and Spain, blocked up, at that time, in the harbour of Toulon. The Breſt ſquadron was commanded by Monſieur de Roquefeuille, and conſiſted of the following ſhips:

F 3

FIRST

FIRST DIVISION.

1744.

Ships	Commanders	Men	Guns
Le Superbe	de Roquefeuille	600	76
Le Neptune	de Camilly, Com.	600	74
Le Just	de Nemond	580	74
Le Lis	d'Epinay	560	70
Le Fleuron	des Roches	500	64
L'Elizabeth	de Fouilleuse	500	64
Le St Louis	de Soligni	480	60
Le Triton	du Guet	400	54
Le Mercure	de la Motte	400	56
La Venus	de Dashe	200	26

SECOND DIVISION.

Le Dauphin Royal	de Bareil	600	56
Le St Michel	de Tournelles	500	64
Le Constant	de Conflans	480	60
Le Mars	de Perier	580	68
La Perfaite	de Maison Fort	340	46
La Medee	de Hockquart	200	26

WITH these ships, M. de Roquefeuille sailed out of Brest, on the 26th of January, with instructions to take great care to prevent the British squadrons, equipping at Portsmouth and Chatham, from joining; and that, as soon as he should be near the Isle of Wight, he should endeavour to discover the number of the men of war at St Helens; and that, if he found an opportunity to attack them advantageously, not to omit it; but not to run any hazard without he was certain of success. The French admiral, being joined, between Ushant and the Lizard, by five other men of war from Rochford, entered

tered the British channel, on the 3d of February, CHAP.
when the squadron was discovered by the Biddeford I.

and Kinsale men of war; who were conveying the store-ships to Jamaica: on which Capt. 1744.
Young, who commanded the Kinsale, left the convoy under the protection of the Biddeford, and returned to Plymouth; when he transmitted an express to the lords of the admiralty, concerning the appearance of so formidable a squadron in the British seas. The French came up with some of the store-ships bound to Jamaica; and the Atlas, one of the fleet, was brought to by a French man of war of sixty guns, who ordered the master of the Atlas to fall under the stern of the French admiral, which he did; and was ordered, by the admiral, to follow him: but, night coming on, the Atlas left the French squadron, the Lizard bearing N. and by E. twenty-three leagues distance, and proceeded to Plymouth.

ON the very day that the French squadron sailed out of Brest, they were discovered by the Phoenix man of war; who returned, with the utmost expedition, to Plymouth, where the commander arrived on the 3d of February, and sent an express to the lords of the admiralty: upon which Sir John Norris was immediately ordered to set out, and take upon him the command of the fleet rendezvousing at Spithead; and orders were sent to several regiments to march towards the southern coast. Sir John Norris arrived at Spithead, on the 6th of February, and took under his command three ships of 100 guns, four of 90, six of 70, six of 50, four of 40, and six of 20, which were ready manned by the vigilance of sixteen tenders, employed in pressing men from all the homeward bound ships: and, with this force, the British admiral proceeded to sea, with

PART an intention to delude the French by getting to
 V. the Downs, and joining the ships that he expected
 from Chatham; which he happily accom-
 1744. plished.

M. DE ROQUEFEUILLE strictly executed all his orders: he continued beating up the channel, with contrary winds, and bad weather, till the 17th of February; when he came a-breast of the Isle of Wight, and sent out a frigate for intelligence of what force was assembled at Spithead: which brought him information that no ships could be discovered in that port; and this occasioned the French admiral to conjecture, that Sir John Norris, had been informed that the Brest squadron was cruizing in the channel, and would not venture his squadron in an open road, where he might be insulted, and that he was retired into Portsmouth harbour: but the British admiral, instead of not being in a condition to keep the sea, had made so much dispatch, that, the day before the French frigate arrived off St Helen's, he had got ready to sail; and, being a-head of the French, found no difficulty in going to the Downs, and joining the squadron equipped at Chatham, which had arrived seasonably in the Downs to effect so fortunate a junction. Infatuated with so vain a mistake, the French admiral dispatched Commodore Bareil, with five men of war, to Dunkirk, to hasten the arrival of the transports, with the troops on board. The French admiral, with the remainder of the fleet, continued three days off the Isle of Wight, where they had terrible weather; and M. de Roquefeuille, perceiving that the storms had damaged his main-yard, and apprehending that it would break, made a signal of distress; but the wind coming fair,

fair, the admiral, with the whole fleet, anchored, on the 22d of February, in the evening, off Dungeness, a steep promontory on the coast of Kent, about eighteen miles S. W. of Dover, and eight miles east of Rye, on which a lighthouse is erected. On the 23d, the French admiral sent M. de Dashe, in the Venus, to Calais, to find out Pilots acquainted with the coast of Flanders, and to get refreshments: he afterwards detached another frigate towards the Downs to discover whether the British government intended to send a squadron to pay him a visit. This frigate had not been more than half an hour under sail before she made a signal of seeing a very numerous fleet, seemingly coming from the Downs; and, by frequently lowering and hoisting her colours, made the French admiral very attentive: this indeed was Sir John Norris, Sir Charles Hardy, and Vice-Admiral Martin, with the British squadron, which was now superior to the French, tiding it round the south Foreland. The French admiral, at first, apprehended the British squadron to be only a fleet of merchant ships; but, half an hour after the frigate had repeated the signal, the French squadron perceived they were so many men of war, tacking and making towards them, which they did very fast, as the tide of flood favoured them; but when it was almost spent, and the ebb succeeded, the British squadron veered, and anchored about two leagues from the French. If the wind, or tide, had continued, the French officers certainly believed they could not have delivered themselves from the danger that surrounded them; for, besides that the British squadron was more numerous, they were much superior in force, and had the French blocked up
in

PART in a Bay, where, without a particular act of
 V. providence, they could scarce have avoided falling into the hands of their enemies.

1744. THE French were in this miserable situation, when M. de Roquefeuille summoned all the captains to a council ; where, after interrogating those who had been sent out to make discoveries, who all reported that they had counted thirty men of war, the least of which was of sixty guns, and that there were three four-decked ships of the first rate, besides frigates and fireships ; he then demanded the opinion of his officers, on the present occasion, saying, “ He was very glad
 “ to have their sentiments in so delicate an af-
 “ fair : that it appeared to him, that the most
 “ reasonable step to take would be to weigh
 “ their anchors a-peek, at sunset, and remain
 “ so till the beginning of the tide, at seven o’
 “ clock in the evening, and then he would put
 “ up his ordinary lights, and get ready to sail :
 “ that he would not fire a gun, and that each
 “ ship should put up all their lights, and the
 “ first that should be ready should get under
 “ sail, to avoid as much as possible their falling
 “ on board one another : that they must dou-
 “ ble the bay to the westward, and afterwards
 “ make all the sail they could, to endeavour
 “ to get out of the channel, and return to
 “ Brest ; without observing the order of Battle,
 “ which might retard them.” This was the result of the council, which was signed, and every officer returned to his ship, to execute what had been resolved upon. They raised their anchors a-peek, for there came on so dead a calm, that it was impossible to guess from what point the wind would spring up ; when their anchors were loosening, it began to blow fresh from

from E. N. E. which increasing every minute CHAP. I.
soon became a storm, and drove them at the rate of four leagues an hour, under their mizen-
fail only ; so that the next morning, at day-break, they were north and south off Portland and Cape Barfleur : after which they were separated by a thick fog, and arrived at Brest in a very disorderly manner ; being greatly shattered in the storm, to which they owed their preservation. Thus, within a few days of each other, did fortune favour the escape of the two principal naval armaments of France ; for, little more than a week before the escape of Monsieur de Roquefeuille, the Toulon squadron safely succeeded in their attempt of reconducting the Spanish admiral back again into Spain : but this was absolutely more owing to the misconduct of Vice-Admiral Lestock, than either to the bravery or experience of the French admiral, the vicissitude of the weather, or the uncertainty of the sea. The British squadron was much damaged in the storm ; and Sir John Norris, being thus disappointed of attacking the French, and finding they had entirely effected their escape, thought proper to return to his station in the Downs ; where he arrived, on the 27th of February, having before detached Sir Charles Hardy, with all the three deck ships to Portsmouth, where they could ride with greater security. 1744.

Soon after the departure of Sir John Norris to take upon him the command of the squadron at Spithead, the British ministry received more certain intelligence of the Brest squadron, and the preparation at Dunkirk, and other places on the Flemish coast ; which occasioned an extraordinary council to assemble on the 11th of February, and two others on the following day ;
when

PART when orders were issued from the war office to
 V. the commanding officers of the several regi-
 1744. ments, to repair to their respective posts, and
 be in readiness to march on the first occasion.
 Lieutenant General Cope, Colonel Lascelles,
 and many other officers, set out post for Scot-
 land: the regiment of marines quartered at
 Canterbury had orders to march to Sheer-
 ness, to reinforce that garrison: the troops at
 Rochester, Gravesend, and Maidstone, were
 ordered to Tilbury Fort, where the cannon were
 ordered to be remounted; and the Kentish mi-
 litia were directed to be ready to guard the
 coasts, on the first notice: Upnor Castle, and
 Gillingham Fort, on the Medway, which form
 the security of Chatham, were put into a good
 condition of defence; and the workmen in
 Woolwich Warren, worked incessantly day and
 night, Sundays not excepted, to supply the large
 and immediate demands for warlike stores.

ON the 15th of February his majesty sent a
 message to both houses of parliament, acquaint-
 ing them, " That having received undoubted
 " intelligence, that the eldest son of the pre-
 " tender to his crown, was arrived in France,
 " and that preparations were making there to
 " invade the British nation, in concert with dis-
 " affected persons in England, and that such in-
 " vasion was to be supported by the squadron
 " of French men of war, which had been cruiz-
 " ing several days in the British channel: his
 " majesty had judged it proper to acquaint his
 " parliament with an intelligence of such high
 " importance to his crown, and to the peace
 " and security of his kingdoms; and his ma-
 " jesty doubted not from the experienced zeal,
 " duty, and affection, of his parliament, that
 " they

“ they would strengthen his hands, and con-
“ cur in all such measures as should be necessary
“ for disappointing and defeating so dangerous
“ an attempt, and for the security of his per-
“ son, and government, and the religion, laws,
“ and liberties of his kingdoms.” In answer to
this message both houses joined in one address,
representing, “ That as this mark of his ma-
“ jesty’s just confidence in them demanded their
“ most grateful acknowledgments, so they
“ could not but look upon such a design with
“ the utmost indignation and abhorrence. Loy-
“ alty, duty, and affection to his majesty, con-
“ cern for themselves and posterity, every in-
“ terest, and every motive that could warm or
“ engage the hearts of Britons and Protestants,
“ called upon them, on this important occa-
“ sion, to exert their utmost endeavours, that,
“ by the blessing of God, his enemies might
“ be put to confusion : and they did, with the
“ greatest sincerity and firmness, give his ma-
“ jesty the strongest assurances, that they would,
“ with the warmest zeal and unanimity, take
“ the most effectual measures to enable his
“ majesty to frustrate and defeat so desperate
“ and insolent an attempt, and to secure and
“ preserve his royal person and government,
“ and the religion, laws, and liberties of his
“ kingdoms. And they begged leave to de-
“ clare to his majesty, and to the whole world,
“ that it was the fixed resolution and purpose of
“ their hearts, at the hazard of their lives and
“ fortunes, to support and defend his majesty,
“ and his undoubted right and title to the
“ crown of the British realms, and the pro-
“ testant succession in his royal house, in op-
“ position to, and defiance of the pretender
“ and

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PART “ and his adherents, and all other his majesty’s
V. “ enemies.”

1744. THE city of London also presented a loyal and dutiful address, on the same occasion; which was followed by the city of Westminster, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and most of the cities, corporate towns, and principal boroughs. The most eminent merchants of London, to the number of 520, signed and presented an address, declaring their unshaken resolution to exert their utmost endeavours for the support of public credit, and to hazard their lives and fortunes in defence of his majesty’s sacred person and government; and for the security of the protestant succession in his royal family: the clergy of the province of Canterbury, in convocation assembled, presented an address, full of affection and loyalty for his majesty, animated by that just indignation they felt on the efforts made by France, in favour of a popish pretender, solemnly renounced and abjured by the British nation. The dissenting ministers, in and about London, presented a loyal and dutiful address: the quakers did the same; and the whole nation expressed the strongest assurances of fidelity to his majesty, and the utmost abhorrence of this wicked and daring attempt; an attempt big with every evil that could undo a free people; an attempt that excited, in the breast of every true Englishman and protestant, the greatest detestation, because they could not but be awakened to the fears of every scene of ravage and desolation, if the enterprize should prove successful; for their religion must then unquestionably have fell an early sacrifice to the implacable, and certain, though occasionally dissembled, rage of popish

popish superstition : they perceived that this enterprise threatened the subversion of the principal bulwark of the reformation, and the destruction of the whole protestant interest : and this was heinously aggravated by the intended introduction of a French army, first to ravage and lay waste the country ; and, having made England a scene of blood and devastation, then to reduce it to the miserable condition of a tributary province to France. 1744.

THE secret poison of jacobitism was not wholly expelled from the veins of the political body of the British nation : but though the British ministry were far from imagining that their danger was such as their enemies represented it to others, and to themselves ; though they were convinced, that far the greater number of the British people would be unwilling to change the present constitution for an arbitrary government ; unwilling to subject their property to the caprice of a monarch flushed with augmented power, and exasperated by imaginary wrongs ; and to ministers rapacious by long continued hardships, and insolent with unexpected success : yet it could not be doubted that there were others, who would be pleased at any expence, to behold either the son, or grandson, of James II. upon the British throne, and who would think it the highest merit, in the sight of heaven, to contribute to their exaltation. The ministry had particular intelligence of an intended conspiracy in England : this made the danger more alarming ; and, as the greater part of the British forces were at this time in Flanders, the ministry directed their views for obtaining the assistance of the States General of the United Provinces, pursuant to the common interests, and solemn

PART solemn engagements, so often renewed between
 V. their high mightinesses and the King of Great
 Britain; an union more natural and intimate
 1744. than any subsisting between any other allied
 powers in Europe. By virtue of the perpetual
 defensive league between England and Holland,
 signed the 3d of March 1678, and the separate
 articles thereof; and conformably to the sense
 and interpretation of the guaranty, and reciprocal
 succours, which was finally determined and
 settled by an act, expressly made between the
 two powers, the 3d of April 1716; the whole
 renewed and confirmed by the last treaty which
 their high mightinesses concluded, in the year
 1728, with King George II. sometime after
 his accession to the crown; the Dutch were obli-
 ged to furnish, as auxiliaries to the British nation,
 a succour of 6,000, troops and twenty men of
 war, to be employed in the service of that crown
 whene verdemanded. To solicit this succour of
 6,000 men, on the 16th of February, General
 Wentworth set out for Holland with instructions
 for Mr Trevor, the British envoy at the Hague,
 and the states, upon the first requisition did
 not hesitate a moment to grant his Britannic
 majesty the succour of 6,000 men; they imme-
 diately nominated the proper officers, and
 gave orders for the transportation of six battali-
 ons into England, as soon as possible: and in
 answer to the memorial of Mr Trevor, the states
 declared to that minister, “ That the umbrage
 “ which had been taken as if the kingdoms of
 “ his Britannic majesty were threatened with an
 “ invasion, from the arrival of the eldest son of
 “ the pretender in France, from the sailing of the
 “ Brest squadron, and from the preparations and
 “ motions which were making along the coasts,
 “ and

“ and particularly at Dunkirk, in order to an
“ embarkation of troops there, could not be
“ looked upon but as extremely well founded.
“ That their high mightinesses being firmly per-
“ suaded, that in this conjuncture, their inter-
“ ests were one and the same with those of
“ his Britannic majesty, they would be ready and
“ willing to give his majesty all the assistance
“ which the common interests and the good
“ faith of treaties required, to the utmost of
“ their power.”

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ON this occasion his Britannic majesty made several promotions among his military officers: Sir John Cope, Knt of the Bath, was appointed commander in chief of the British forces in Scotland; Alexander Irwin, Richard St George, and John Campbell, Esqs; were created Major-Generals; William Merrick, Esq; the Earl of Crawford, George Churchill, Henry Skelton, John Johnson, Richard Ingoldsby, Edward Wolfe, Anthony Lowther, and John Wynyard, Esqs; were promoted to the ranks of Brigadier-Generals: and the Earl of Stair, who had made a voluntary offer of his service to his majesty on this exigency, was made commander in chief of his majesty's forces in South Britain. The Duke of Marlborough also waited on, and offered his service to, his majesty; and several others of the nobility and gentry followed this example, offering to raise either regiments of horse or foot on this critical occasion: these offers were graciously received by his majesty; but, as orders had been sent for the return of 6,000 British troops from Flanders in case of an invasion, and as the Dutch troops were daily expected, his majesty did not think fit to put any of his loyal subjects to so great an expence: though

PART the Duke of Montagu was permitted to raise a complete
 V. complete regiment of 500 horse, which was immediately
 1744. done in Northamptonshire. General Wade's regiment of horse, and Lord Mark Ker's regiment of dragoons were ordered to the Kentish coast; and the Westminster militia was ordered to be in readiness: an army was intended to be formed under the command of Field Marshal Stair, who had four lieutenant-generals, four major-generals, and seven brigadiers, to serve under his direction.

MR THOMPSON, the British minister at Paris, having transmitted the answer made by M. Amelot to the instructions sent by the Duke of Newcastle, concerning the arrival of the eldest son of the pretender in the dominions of France: and Capt. Ridley, the master of the packet boat, who had been detained for some time at Calais, having made a deposition signifying, "That, during his detention, he heard of great preparations for a descent on Great Britain, for which an army of near 20,000 men lay ready, with a considerable number of transports: that he saw the general accompanied by a tall young gentleman, of about twenty-four years of age, who was reported, by the French, to be the eldest son of the pretender; and that another young man was in their company, who was said to be his brother: that an embargo was laid on the shipping; and even the British messenger, and an agent, were searched and detained by the commandant of Calais." These papers were communicated on the 24th of February, by a message from his majesty, to both houses of parliament; which were immediately read, and the house of commons resolved to address his majesty, "That he would, in that dangerous and critical conjuncture of affairs, augment

“ augment his forces by sea and land, in such CHAP.

“ manner as he should think proper and neces- I.

“ sary; and to assure his majesty that the house 1744.

“ would make good all such expences as he should

“ be at, for the defence of his sacred person, and

“ for the security of his kingdoms.” The lords

also unanimously resolved to present a dutiful,

loyal, and affectionate address; which gave his

majesty the satisfaction to conceive that his par-

liament and people were consolidated into one

body, and moved uniformly together, with a

determination to sacrifice all narrow views and

petty considerations, to the great scheme of

general felicity. Such an alarming circumstance

added horror to their resentment, placing the

faithless and ambitious enemies of his majesty's

crown and people in the most odious and detesta-

ble light. Vain delusion, to imagine that English-

men and protestants, could so lightly part with the

most valuable blessings, purchased at an immense

expence of their blood and treasure, and patiently

become the slaves of France! How presump-

tuous the thought, to suppose that Britons, not

infatuated by the superstition of popery, could

be prevailed upon to sacrifice, with equal guilt

and folly, the religion, freedom and happiness

of their country, to the enslaving and pernicious

views of their natural and constant enemies!

It was now apparently manifested that many

of those who opposed the public measures as

members of the senate, were, in their domestic

characters, friends to those whose conduct they

censured; and that they who professed themselves

enemies to the ministers, as well as to their con-

duct, were nevertheless zealous for the constitution,

and desirous to perpetuate the great blessings

of their religion, and inviolable liberty, to all

PART their posterity. But it was also undeniable, that
 V. there were some men so perverted as to profess
 allegiance to the descendants of James II; and it was not unreasonable to fear that there
 1744. were many more, who, though they did not openly profess themselves enemies to the reigning family, would gladly contribute to its expulsion: this at least, was the opinion of the French, who, on all occasions, shewed that they imagined themselves able to distress the British government, by giving new spirits to the Jacobites; and it is probable that the French thought themselves secure of assistance, since they could not hope to land an army numerous enough to undertake, by their own strength, the conquest of the kingdom: it is plain therefore that the parliament were not without just grounds informed, by his majesty's message, that the French were invited by the disaffection of his people; for the conduct of the French shewed their expectations; they must undoubtedly derive their hope of success from their confidence in the disaffected: why else did they propose to make their invasion with so inconsiderable a force? or why did they call the son of the pretender to take possession of a kingdom, of which he was able to contribute nothing to the conquest! The British ministry had received intelligence that a plot was intended, and some of the suspected conspirators were discovered some time before his majesty sent the message to both houses of parliament: the motions of these suspected persons were strictly observed, although they were then left at full liberty, till the sense of parliament should be known. Immediately on the suspension of the habeas corpus act for six months, Colonel William Cecil was the first person apprehended,

hended, by a messenger and a party of guards, CHAP. I.

who took possession of his house, on the 24th of February: this gentleman was very old, he had been equerry to King George I. and from the time of his demise received an annual pension as such, and as a superannuated officer upon half pay. The ministry willing to use the colonel with the utmost lenity, in compassion to his great age and infirmities, went privately in chairs, on the Sunday night following, to examine him. Upon the 27th of February at night he was brought from his house to the cockpit, where he was examined by a committee of lords of the privy council, and was the same night committed prisoner to the tower. The same day the Earl of Barrymore was apprehended in his bed: and, on the 28th, his majesty acquainted the house of commons that he had caused James Earl of Barrymore, a member of that house, to be apprehended upon a suspicion of high treason; which was followed by an address of thanks to his majesty for communicating it to them, and to desire that every suspected person might be secured: upon which a messenger was immediately dispatched to that nobleman's seat at Marbury in Cheshire, to search whether any treasonable papers were concealed at those places, agreeable to the intimation which the secretaries of state had received: his lordship continued a prisoner in his own house in Westminster, and underwent several examinations: it was reported that this earl delivered a letter to the late Duke of Argyle, from the pretender, thanking his grace for his steady conduct and services to his country, in opposing the late minister, and proposing a marriage with the duke's daughter; it was said that his grace sent this letter to the privy council;

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PART. and it was further reported that the Earl of Barrymore owned that he received the letter, not knowing the contents, from Dr Beaufort, who
 V. 1744. declared he had it from Colonel Cecil in the same manner: the earl, on his examination, said that it was well known he had an estate of 10,000*l.* a year; and declared, so far from hazarding it for the sake of a person who had not the least probability of ascending the throne, that he would not endanger the forfeiture of so considerable an estate for the service of any prince in Europe. Dr Harry Beaufort, Mr Thomas Carte, formerly chaplain to the Duke of Ormond, and several other persons of inferior note, were also taken into custody on suspicion of carrying on treasonable correspondencies abroad: but every one of these suspected persons were afterwards admitted to bail, and discharged as soon as all fears of an invasion were over.

THE suspicion of such a confederacy excited the ministry to take the greatest precautions for the security of the government: accordingly, on the 25th of February, a proclamation was published, requiring the justices, and others, to put the laws in execution against papists and nonjurors; and for commanding all papists, and reputed papists, to depart from the cities of London and Westminster, and from within ten miles of the same, by the 2d of march next; also for confining papists, and reputed papists, to their habitations; and for seizing the arms and horses of such as refused to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy; and for putting the laws in execution against riots and rioters. Another proclamation was also issued, the same day, for the observance of a general fast to be kept on the 11th of April.

WHILE the British government was so prudentially preparing to repel the danger that impended over it; the French were expeditiously providing every thing for the intended invasion: a general embargo was laid on the shipping on the French coast, and all communication on their part was entirely prevented. Commodore Bareil, with the five men of war under his command, arrived at Dunkirk, and the troops were daily embarking, with the utmost dispatch, on board the transports; though the reluctance of the soldiers to go on board was so great, that it was found necessary to execute one of them upon the strand, to strike a terror into the rest. Above 7,000 of these troops were actually put on board, at Dunkirk, with great quantities of arms and military stores; but the same storm that chiefly contributed to the preservation of the squadron under Monsieur de Roquefeuille, occasioned the destruction of several of the transports at Dunkirk; some of them were lost, others drove on shore, and a great number rendered incapable of service: by which, and the loss of a considerable number of the soldiers, this openly daring and formidable project was entirely disconcerted: the troops returned to Calais; the French generals repaired to Paris; and the young adventurer, the present dupe of the court of Versailles, was obliged to reserve his military genius for a more favourable opportunity.

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How remarkably visible has the peculiar hand of providence frequently interposed in the preservation of Britain, from intended invasions! As long since as Julius Cæsar, a storm, which destroyed a great part of his shipping, had like to have extinguished the ambitious views of that great man, and have freed the ancient Britons

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from all apprehensions of Rome making any future attempts upon the independency of their island. In 1386, Charles VI. of France, took advantage of the domestic dissensions; and, hoping to find England an easy conquest, entered with eagerness on an enterprize favourable to his wishes; for which a prodigious armament was collected, where nothing was wanting not only of what was absolutely necessary, but of what was for conveniency and munificence: yet that providence, which had so often declared in the defence of England, appeared then its favour; a division in the French councils, and storms at sea, secured it from the impending danger, and defeated this potent invasion, proposed to have been conducted by the king in person. The invincible armada of Spain was another instance of the interposition of this singular providence that attended on the fate of the British nation: and the designed invasion from La Hogue, for the restoration of King James II. owes its abortion to the winds providentially detaining that fleet six weeks longer than was intended, which allowed the English time to fit out a fleet that went in quest of, and destroyed, that of France.

THOUGH if the present armament had departed in security from the Flemish coast, what else could they have effected but their entire destruction, against a nation so well apprized of their design, and so unanimously concurring in a general contempt of so insolent an enterprize? Had they escaped the observation of the British fleet under Sir John Norris, on their landing, they could have made but an inconsiderable progress before they had met with a proper opposition; an army of 10,000 men, and a numerous body of militia, could have been immediately assembled.

assembled: the Swiss servants in London formed themselves into a regiment of 500 men, and offered their service; besides the 6,000 Dutch auxiliaries were landed, consisting of the battalions of Lindtman, Bedarides, Shauenberg Lippe, Eek de Pantaleon, Mulart, and Glinstra, commanded by Lieutenant-General Smitslaert, Major-General Rompf, and the Brigadiers Roode van Heckeren, and van Leyden; and, when united to the national forces, would have been greatly superior to the force of the invaders; who, if they had been unsuccessful, must have been deprived of all communication and retreat to their own kingdom, by the station of the British fleet. If they had any expectations of promoting the success of their enterprize by the dissensions of the nation, they would have found themselves greatly disappointed: the several addresses to the throne were sufficient indications of the loyalty, affection, and unanimity, of the people; they were sufficient testimonies to correct the mistake of France, and to convince her, that, however the natives of Britain might differ with each other, they were all of them, almost to a man, foes to France, and to every cause that she could embrace. England was not more remarkable for a demonstration of duty and loyalty to her sovereign, than the capital cities of Scotland and Ireland: the magistrates of Edinburgh not only presented a very loyal and affectionate address to his majesty, but published a proclamation, offering a reward of 6,000 *l.* to any who should apprehend the pretender and his eldest son, or either of them, dead or alive, if they, or either of them, landed, or attempted to land, in Scotland; which proclamation was to continue in force for twelve months.

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PART. months. The city of Dublin unanimously agreed
 V. to array their militia, and provide necessaries for
 three regiments of foot and one of horse, and
 1744. offered a reward of 6,000 *l.* for apprehending the
 pretender or his son, either alive or dead, should
 they attempt to land in that kingdom: several
 gentlemen in Ireland formed themselves into an
 independent regiment of horse, commanded by
 the Honourable Colonel Ponsonby: and Nicholas
 Loftus Hume, Esq; began also to raise another
 independent regiment of horse, called the Ennis-
 killiners, to consist of 1,000 gentlemen. So that
 not only England, but Scotland and Ireland,
 were prepared and capable of repelling so pub-
 lic an invasion.

WHEN the court of Versailles found the des-
 tination of their hostile armament against the
 British nation was entirely frustrated; either to
 gratify their own resentment, or to sooth the
 anger of the court of Madrid, or both, the
 French ministry were resolved to come to an open
 rupture with his Britannic majesty; which was
 readily presaged by the court of London. Ac-
 cordingly Mr Thompson, the British resident at
 Paris, was sent for by M. Amelot to Versailles,
 who acquainted him, in the name of his most
 christian majesty, that things were come to such
 a pass, that a declaration of war must ensue on
 their part: upon which Mr Thompson replied,
 that his nation was thoroughly prepared to take
 the proper measures. This notice of the French
 ministry was immediately transmitted, by Mr
 Thompson, to the Duke of Newcastle; who,
 on the 21st of March, sent for the Lord Mayor,
 Sheriffs, and Representatives, of the city of Lon-
 don, and acquainted them with the intelligence
 he had received from Mr Thompson; desiring
 them

them to communicate it to the merchants and traders, that they might act to the best advantage on such an occasion. Accordingly, on the 20th of March, the French King published his declaration of war, alledging, "THAT, upon the breaking out of the troubles in Germany, the king took all opportunities of shewing he desired nothing more earnestly than to see them speedily concluded, by an equitable accommodation between the parties in war. THAT the conduct which his majesty had ever since observed, sufficiently demonstrated, that he constantly persisted in the same dispositions; and his majesty not being desirous of forming any pretensions for himself, which might in the least obstruct the re-establishment of tranquillity in Europe, had no notion of being obliged to take part in the war, otherwise than in supplying his allies with the succours which he was engaged to give them. THAT such disinterested views would soon have restored peace, if the court of London had thought with as much equity and moderation, and if it had consulted nothing but the welfare and advantage of the English nation; but the King of England, Elector of Hanover, had very opposite intentions; which, as it was soon perceived, aimed at nothing less than kindling a general war: not satisfied with dissuading the court of Vienna from entertaining any notion of a reconciliation, and with nourishing its animosity by the most violent councils, it had taken all opportunities of irritating France, by every where disturbing her maritime commerce, in contempt of the law of nations, and the most solemn treaties. THAT the convention of Hanover, in October

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ber

PART. "ber 1741, seemed at least to have assured his
 V. "majesty of the discontinuance of such excesses;
 "the King of England, during the stay he
 1744. "made in his German dominions, appeared to
 "listen to the complaints which were made to
 "him, on this occasion, and to perceive the
 "justice of them; he gave his royal word
 "that he would cause them to cease, and he
 "formally engaged himself not to disturb the
 "allies of the king in the pursuit of their rights:
 "but scarce was he returned to London before
 "he forgot all his promises; and, as soon as he
 "was certain that the French army had entire-
 "ly quitted Westphalia, he caused it to be de-
 "clared, by his ministers, that the convention
 "no longer subsisted, and that he looked upon
 "himself as disengaged from it. THAT the
 "King of England then thought there was no
 "longer necessity to act with circumspection: be-
 "ing himself a personal enemy of France, he seem-
 "ed to have no other views than to raise up such
 "every where against her: this became the princi-
 "pal point in the instructions of his ministers in all
 "the courts of Europe: the piracies of the
 "English men of war increased with cruelty and
 "barbarity; even the ports of the kingdom
 "were no longer an asylum against their insults:
 "the English at length dared to block up the
 "port of Toulon, to stop all ships, to seize upon
 "the merchandize which they carried, and to
 "take even the recruits and ammunition which
 "his majesty was sending into his strong places.
 "THAT so many repeated injuries and outrages
 "had, at last, tired the patience of his
 "majesty, who could no longer bear with them,
 "without failing in the protection which he owed
 "his own subjects, in the assistance he owed his
 "allies,

“ allies, in the defence of himself, his honour CHAP.
“ and glory. These were the just motives that I.
“ no longer permitted his majesty to keep 1744.
“ within the bounds of moderation which he
“ had prescribed to himself, and which con-
“ strained him to declare war, as he did by
“ these presents, against the King of England,
“ Elector of Hanover, both by sea and land.”
In answer to this his Britannic majesty, on the
31st of March, published a declaration of war
against France, declaring, “ That the troubles
“ which broke out in Germany, on account of
“ the succession of the late Emperor Charles
“ the VI. having been begun and carried on
“ by the instigation, assistance, and support, of
“ the French King, with a view to overturn the
“ ballance of power in Europe, and to extend
“ the dangerous influence of that crown, in
“ direct violation of the solemn guaranty of the
“ pragmatic sanction, given by him in the year
“ 1738, in consideration of the cession of Lor-
“ rain; and his majesty having, on his part,
“ executed his engagements, for maintaining the
“ pragmatic sanction, with that good faith which
“ was inseparable from him; and having oppos-
“ ed the attempts made against the dominions of
“ the Queen of Hungary, he was not surprized
“ that his conduct in that respect, should have
“ drawn upon him the resentment of the French
“ King, who had found his ambitious views, in
“ a great measure, disappointed by the assistance
“ his majesty had furnished to his ally, unjustly
“ attacked by the French King; or that the
“ French King should alledge it as a principal
“ reason for declaring war against him. **THAT**
“ from the time his majesty found himself obli-
“ ged, for the maintenance of the just rights
“ of

PART " of his subjects, to enter into a war with Spain;
 V. " instead of observing a strict neutrality, which
 1744. " his majesty might have promised himself on
 " the part of the French King, from whom he
 " was even founded by treaty to have demanded
 " assistance; he had given encouragement and
 " support to the enemies of his majesty, by con-
 " niving at his subjects acting as privateers,
 " under Spanish commissions, both in Europe
 " and America; and by sending, in the year
 " 1740, a strong squadron into the American
 " seas, in order to prevent his majesty from pro-
 " secuting the just war which he was carrying on
 " against Spain in those parts; and his majesty
 " had the most authentic proof, that an order
 " was given to the commander of the French
 " squadron, not only to act in a hostile manner
 " against the British ships, either jointly with the
 " Spaniards, or separately; but even to concert
 " measures with the Spaniards, for attacking one
 " of his majesty's principal dominions in Ameri-
 " ca; a duplicate of that order having fal-
 " len into the hands of the commander in chief
 " of the British squadron in the West Indies:
 " this injurious proceeding was greatly aggrava-
 " ted by the French minister, at the British
 " court, having declared, on occasion of sending
 " the said squadron, that the French King
 " was very far from having any design, or inten-
 " tion, of breaking with his majesty. THAT
 " the same offensive conduct was continued, on
 " the part of the French king towards his ma-
 " jesty, by his squadron in the Mediterranean, in
 " the year 1741, joining with, and protecting
 " the ships of Spain, in sight of the British fleet,
 " which was preparing to attack them. THAT
 " these unwarrantable proceedings; the notorious
 " breach

“ breach of treaties, by repairing the fortifica- CHAP.
“ tions, and erecting new works at Dunkirk; I.
“ the open hostilities lately committed against
“ the British fleet in the Mediterranean; the af- 1744.
“ front and indignity offered to his majesty, by
“ the reception of the son of the pretender
“ to his crown, in the French dominions; the
“ embarkation actually made at Dunkirk, of a
“ considerable body of troops, notoriously de-
“ signed for an invasion of the British kingdom
“ in favour of the pretender; and the sending
“ a squadron of French ships of war into the
“ channel, to support the said embarkation and
“ invasion, would be lasting monuments of the
“ little regard had by the French court for the
“ most solemn engagements, when the observance
“ of them was inconsistent with interest, ambi-
“ tion, or resentment. THAT his majesty
“ could not omit taking notice of the unjust in-
“ sinuations contained in the French king’s de-
“ clartion of war against him, with respect to
“ the convention made at Hanover, in October
“ 1741: that convention, regarding his majes-
“ ty’s electorate only, had no relation to his con-
“ duct as King of Great Britain: the allega-
“ tions concerning it were groundless and in-
“ jurious; the proceedings of his majesty, in
“ that respect, having been perfectly consistent
“ with that good faith, which his majesty had
“ always made the rule of his actions. THAT
“ it was unnecessary to mention the objections
“ made to the behaviour of British ministers in
“ foreign courts; since it was notorious that the
“ principal view and object of the negociations of
“ the French ministers, in the several courts of
“ Europe, had been either to stir up intestine
“ commotions in the countries where they re-
“ sided,

PART “sided, or to create differences and misun-

V. “standings between them and their respective

“allies. THAT the charge of piracy, cruelty;

1744. “and barbarity, against the British ships of

“war, was equally unjust and unbecoming;

“and his majesty had all such proceedings so

“much in abhorrence, that, if any prac-

“tices of that nature had been made appear to

“him, he should have taken effectual care to

“put a stop to them, and to have punished the

“offenders in the severest manner.”

As the French King had obliged his Britannic majesty to this declaration of war, the British subjects were unanimously inclined to assist their sovereign to the utmost of their abilities. Several regiments were landed from Ireland; and six regiments were ordered to be raised, with all expedition, to replace the troops that were to embark for Flanders: a pardon was offered in the Gazette for all soldiers who had deserted, and for all outlawed smugglers, provided they entered into his majesty's service; a proclamation was published for recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving foreign princes and states; and a general press began for recruiting the army, and manning the fleet, when upwards of 1,000 men were secured, on the first day of impressing, in the several goals of London and Westminster, being each of them allowed six-pence a day by the commissioners of the land tax, who examined them, and sent those away that were fit for his majesty's service; and the same method was taken in every county throughout the kingdom.

ALL apprehensions of an invasion being over, the Dutch auxiliaries embarked for Ostend; the additional troops were ordered to Flanders; and, as the French cavalry, at the battle of Dettingen,

gen, were greatly protected by their skull-caps CHAP.
and breast-plates, an order was issued, from the I.
war office, for 10,000 of each to be sent to Flanders 1744.
for the use of the British forces.

ACCORDING to the nineteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, the term of six months was allowed, in case of a rupture between Great Britain and France, for the subjects of each crown to withdraw their effects; till which time the communication of the packets, between Dover and Calais, was to be continued: the French, before their declaration of war, had seized several British vessels, and several French vessels were seized in England; but, on mutual representations to the respective courts, all such vessels were reciprocally discharged; and proper regulations made for the continuance of the packet boats, till the expiration of the limited time.

On the 3d of April his Britannic majesty went to the house of peers, and made a speech to his parliament, representing, “ That the preparations which were so long carried on, in France, “ to invade the British nation, in favour of a “ popish pretender, had, at last, been followed “ with a declaration of war by that crown against “ him: the duty, affection, and zeal for him “ and his family, which had been so fully and “ cordially expressed in the unanimous resolution “ of both houses of parliament, and in the “ loyal and seasonable addresses of all his subjects; “ ought to have convinced his enemies, how “ ill-grounded any hopes of success were, with “ which they might have vainly flattered themselves in such an attempt. THAT, whatever “ colours might be endeavoured to be put on “ these injurious proceedings of the court of “ France, his majesty could appeal to the whole
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“ world for the rectitude and equity of his conduct, always steadily directed to the defence of the ancient allies of his crown, conformably to treaties, to the preservation of the balance and liberties of Europe, and the maintenance of the commerce and essential interests of his kingdoms, pursuant to the advice of his parliament, without invading the rights of any other power. THAT, under these circumstances, his majesty had declared war, on his part, against the French king, and had made the proper requisition to his allies, the States General of the United Provinces, whose firm friendship he had so lately experienced, to join with him and perform their engagement on this important occasion. THAT, in so just a cause, he relied on the divine protection, and on the vigorous and effectual support of his parliament; whom he intreated to let the enemies of his peace, who had long aspired at the universal monarchy of Europe, and envied the liberty and flourishing condition of his kingdoms in particular, see, that Great Britain, in conjunction with her allies, was able to withstand and defeat their destructive projects: His majesty assured his parliament that he would do his part; he had no interest at heart but theirs; and in that common interest conjured them all to unite.”

The lords presented a loyal and dutiful address to his majesty, assuring him, “ That if Great Britain could be wanting to his majesty in so just a cause, it must be wanting to itself: that he might therefore firmly rely on the utmost efforts of his people, to make good the solemn assurances which they had so dutifully and affectionately

tionately given him, and effectually to stand CHAP.
by, and assist, his majesty in prosecuting I.

the war against France with the greatest 1744.
vigour." The house of commons also assured his
majesty, " That, in the prosecution of this
unavoidable war, whatever further expences
should be found necessary for the support of
the honour of his majesty's crown, and the
security of the nation, his majesty might de-
pend upon the most ready and effectual assis-
tance; such as they thought became a free
and grateful people, in defence of their li-
berties."

THE court of France did not endeavour to conceal its design, and not only avowed an intention of invading Britain when their fleet lately set sail, but declared that the design was not laid aside; and that, whenever the state of their affairs should furnish them with a convenient opportunity, a fleet should be fitted out against Britain, by which the pretender should be landed there, with a body of troops sufficient, by the assistance of his adherents, to settle him on the British throne. The ministry of London were apprized of this intention, and thought it necessary to enquire by what methods they might best secure the liberties, the fortunes, and the lives of their fellow-subjects, against enemies so much exasperated, so ambitious, so active, and so powerful: since they found that the French imagined themselves secure of assistance, whenever they should fix their standards on the British coasts, and bring with them the son of the pretender, with a declared intent to set him upon the throne of Britain, and establish him in the possession of unlimited power: the ministry thought it was evident that the French expected

PRAT that assistance from the Jacobites, whom they
 V. imagined to be a body of men powerful by their
 numbers, their interest, and their wealth; so
 1744. powerful that, with the advantage of a few
 troops, and the countenance of a great prince,
 they might be able to overturn the government:
 the British ministry therefore thought it necessary
 to find some means by which the designs of these
 domestic enemies might be defeated; that intestine
 divisions might give no encouragement to
 invaders; and it was requisite that this restraint
 should be as mild as could consist with efficacy,
 that no man should suffer merely by suspicion,
 or be under any coercion but that of fear; that
 the punishment should not precede the crime,
 and that no penalties should be laid on principles,
 if they were not discovered to operate in
 practice: but it was thought requisite, likewise,
 that this penalty should be such as might be
 equal to the end for which it was proposed, and
 that its terror might preclude its infliction, by
 preventing crimes against which it was decreed.

IN the seventh year of the reign of Queen Anne, an act was passed, "For improving the
 " union of the two kingdoms;" in the tenth
 section whereof was contained a proviso, "That,
 " after the decease of the pretender, and at
 " the end of three years after the succession to
 " the crown on the demise of the queen should
 " take effect, no attainder for treason should
 " extend to the disinheriting of any heir, nor
 " prejudice the right or title of any person,
 " other than the offender during his natural
 " life only." Though it was judged necessary
 by the legislators, in that time of danger, that
 forfeitures should be extended to the heirs of
 those

those who should attempt to infringe the constitution; yet it was plain that they imagined the danger to be such as grew every day less, and therefore fixed the time for the determination of a severity, which they thought justifiable only from necessity; by enacting, that after the death of the pretender, none should suffer for treason but those who committed it; and that the estates of rebels, or of traytors, should return to their heirs, without any diminution by the crimes of their progenitors. But the British ministry found, by experience, that the danger still continued, that the people of Britain had not recovered from their error so soon as their ancestors expected, nor their enemies been discouraged from continuing their attempts: and since it was certain that the son of the pretender was proposed to the Britons for their sovereign, in the same manner as the pretender himself had formerly been; since the French still continued to make war upon them by fomenting discord, and inciting rebellion, it was, in the opinion of the British ministry, proper, that the above clause should be suspended, and that the expiration of the penalties and forfeitures, to be incurred by the descendants of traytors, should be delayed to the death of the sons of the pretender. As the particular convenience of private persons is always to be considered as secondary to the general prosperity, the ministry did not apprehend any ill consequences which the public could suffer by the prolongation of the term: for with regard to the justice of this extension of the operation of a penal clause, it might be supported by the same arguments with that of its first enaction; and though it is certain that the punishment of any man for crimes which he did not

PART commit, has the appearance of cruelty and a
 V. wanton delight in pain and punishment; yet it
 has been generally agreed, that there may be oc-
 1744. casions, in which the urgent necessities of the
 state, may supersede that justice to which every
 private person has a claim from other private per-
 sons; it appeared to the senators by whom this
 law was originally made, that the danger of
 being compelled to raise the pretender to the
 throne, was such, as justified the deviation from
 the general rules of right; and if the law was
 then proper, it was no less proper to continue
 it; for the present danger was not less than the
 former, and the same degree of danger required
 the same provisions for security.

ACCORDINGLY a bill was brought into the
 house of commons, for " Making it high trea-
 son to hold correspondence with the sons of
 " the pretender;" which was sent up to the
 house of lords, on the 27th of April; when it
 was ordered, " That it be an instruction to the
 " committee, to receive a clause for attainting
 " any of the pretender's sons of high treason, in
 " case they should land, or attempt to land in
 " Great Britain, or any other of the dominions
 " belonging to the crown of Great Britain,
 " or be found on board any ship or vessel with
 " intent to land there." Then the Lord Chan-
 cellor moved, " That the committee be instruc-
 " ted to receive a clause for continuing the penal-
 " ty of treason upon the posterity of those who
 " should be convicted of it, during the life of
 " the two sons of the pretender to the crown;
 " and that the bill, thus amended, should be
 " sent down to the house of commons for their
 " concurrence:" which being objected to, oc-
 casioned a long and curious debate. The motion
 was

was supported by the Duke of Newcastle ; the Marquis of Tweedale ; the Earl of Cholmondeley ; Lord Ilchester, Lord Carteret, and the Bishop of Oxford : and opposed by the Duke of Bedford ; the Earl of Chesterfield ; Lord Talbot, and Lord Hervey. The lords who defended the motion, ascribed this proposal to the motives of preserving their constitution and liberties, and of defeating the schemes which had been formed for dispossessing the present royal family of the throne : and the lords, in the opposition, imputed to the ministry, that, they proposed this law only to strengthen their own interest, and perpetuate their own power ; that they projected this addition to the influence of the crown, only that the crown might not grow weary of employing such useful servants, or hope to find any who would pursue its interest, with greater zeal, however it might affect the happiness of the people ; that the continuance of this law was only another method of plundering the nation, and of enabling courtiers to grow rich by public calamities ; and that no other reason could be assigned for it, than the desire of multiplying dependants, or of accumulating money, the lust of wealth or of power ; and that therefore, whoever should endeavour to support it, must lie open to the charge either of covetousness, or cruelty, and be considered by the nation as a common enemy, who desired to ascend the acclivity of greatness by enslaving his country. The Duke of Bedford, in his remonstrances against the motion, declared himself thus, “ Your
“ lordships cannot be surprized that I am alarmed
“ at the proposal of a law like this: I whose
“ family has suffered so lately the deprivation of
“ its rank and fortune, by the tyranny of a

PART " court: I, whose grandfather, was cut off by

V. " an unjust prosecution, and whose father was

1744. " condemned, for many years, to see himself

" deprived of the rights of his birth, which

" were, at length, restored to him by more

" equitable judges: It is surely reasonable, my

" lords, that I should oppose the extension of

" penalties to the descendants of offenders,

" who have scarce myself escaped the blast of

" an attainder." The Earl of Chesterfield thus,

eloquently, expatiated on the severity of such

a law; " If any lord can restrain his indigna-

" tion, at the view of the miseries which the

" execution of this detestable law may bring

" upon mankind; and revolve without horror,

" the distresses which may ensue, to those, who

" know not the nature of the crime for which

" they are to suffer, I shall not so much ap-

" plaud his calmness, as condemn his insensibi-

" lity: for he that can conceive children too

" young to know the meaning of treason;

" children perhaps sleeping in the arms of a

" nurse, or sporting, away their thoughtless

" hours in inoffensive amusements, deprived of

" every advantage of birth, and every prospect

" of happiness; precipitated from greatness, and

" abandoned to beggary and contempt, by the

" treason of their father; he that can suffer his

" imagination to dwell on the calamities, which

" such a misfortune must produce, and the an-

" guish which the sense of such injustice must

" raise, when it comes to be felt and under-

" stood; he that can feign a child of an illustri-

" ous family begging in the streets, or suppor-

" ted by the parish, only because he is the son

" of a traitor, must surely want that tenderness

" which is the characteristic of the noblest na-

" tures, and must have found means to divest

" himself

“himself of the general sensations of humanity.” CHAP.

WHEN this law was made by which children I.
 were, during a certain time, exposed to punishment for the guilt of their parents, Bishop
 Burnet, the great prelate who has transmitted 1744.
 to posterity *the history of his own times*, informs us, that he voted against it, but that he was single in his opposition. Had this learned prelate been reserved to this time, he would have seen the day when he had gained concurrents in his opinion; though now, as well as then, he might have failed of success. For, at this time, another venerable prelate, the Bishop of Oxford, defended the motion, and declared, “That his persuasion was first impressed by the general example of all other nations, among whom penalties had, from the earliest times, been practised, and practised without any such apparent inconvenience as might determine them to change their institution: and where the experience of all mankind concurred, in questions of which all mankind had capacity of judging, he should not easily believe that they were mistaken, that they would not have found their error in so long a time, or that, if they had found it, they would not have reformed it. That the chief reason for which wicked men have generally embroiled or betrayed their country, has been the desire of aggrandizing their names, and being considered as the founders of illustrious families; and how could this desire be more properly obviated, than by a law which should deprive ambition of these expectations, by stopping the course of descent, and impoverishing posterity?” The original of such penal laws were framed among the northern nations, whose intrepidity, resolution, and contempt of life, made

PART made it impossible to retain them in obedience

V. by any threats of personal danger; and who

could only be restrained by the fear of endangering the fortunes of their descendants, and

1744. leaving their children destitute, if they should fail in their enterprizes: therefore such a law was so far from being a mark of slavery, that it was contrived to awe them, whom liberty had made fierce and ungovernable, and who would have trampled on every other method of inhibition; nor was the law in itself deemed, by them, unreasonable or unjust; for all possessions being grants from the king, of which grants fidelity and obedience were the constant conditions, the lands regularly and naturally reverted to the king, whenever the conditions upon which they were held were broken, by treason or rebellion, which could only be prevented by such efficacious means, of deterring the bold and the turbulent from attempting to disturb the peace of society with perpetual innovations. In the Roman history we find an instance of this kind of punishment, and an opinion given concerning it, which the judgment, as well as the integrity, of him by whom it was given, must make of great importance among other nations: Lepidus, an eminent citizen of that great republic, was adjudged a traitor, and his children were to suffer by the confiscation of the estate: Brutus, the great patriot of that time, who was their uncle, represented the hardship of their case, and applied to his friend Cicero for a mitigation of their sentence; who defended the law by the practice of former ages, and the example of other commonwealths, and appears to think it necessary to employ the general fondness of parents for their children, as means to

to restrain them from attempts against the public. The majority of the British senate were now of the same opinion, and, on putting the question, carried it in the affirmative; though not without occasioning a protest, signed by eighteen lords, who observed, “ That involving the
“ innocent in the punishment of the guilty,
“ was wholly inconsistent with the spirit of justice and lenity that distinguishes the British
“ law; and which says, it is better, that ten
“ guilty persons should escape, than that one innocent person should suffer. That they were far
“ from being convinced, that the terror of these
“ penalties would so often prevent guilt, as the
“ execution of them would oppress innocence;
“ and they did not conceive, that those, whom
“ neither the innate principle of self preservation,
“ nor the horror inseparable from guilt, could
“ restrain, would be checked by the tender sentiments of parental affection. That such
“ reasons induced their lordships to transmit to
“ posterity, their dissent to a clause, by which
“ they might be so severely affected: they reflected, with concern, upon the heavy burden of debts and taxes, with which their
“ lordships feared they should leave them loaded; desiring that they might know, that
“ their lordships endeavoured, at least, to secure
“ their innocence from the rigour of those laws,
“ to which it might hereafter be exposed and
“ sacrificed.”

WHEN the bill was returned, with the amendment, to the house of commons, the amendment was strenuously opposed, by Lord Strange, Lord Guernsey, Alexander Hume Campbell, Norborne Berkeley, and William Pitt, Esqs; the gentlemen who had moved for, and prepared, the
original

PART original bill : but the ministerial party were equal-
 V. ly successful here, as they were in the house of
 peers.

1744. NOTHING else nationally material, passed the
 senatorial deliberation : but, on the 12th of
 May, his majesty went to the house of lords,
 and gave the royal assent to the foregoing bill,
 intituled “ An act to make it high treason to hold
 “ correspondence with the sons of the pretender
 “ to his majesty’s crown ; and for attainting
 “ them of high treason, in case they should
 “ land, or attempt to land, in Great Britain,
 “ or any of the dominions thereunto belonging :
 “ and for suspending the operation and effect
 “ of a clause in the act of the 7th year of the
 “ late Queen Anne, for improving the union of
 “ of the two kingdoms, relating to forfeitures
 “ for high treason, until after the decease of
 “ the sons of the said pretender.” An act for
 the better encouragement of seamen in his ma-
 jesty’s service, and privateers to annoy the enemy.
 His majesty also gave the royal assent to several
 other bills, and then made a speech to both
 houses, importing, “ THAT he could not put
 “ an end to this session, without returning them
 “ his hearty thanks for the many demonstrations
 “ they had given him during the course of it,
 “ of their good affections, and of their zeal for
 “ the support of his government. THAT the
 “ great preparations made by France, on the
 “ side of the Austrian Netherlands, must con-
 “ vince all Europe of the ambitious and def-
 “ tructive views of that crown in beginning the
 “ present war : it should be his care, in conjunc-
 “ tion with his allies, to pursue the most proper
 “ measures to disappoint them, and to prosecute
 “ the war in such a manner as might be most
 “ effectual

“ effectual for securing a safe and honourable CHAP.
“ peace: that his good friends, the States Gene- I.
“ ral, had already, in pursuance of his requisition, agreed to furnish the succours stipulated 1744.
“ by their treaties; and he had received the
“ strongest assurances of their just sense, not
“ only of the common danger, but also of the
“ inseparable connection of their interests with
“ those of Great Britain, which his majesty
“ would not fail to improve, for the general
“ good of the common cause. His majesty
“ earnestly recommended to his lords and gen-
“ tlemen, in their several stations, to be vigilant
“ in preserving the peace and good order of
“ the kingdom; promising himself, they would
“ seriously consider, that in the present conjunc-
“ ture, they were particularly called upon, by all
“ the motives of duty and interest, to stir up,
“ and cultivate, in the minds of his people, an
“ hearty, and more than ordinary, zeal, for the
“ maintenance and defence of their holy religi-
“ on, and excellent constitution, against the
“ malicious designs of their enemies.” After
which the parliament was prorogued to the 21st
of June, and continued, by different proroga-
tions, in recess till towards the conclusion of the
year.



CHAPTER II.

Preparations for the campaign in FLANDERS, and on the RHINE. War declared between FRANCE and the Queen of HUNGARY. The commencement of the campaign in FLANDERS: COURTRAY, HARLEBECK, WARNETON, MENIN, YPRES, and FURNES, taken by the FRENCH. The commencement of the campaign on the RHINE; the glorious passage of that river by PRINCE CHARLES of LORRAIN; and the success of the AUSTRIAN arms in ALSACE: the arrival of the FRENCH King, at the head of 36,000 men, from FLANDERS; and the return of the AUSTRIAN army from ALSACE, to oppose the PRUSSIAN invasion of BOHEMIA.

PART
V.

WHILE the Queen of Hungary still continued in possession of Bavaria, she had the satisfaction of seeing the Austrian eagle trample

ple on the Bourbonian lillies, and hovering on the borders of the French dominions; with an eye menacing a suitable indignation, for the late oppressive weight that had so long retarded her flight. Assisted by the treasures of Britain, her Hungarian majesty found nations ready to assemble at her call; she poured upon her enemies the rough inhabitants of the mountains, and the hardy ravagers that rove upon the verge of her dominions; by which she convinced her late insolent invaders, that they likewise were vulnerable, and that their territories were not exempted from the calamities of war: but these struggles, however vigorous, must have been unsuccessful, had she not been assisted with men as well as money; nor would the French have retreated into their own dominions, had no British forces been landed on the continent. The French, who before had been dividing kingdoms, and claiming the empire of the world, withdrew to the bounds of their own territories; and left the queen, whom they had so lately considered as little better than their captive, at leisure to re-establish her authority, to regulate her government, repair her fortifications, and settle her garrisons. Thus the Queen of Hungary saw herself, at present, without an enemy in her own dominions; and, instead of flying before an army preparing to besiege her capital, able to invade the dominions of her enemies; and to punish that cruelty with which she had been persecuted, and that treachery with which those had invaded her territories, who had promised to preserve them.

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II.

1744.

ON the return of Prince Charles of Lorrain to Vienna, from the last campaign in which he had unsuccessfully attempted the passage of the Rhine,

PART Rhine, the young hero was most affectionately
V. received by the Queen of Hungary; who, in
 { return of his faithful and important services, of-
1744. fered him a reward equal to his merit and va-
 lour, by proposing a marriage between him and
 her sister, the Archduchess Mary-Anne, who was
 born on the 14th of September 1718; a prin-
 cess, the ornament of her illustrious family and of
 human nature: and their nuptials were solemniz-
 ed on the 7th of January, in the Augustine
 church, adjoining to the court: on this occasion
 the Grand Duke, as joint sovereign of the order,
 created sixteen knights of the golden fleece; and
 the queen made a grand promotion of general
 officers: universal joy was loudly expressed by
 the inhabitants, on so happy an event; the mar-
 riage was celebrated with the most honourable
 festivals at court, and the exalted pair found each
 auspicious bliss, attendant on their connubial
 love.

IN the midst of these magnificent rejoicings,
 the court of Vienna felt a sudden and violent
 shock, in the death of the truly glorious Mar-
 shal Khevenhuller; who died, of an inflammation
 in his bowels, on the 15th of January, in the
 60th year of his age, universally regretted; be-
 ing beloved by the court, adored by the popu-
 lace, and idolized by the army. This noble-
 man was descended of an illustrious family, being
 hereditary high steward of Carinthia: he was not
 only field marshal, but governor of Slavonia and
 Sirmia, knight of the golden fleece, counsellor
 of state and conferences, governor of Vienna, vice
 president of the aulic council of war, and colonel
 of a regiment of dragoons: he learnt, studied,
 and practised the art of war, under the immor-
 tal Eugene; with whom he lived, highly caref-
 sed,

fed, in the most intimate friendship, and entire CHAP. confidence: like that incomparable hero, he con- II. sidered the practice of arms as a science, found- ed on established maxims, and governed by 1744. certain rules; nor was his reputation as a politician, inferior to his character in the field: so that, as his loss was thus universally felt and lamented, his fate could not but be extremely regretted by his royal mistress, so true a judge of real and accomplished merit.

PRINCE CHARLES was sensibly affected with the misfortune of losing his military tutor, but bore it with that heroism and prudence which so eminently distinguished him above others: but neither his grief for the death of so dear and valuable a friend, nor the charms of a young and beautiful bride, could detain him from the bright pursuit of glory, or make him forget the duty he owed his country and his royal sister: he applied himself diligently to improve and augment the Austrian forces; a numerous army was collected; and, as the prince was determined to attempt the passage of the Rhine into Alsace, Count Traun was recalled from his government of Moravia, and appointed to succeed Marshal Khevenhuller, as the prudent director of the intrepid courage of the young hero of Lorraine. France was suspected to act openly against the Queen of Hungary in the approaching campaign; and nothing was neglected, at Vienna, to oppose the utmost endeavours of such an enemy. The government of the Austrian Netherlands was conferred upon Prince Charles and his royal consort, who set out for Brussels, on the 24th of January, taking their way by the court of Dresden, where they were received with all the marks of distinction due to their exalted rank: the

PART prince and archduchess were escorted into Prus-
 V. sels by the English regiment of horse guards blue,

and found the most evident marks of a welcome
 1744. reception, and the greatest preparations for their
 inauguration as governors of the Netherlands. After this ceremony was over, Prince Charles turned his attention to the military affairs in Flanders; where it was apparent the French intended to make a vigorous invasion: his highness, and the Duke d'Arenberg, consulted, with the confederate generals, the best measures for opposing the French in Flanders; immediately afterwards the prince concerted the preparatory steps for penetrating into Alsace, and set out for Hailbron, a city of Suabia, in the Duchy of Wirtemberg, where the Austrian army was assembling from their winter quarters in Bavaria, the Upper Palatinate, and the Brisgau, with a considerable reinforcement of recruits.

As the court of France had cemented so potent a confederacy between the Emperor, the King of Prussia, the Elector Palatine, and the Landgrave of Hesse, they apprehended little danger from Prince Charles, and proposed to keep on the defensive in Alsace; while the king, at the head of a very magnificent army, directed his chief force against Flanders; where he would have a superiority over the allies, arising from the situation of France, and other advantages which enable her to maintain armies for one third of the expence which must be paid by Britain; and this was such a disparity of charge, as the superiority of British wealth, if aggrandized by the most exuberant imagination, could not be supposed capable of supporting. The ministry of Versailles were of opinion, that their own troops, augmented by the imperial forces and the other allies in Germany, and by the Spaniards and

Neapolitans

“ just resentment. THAT the scandalous writings which that court, and its ministers, had spread all over Europe; their breach of all capitulations; their, cruel treatment of the French prisoners, who were detained against the express stipulations of the cartel; in short, their endeavours to penetrate into Alsace, preceded by declarations as rash as they were indecent, which were given out upon the frontiers to stir up the people to a revolt: so many repeated outrages forced his majesty, for avenging the injury done to him, for the defence of his dominions, and for the support of the rights of his allies, to declare war against the Queen of Hungary.” The court of Vienna was prepared for such an event; and, on the 6th of May, the Queen of Hungary published a counter declaration, alledging, “ THAT the world was witness how religiously and exactly she had endeavoured, since her accession to her paternal throne, to execute all the treaties of peace, friendship, and alliance, with all the powers of Europe in general; a thing universally known, and so far from being disputable, that it had been thought her moderation had been carried too far in many respects; yet, that moderation could not keep France from breaking the peace to which she had a little before sworn, and attacking a succession she had formerly guaranteed to her majesty: she not only spirited up christian courts against the archducal house, but also endeavoured to bring about a rupture between her majesty and the Porte, to the great scandal of that power, who rested securely on the faith of treaties: she kindled up a war in the North, to deprive her majesty of the succours which she

“ expected

“ expected from thence: she over-run with her CHAP.
“ armies the hereditary dominions and countries; II.
“ of the house of Austria, which she had under-
“ taken to defend; drained them even to the 1744.
“ last penny, as her generals themselves gave
“ out; parcelled out the greatest part of these
“ dominions at her pleasure, and publickly
“ boasted, that she would force the queen to re-
“ ceive her unjust terms on the bastions of Vi-
“ enna; she not only supposed the archducal
“ house to be extinct, but wanted to annihilate
“ it in fact; and in short, to throw the Empire,
“ all Europe, and all Christendom into a gene-
“ ral confusion.

“ THAT the remembrance of such an attempt
“ was too fresh to require proofs. Her majesty
“ would nevertheless, communicate to the pub-
“ lic some secret particulars, which her ene-
“ mies had carefully concealed or disguised,
“ which would evince the excess of her modera-
“ tion in refraining from publishing them, since
“ all the rules of decency were broke through
“ on the other side. Yet every body would
“ plainly see, that no precedents of such a con-
“ duct were to be found in history, and pos-
“ terity could never believe, that such unheard-
“ of proceedings could have put on the mask of
“ friendship; that moderation, a pacific spirit,
“ and the purest views, consist in what France
“ would have the deluded world believe, or that
“ the most violent excesses which she had com-
“ mitted, were reconcileable with the treaties
“ of peace solemnly sworn to by her.

“ THAT the queen never suffered herself to be
“ led astray by so unnatural an illusion, nor was she
“ wanting in any thing that she owed to herself,
“ to her sincere allies, to Germany her country, and

“ to Christendom : and though implacability and
 “ a spirit of revenge were vices to which she was
 “ an utter stranger ; though their repose and prof-
 “ perity were the only things her majesty aimed at
 “ all along, and should for the future aim at ;
 “ and though all friendly means were rejected ;
 “ though the declaration of her rights was treated
 “ with contempt ; though the vast forces of
 “ her enemies, with the weakness of her house,
 “ which was thought to be forsaken, were
 “ jointly alledged as a pretext for disregarding
 “ those rights : she nevertheless, made the ut-
 “ most efforts in the defence which she was drove
 “ to ; she put her christian confidence in God,
 “ who rarely lets pride, breach of faith, and
 “ perjury go unpunished ; and whose powerful
 “ arm, when all human help failed, could easily
 “ deliver her from all danger.

“ THAT her majesty, not being deceived in
 “ her confidence, and the good success with
 “ which God had been pleased to favour her, had
 “ not in the least altered her pacific dispositions.
 “ She explained herself after it, as she had done
 “ before, demanded no other indemnification but
 “ what was absolutely requisite to secure her for
 “ the future from the like attempts, and the un-
 “ heard-of calamitous consequences, after hav-
 “ ing experienced the inutility of promises,
 “ treaties, guaranties, oaths, and every thing
 “ that the wit of man could invent to render
 “ engagements most binding. These were not
 “ the sentiments of her enemies. On the con-
 “ trary, they were so bent on totally crushing
 “ her house, that they would not listen to any
 “ other proposals for an accommodation, but
 “ such as squared with the plan which, soon or
 “ late, they might find an opportunity to exe-
 “ cute,

“cute, in order to destroy entirely her archdu-
“cal house. However, after having closed the
“campaigns of the past years, they recurred, in
“appearance, to declarations that seem to de-
“note a pacific disposition; but still making
“a proper use of all their forces, to raise fears
“and create distrusts, in order to obtain the
“end they had in view from the very begin-
“ning, which was, to divert the allies of her
“majesty not only from performing their en-
“gagements, but also from thinking of their
“common interests and their own safety; to
“discourage the German courts that meant well
“to their country; to inspire others with the
“thoughts of aggrandizing themselves by the
“subversion of the fundamental constitution of
“their country; and, in fine, not only to set
“Germans against Germans, but likewise all
“the other powers against one another, so that
“none of them might be able afterwards to re-
“fuse obedience to the laws of the house of
“Bourbon.

“THAT they had not been afraid or ashamed
“to violate, in regard to the King of Great
“Britain, any more than in regard to her majesty,
“the most solemn treaties, in manifest contempt
“of public faith; for when the intended inva-
“sion against England had miscarried, they
“resolved to attack the Electorate of Hanover,
“and make several other parts of the Empire the
“seat of war again; as the declaration of war
“against the King of Great Britain, not only in
“that quality, but also as Elector of Hanover,
“left no room to doubt.

“AFTER this, in consequence of the sincere
“declarations of her majesty, and conformable
“to the duty of an ally, she should not have

PART. “ delayed declaring war likewise against France
 V. “ and her adherents, even though France had

“ not carried matters farther, nor considered
 1744. “ the disposition of the queen to be as sincere
 “ and faithful, as it really was to her allies,
 “ from whom nothing in the world was capable
 “ of separating her, and that she never would de-
 “ sist from her endeavours to secure the liberties
 “ of Europe; and though France had not taken
 “ the resolution to declare against her majesty
 “ in form, the war which she had made upon
 “ the queen several years, with all her power,
 “ by a manifest infraction of the peace, and in
 “ contempt of all laws human and divine.

“ THAT though what had been laid before
 “ the public, to justify that declaration of war,
 “ could make no impression on any but such as
 “ were wilfully blind, and would help to forge
 “ chains for themselves, to betray their country,
 “ and renounced entirely the light of reason;
 “ yet her majesty would not fail to answer every
 “ point of it. In the mean time she would not
 “ omit what she owed to her high dignity, to her
 “ faithful allies, to the fundamental constitution
 “ of the empire, and the liberties of Europe
 “ in general; wherefore she neither could, nor
 “ would, delay declaring war against France and
 “ her adherents, as she thereby did.”

THE French King, intending to make the
 campaign, acquainted the Duke of Orleans, the
 first prince of the blood, on whom the crown of
 France was entailed on failure of male issue of
 his majesty, how agreeable it would be to his
 majesty if his royal highness would make the
 campaign with him; but the duke answered,
 “ That the intentions of his majesty would be
 “ always sufficient orders to him; yet as the
 “ blessing

“ blessing of heaven was absolutely necessary CHAP.
“ in this war, he should prefer, if it would be II.
“ consistent with his majesty’s pleasure, to render
“ him all the services at home, which his prayers 1744.
“ could possibly afford.” The French army,

intended for the invasion of Flanders, assembled in the neighbourhood of Lisle, the capital of the French Netherlands; where the French monarch arrived on the 1st of May, attended by Marshal Noailles, Count Saxe, Count Clermont, and many other officers of distinction, and also by his favourite ladies, the Duchesses of Chateau-Roux, and her sister the Duchess of Lauranguais, and a very splendid and numerous court. On the 4th his majesty reviewed the French army, composed of 120,000 effective men, provided with a train of artillery of the most formidable kind, consisting of 160 pieces of battering cannon from 12 to 48 pounders, with 100 field pieces, and several mortars, 40 of which threw bombs, called *comings*, of 500 pounds weight.

Two days after the arrival of the French king at Lisle, the confederate army took the field, consisting of 22,000 English, 16,000 Hanoverians, 18,000 Austrians, and 20,000 Dutch, in all 76,000 men, if the respective quotas, which were greatly deficient, had been complete: these troops formed an encampment in the neighbourhood of Brussels; the English and Hanoverians were commanded by Marshal Wade, the Dutch by Count Maurice of Nassau, and the Austrians by the Duke d’Aremberg, who had the nominal command of the whole army; but these generals, imagining the confederate forces too weak to attack the French, waited for further reinforcements; while the French army over-ran the

PART the country, with an unresisted and surprizing rapidity.
V.

1744. { THERE are few considerable wars in Europe, to which the Netherlands, especially Flanders and Brabant, have not served as the principal seat, for which they seem designed by their situation; and as they were the most considerable theatre, on which the future transactions of the war were performed, it may not be improper to give a short description of so remarkable a country.

FRANCE, at the conclusion of the last general peace, was left in possession of the province of Artois, part of Flanders and Hainault, and a small part of Luxemburg; the rest of the ten catholic provinces, except what was held by the Dutch on the north, was given to the Emperor Charles VI, as heir of the house of Austria, and in consequence of their reduction by the arms of the allies. By the treaty for settling the barrier in the Netherlands, between the Emperor, the King of Great Britain, and the States General, concluded, at Antwerp, the 5th of November 1715, his Imperial and Catholic majesty agreed, that the States General should have a garrison, entirely of their own troops, in the towns and castles of Namur and Tournay, and the towns of Menin, Ypres, Furnes, Warneton, and Fort Knoque; and that in the town of Dendermond there should be a joint garrison, the governor to be nominated by the emperor. According to this regulation the Austrian Netherlands, at present, is bounded on the north by the Dutch parts of Flanders and Brabant; on the east by Germany, on the south by Lorrain, Champagne, French Hainault, and French Flanders; and on the west by the German ocean. They lie in a sort of triangular form, and are chiefly watered by

by the rivers Scheld, or Escaut, which, passing through the Cambresis, Hainault, and Flanders, falls into the sea, a little below Antwerp; the Maese, which running through Namur, Liege, and Gelderland, falls into the sea, a little below Dort; and the Lys, which, coasting Artois and Flanders, empties itself into the Scheld at Ghent: and others of less note continue to swell the waters of these. This small spot of land is exceeding populous, full of excellent towns and villages, and plentifully endowed with all things necessary either for pleasure, profit, or use. So very rich that, at one time, when the King of Spain was possessed of the whole seventeen provinces, his revenue, from thence alone, was greater than that of any prince in Christendom, the King of France only excepted. Of late indeed the charge of keeping what remains with such a great number of garrisons, is, perhaps, equal to the income; yet is it now the richest vicegerency in Europe, the late archduchess governess, not having less than 50,000*l.* per annum sterling. The Dutch always think it their interest to assist in keeping those provinces as a barrier to their own dominions against France; which is the reason of their being allowed the garrisons abovementioned. Traffic in these places has always been considerable; but is nothing near so great as formerly, since the United Provinces have made such a prodigious increase in commerce.

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FLANDERS alone, according to computation, hath in it 35 walled towns, and 117 villages; being about sixty miles long, and fifty broad, divided between the Austrians, the French, and the Dutch; of which the Austrians have much the greatest part, consisting of the following places.

PART places. Ghent, the capital, upon the junction
 V. of the Scheld and the Lys, is seven miles in
 compass within the walls, but rather in a decay-
 1744. ing than a flourishing condition: the two rivers
 make twenty-six islands, which are joined to-
 gether with ninety-eight bridges: the citadel
 consists of four bastions, but the walls are of too
 great extent for the town to be strong; which
 stands twenty-seven miles almost S. E. of Ant-
 werp, and thirty miles N. W. of Brussels. Bru-
 ges, eight miles from the sea, and twenty-four
 almost N. W. from Ghent, is the second city in
 Austrian Flanders; the town takes its name from
 the great number of bridges, is four miles within
 the walls, tolerably populous, and fortified with
 works of earth and deep ditches. Ostend, one
 of the Flemish ports, thirty-five miles almost W.
 of Ghent, stands in the midst of a moorish
 ground, and is besides regularly fortified, which
 makes it one of the strongest towns in the Ne-
 therlands. Newport, the next principal maritime
 town belonging to the Queen of Hungary, is
 also strong, has a good castle, and stands forty
 miles W. of Ghent. Ypres, thirty-five miles
 S. W. of Ghent, is a well built town, and thought
 to be almost impregnable. Tournay, on all sides
 surrounded with most pleasant fields, is another
 town of great strength, with a noble castle, and
 stands upon the Scheld, thirty-six miles almost
 S. of Ghent. Oudenarde, sixteen miles S. of
 Ghent, also on the Scheld, is both populous and
 strong; as is also Courtray, twenty-six miles S.
 W. from Ghent. Other places of importance
 belonging to the Queen of Hungary are Den-
 dermond, twelve miles E. of Ghent: Dixmuyd,
 nine miles S. E. of Newport: and Furnes, more
 considerable now than formerly, nine miles al-
 most

most N. W. of Dixmuyd. The whole province CHAP.
is a perfect level; not any considerable rising II.
ground or hill in it, and watered with innumerable rivers and canals. 1744.

BRABANT, including the Marquisate of Antwerp, or the Holy Empire, is the next most considerable province, and the greatest part of it subject to the court of Vienna. Brussels, the seat of government, is a very large city, thirty miles S. E. of Ghent, encompassed with a double wall and deep ditches: it stands on the river Senne, hath large handsome streets, magnificent palaces, and a great number of religious houses and hospitals. Louvain, the second city in the province, and one of the largest places in the Low Countries, is pleasantly seated on the river Dyle, fifteen miles E. of Brussels; the walls are strong, have eleven gates through, and fifty-three towers to adorn and defend them: and the town has also a famous university, containing forty-three colleges, of which that of the Jesuits is the most eminent. Antwerp, situated in the district called the Marquisate of the Holy Empire, which is properly a part of Brabant though reckoned one of the seventeen provinces, was formerly one of the most famous places in Europe, and is, to this day, a noble city almost eight miles in compass; the figure of it resembles a bow, of which the river Scheld is the string; the walls are surprizingly large, strong, and beautiful; the streets strait and broad; and the buildings, in general, equal for magnificence to any in Europe: the citadel, about a mile in compass, is thought an incomparable work, being a pentagon composed of five royal bastions: Antwerp is situated twenty-four miles N. of Brussels, and eighty miles S.

of

PART. of Amsterdam; it was once the chief emporium
 V. in the universe, and still carries on a considerable
 trade, though the mouth of the river Scheld,
 1744. its harbour, is shut up, by treaty, in compli-
 ment to the Dutch. Mechlin, or Malines, for-
 merly imperial, but of late years subject to the
 Austrians, is another large handsome and strong
 town of Brabant, situated within a territory of
 its own, thirteen miles almost N. of Brussels, and
 fourteen S. E. of Antwerp: in the same pro-
 vince are Diest, Indoighe, Tirlemont, Santwhiet,
 Gemblours, and others.

THE Bishopric of Liege is an independent
 sovereignty, subject to its own prince, though
 surrounded by the Austrian dominions; to which
 house also belong the Duchies of Luxemburg and
 Limberg, with part of Namur and Hainault, in
 which the towns of Luxemburg, Montmedy, Bas-
 toigne, Limberg, Namur, Charleroy, Mons,
 and Aeth, are the most remarkable places.

OF the fortified places it is sufficient to say,
 there is no part in Europe, Piedmont not ex-
 cepted, where the fortifications are so numerous,
 and, at the same time, so strong as in the Ne-
 therlands in general.

THE French monarch soon convinced the
 world that he did not intend to continue inac-
 tive, at the head of so formidable an army.
 Count Saxe, on the 17th of May, seized Cour-
 tray, Harlebeck, and Warneton, without any
 resistance; in which last was a Dutch garrison,
 who retired to Ypres; while Count Saxe took
 post at Pont d'Elpiere, in order to cover the
 siege of Menin, which was invested by 40,000
 French on the 18th. The garrison consisted of
 only 1,600 men, commanded by the Baron d'
 Echteren, who required a much superior number

to defend the town, though one of the most regular and most tenable fortresses in the Netherlands: many thousands peasants were employed in digging the trenches, which were opened on the 1st of June; when the siege was carried on by two attacks which the French monarch personally directed. The besiegers carried on the attacks with such vigour and application, and the fire they made, especially from their mortars, was so incessant and terrible, that the Dutch governor thought proper to capitulate; though he might have held out a considerable time longer, when no breach was made in the walls of the fortress: accordingly the governor obtained an honourable capitulation, and, on the 5th of June, the garrison marched out with all the honours of war, drums beating, and colours flying, with their equipages, and all guns stamped with the Dutch arms; with a condition that the protestant, and other inhabitants, should remain in possession of all their rights: by which Lewis XV, in four days, took a place, with the loss of only forty men, which cost the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene nineteen days, and the loss of 4,000 men.

BEFORE the surrender of Menin a detachment of 30,000 French, commanded by Count Clermont, had invested Ypres; where the Prince of Hesse Philipsthal commanded a garrison of 2,500 men, though it required 8,000, at least, to make any formidable resistance. The trenches were opened, on the 1st of June; when the king, and Marshal Noailles, arrived in the camp, and the besiegers carried on their attacks on three sides, at once, firing from 120 cannon, and 40 mortars: the garrison made a gallant defence; but, on the 9th, the French took a horn-work
sword

PART sword in hand; and, on the 12th at night, car-

V. ried the covered way: upon which the lower
 town was abandoned; and, on the 14th, the
 1744. governor proposed to capitulate: when Marshal
 Noailles granted him very honourable con-
 ditions: by which the garrison were allowed to
 march out, with all the military honours, with
 6 pieces of cannon, 4 mortar pieces, and 100
 waggons with 4 horses each, to carry off their
 equipages and baggage; an escort was also
 granted to the garrison to conduct it, the shortest
 way, by Ghent to Breda; and all the inhabi-
 tants were permitted to continue to reside in the
 city till the 1st of January, with their families
 and effects: these conditions being accepted,
 on the 15th, the garrison marched out, accord-
 ing to their capitulation. In the several attacks
 the besiegers lost about 3,600 men, and the gar-
 rison had about 300 killed or wounded; though
 the French thought this acquisition, of a fortress
 esteemed almost impregnable, cheaply purchased,
 as it brought them into the possession of the
 whole chatellany, comprehending the towns of
 Mount Cassel, Baileul, Rousselaer, Poperingen,
 Warneton, Commines, and Warwick; and
 when the news arrived at Paris, the most public
 rejoicings were made, and the greatest festivity
 kept, on so auspicious an event; te deum was
 sung with the utmost solemnity, the whole city
 was illuminated, and the provost des merchants
 caused 150 pieces of wine to be placed on scaf-
 folds in the street, and set them running for the
 populace; and, at the same time, distributed,
 amongst them, 20,000 loaves of bread, 3,000
 neat and hogs tongues, and 8,000 sausages.

In the mean time the Duke of Boufflers, with
 20,000 men, invested Fort Knoque; where Baron
 de

de Hompesch commanded a Dutch garrison of 1,000 men, who surrendered, on the 17th of June, upon honourable conditions. On the 28th of June the French invested Furnes, which made but an inconsiderable resistance; for, on the 5th of July, Baron de Schwartzburg, the Dutch governor, obtained a favourable capitulation, and surrendered up the town. While Furnes was invested the French monarch made his public entry into Dunkirk; where he continued, for some time, elated with the success of his troops in Flanders, till all his hopes were disappointed, by the unexpected intelligence that Prince Charles of Lorraine had passed the Rhine, and was penetrating into the provinces of France.

As the French had so great a superiority in Flanders, the confederate army was incapable of opposing their conquests; but, having received some small reinforcements, they decamped, on the 2d of June, from the neighbourhood of Brussels, with an intention to take post near Oudenarde, behind the Scheld; a place naturally strong, and advantageous for a defensive camp; where they arrived on the 4th, and found themselves in possession of a post not easily to be taken: but they were obliged to suffer the mortification of seeing the Austrian towns recovered by the French in a few weeks, which, in the last war, required some months to wrest out of their hands. All this time Count Saxe, with an army of observation, consisting of twenty battalions, and twenty-eight squadrons, lay posted behind the Lys, between Ghent and Courtray; while the Duke of Harcourt commanded a flying camp of 6,000 men, on the one side of Maubeuge, in the province of Hainault. The French, with another detachment of 15,000 men, also seized and for-

PART tified the important pass of Belem, which com-
 V. mands the canal between Ghent and Bruges, on
 purpose to prevent the junction of the 6,000
 1744. Dutch troops, then landed at Ostend from Eng-
 land, with the confederate army : but General
 Smiffaret, who commanded this body, took such
 precautions, in his march from Bruges, that he
 happily avoided the French, who then lay with-
 in two leagues of that city to intercept him ;
 and arrived safe at Ghent ; from whence he set
 out for, and joined the confederate army, in their
 encampment at Oudenarde ; which by this time
 had also received another reinforcement of 12,000
 Dutch, under the command of General Ginkel :
 when the allied army should have consisted of
 90,000 men, if the several contingencies had
 been fully provided ; but, as the respective quotas
 were very deficient, the whole army did not
 exceed 70,000 men : though these were suf-
 ficient to oppose the French, had they aimed at
 augmenting their acquisitions ; but the fortunate
 progress of the Austrian arms obstructed the ca-
 reer of the French conquests in Flanders, and,
 instead of pursuing triumphs, obliged them to
 draw off the greatest part of their army, for the
 preservation of their own territories.

PRINCE CHARLES of Lorrain, having joined
 the Austrian army, assembled near Hailbron in
 the circle of Suabia, was received by the soldiers
 with such marks of esteem as amounted to little
 less than adoration. The army consisted of
 72,000 effective men, divided into three lines.
 The first line, consisting of ten regiments of in-
 fantry, and eight of cavalry, was led by Prince
 Charles, General in chief ; who had under him
 Field Marshal Count Traun, Baron Berlinger,
 and Count de Hohenembs, Generals of horse ; the
 Prince

Prince of Saxe-Gotha, Birkenfield, Philibert, and Balauta, Lieutenant-Generals of horse: and the Major-Generals, Locatelly, Bentheim, Guylhany, and Kollockreiter: Baron Thungen, General of infantry; the Lieutenant-Generals, Schulenberg, Woolfenbottle, Grune, and Daun; and the Major-Generals, Maschal, Staremberg, Pueble, and Palfi. The second line, consisting of ten regiments of infantry, and six of cavalry, was led by the Prince of Waldeck; who had under him the Count de Bernes, and Count Preysing, Lieutenant-Generals of horse; and the Major-Generals, Bretlock, Forgatsch, Cerbeloni, and Spada: the Lieutenant-Generals of infantry, Count Merci, Bernklau, and Konigsegg; and the Major-Generals, Roth, Meligni, Dourlach, and Tornaco, The infantry of the third line, being the reserve, consisted of nine regiments of irregulars, and thirteen regiments of dragoons and hussars commanded by General Herberstein; who had under him the Lieutenant-Generals, Minski, Nadafti, and St Ignion; and the Major-Generals, Prince Esterhafi, Desoffi, Meringer, Smertling, Betznay, and Trips: the artillery, in reserve, was commanded by General Feverstein, and guarded by several regiments of hussars.

At the head of this fine army, Prince Charles intended to begin the campaign, by passing the Rhine, and penetrating into Alsace, to carry the war into the dominions of France, in return for the many devastations they had committed in Germany; where the prince might not only subsist his army at the cost of the French, but give them a powerful diversion in the Low Countries. The French had also assembled an army of 50,000 men, under the command of Marshal Coigni, to defend the passages of the Rhine, and

PART oppose the motions of the Austrians; while
 V. another army, of 30,000 men, was forming on
 the Moselle, under the command of Marshal

1744. Belleisle, to interrupt the progress of Prince Charles in the territory of Lorrain, if he should happen to force his passage over the Rhine; which the French were almost confident he never would be able to perform, against such formidable obstacles. The army under Marshal Coigni extended from Spire almost to Mentz; and all the measures seemed so well taken, that the French vainly imagined the Austrian troops would lose their time in fruitless attempts: besides they were assisted by Marshal Seckendorf, at the head of 12,270 Bavarians; who, in violation of their late treaty of neutrality, took possession of the imperial fortress of Philipsburg, where they were mustered and provided for by France, and reinforced by French troops, who daily brought them workmen to form an intrenchment under the cover of Philipsburg; the French, on the other side, had a bridge there over the Rhine, where they preserved a communication with Philipsburg; and were forming a line, at which 5,000 men worked, from the opposite shore to Landau. This procedure of his Imperial majesty was considered, by the court of Vienna, as a junction with the French, and an infringement of that neutrality of which the emperor still continued to profess his observance; declaring that he had forbid his troops to fire upon the Austrians, unless they begun hostilities: but the Queen of Hungary saw through this dissimulation; because the fortress of Philipsburg was intended for a check to France, and thereby to procure the more security to those countries of the Empire which it covers, and not to disquiet them:

them: whereas his Imperial majesty, after the declaration of war on the part of France against two of the principal electors of the Empire, had actually permitted the French to become masters of this fortrefs, to secure to them there the free passage of the Rhine to molest and over-run, in a hostile manner, such considerable countries belonging to, and guarantied by, the Empire. Accordingly Lieutenant-General Nadaſti, who met, on the 2d of June, with a Bavarian patrole, near Neudorf, drove them back, and made nineteen prisoners of war: upon which occasion the Bavarian general St Germain, desired to speak with Count Nadaſti; but as he was already returned, the Bavarian general expreſſed himſelf to Count Kalnoky in the following terms: that Count Seckendorff was the more ſurprized at this proceeding, as on their ſide all hoſtilities were forbidden under pain of death; and that the priſoners had been made upon a neutral territory of the Empire: whereupon he was answered, provisionally, that they muſt attribute ſuch a proceeding the more to themſelves, as their patroles had roved, contrary to the warning given them, as far as Neudorf; and that moreover one of them had firſt taken arms againſt the Auſtrians. After this Maſhal Seckendorff wrote to Prince Charles on the ſame occaſion; who evidently confuted the charge: but this did not ſatisfy the emperor, who wanted a favourable pretext for departing from the neutrality, which Count Seckendorff had concluded with Maſhal Khevenhuller when Maſhal Broglio was obliged to evacuate the Empire; and he took this opportunity for a breach of his fidelity, exculpating himſelf, and upbraiding the Queen of Hungary as the author of it.

IMMEDIATELY after this the imperial troops, who were posted very advantageously under the cannon of Philippsburg, passed the Rhine, to assist the French in getting over to the other shore; where they were so strongly situated as to think themselves secure from any incursions of the Austrians. However Prince Charles made such dispositions as obliged the French, very often, to change their situation; the Austrian light forces gave so frequently, and in so many places, the alarm, that the French, by being so much accustomed to it, began to be persuaded that the prince did not really intend to cross the Rhine; but to make a considerable detachment for Flanders, in order to enable the confederates to oppose the rapid progress of the French; and the bridge which the Austrians built at Costein, over the Maine, seemed to confirm them in this opinion: in the mean time, Prince Charles, the more to puzzle Marshal Coigni, sent Baron Bernklau, with a detachment, below Stockstadt towards Weisenaw, near Mentz, and all the grenadiers of the army, under the command of Count Daun; where they made themselves masters of the Isle of Heron, which lies on the Rhine a league above Oppenheim, with considerable loss; except that of the brave Colonel Mentzel, who fell a sacrifice to his own temerity: for this enterprising partizan, at the close of an entertainment given by General Bernklau to the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, would needs signalize his zeal by mounting the parapet on the west side of the island; and, from thence braving the French on the opposite shore, had three shot levelled at him, one of which struck him in the belly, and occasioned his death the next morning at Stockstadt. Nothing now seemed

more

more probable than that Prince Charles intended to attempt a passage in this place, where was only a small arm of the river to cross over. To persuade the French still more that this was his design, Prince Charles, on the 29th of June, artfully caused a letter to fall into their hands, from which they might imagine this passage was certainly fixed upon for the night following, and they did not fail to take advantage of the advice. In the mean time all things were carried on, with the utmost secrecy, in the Austrian army: General Bernklau, with his detachment of 25,000 men, made several feints to pass the Rhine at Stockstadt, where the French had erected several works, and assembled the bulk of their army to oppose him; which sufficiently answered the intention of Prince Charles, who really designed to pass the river above Philipsburg, with the rest of his army, while General Bernklau attempted a passage below; for which purpose, as soon as the pontons, and other things necessary for throwing bridges over the Rhine, were ready, General Nadaſti was detached with 16,000 men above Philipsburg, and the remainder of the army was placed along the Rhine in divisions, in order to be at hand to support that corps which first attempted the passage. On the 29th of June, at night, Prince Charles laid a new snare for the French spies, to confirm them in the notion, either that he would certainly not attempt to cross the Rhine, or infallibly endeavour to pass it at Stockstadt: for, in a great entertainment, he gave to the generals of the army, the only topic was, the impossibility of this difficult enterprize: in the mean time the prince gave every general a letter, sealed up, which they were not to open till a signal should be made for

PART that purpose, and then to execute the contents
V. of them instantaneously.

1744. GENERAL NADASTI first attempted the passage, having made such good dispositions, that the pontons were already arrived at Schreck, upon the 30th of June, at night; and having received intelligence that the Bavarian troops had abandoned the advantageous camp which they had under Philipsburg, fortified with a prodigious number of works; and had retired, with the greatest precipitation, to the other side of the Rhine; he caused Lieutenant-Colonel Baron Trenck, with his pandours, to embark in the boats: the baron was the first to lead his men into them, and so encouraged his soldiers, that, without losing a single man, and without finding any resistance, he gained the opposite shore of the Rhine: the militia of Carlsstadt, and the Waradins, with forty hussar volunteers, followed the pandours, with the like success, under the command of Major Count Strafoldo. General Nadaſti having given his serene highness information that 4,000 of his men had passed the river, with an assurance that he believed his highness might depend upon the entire execution of the passage, and that he hoped to finish the bridge very soon, having set people to work at it with all imaginable diligence: the prince gave immediate orders for the troops, that were posted from Neudorff to Stockstadt, to advance, with all possible expedition, towards Schreck, to support the attempt. While the pandours, and other militia, were passing the Rhine, the people employed by General Nadaſti had worked with so much success at the bridge, that it was finished much sooner than was expected; and, on the 2d of July, about eleven o'clock, the troops
under

under this general, had all passed over, without the least accident : the regular troops, which were

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encamped between Roth and Reitingen, under the command of the Prince of Waldeck, at the same time made so much haste, that they arrived at Schreck before eleven at night, and without stopping, they filed off directly over the bridge.

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As soon as Baron Trenck had landed his men, he immediately pushed the advanced posts of the enemy, with so much vigour, that he pursued them to their camp, which was half a league from the river ; where, having instantly attacked three regiments of Bavarian cavalry, he put them in like manner to flight, after having dislodged them from three redoubts, and one intrenchment. A great number of the Bavarians were killed and wounded, and the lieutenant-colonel of the horse grenadiers, with thirty-seven troopers, were made prisoners. They so little expected this sudden attack, that, without having time to strike their tents, they were forced to abandon their camp to the pandours, who pillaged it.

As soon as Prince Charles was informed of this advantage, he gave orders for throwing another bridge over the Rhine at Schreck, immediately ; and, having marched with the whole army, upon the first of July at night, from Ladenburg, he arrived with it at Schreck, about nine o'clock the next morning ; where he caused the regiments to file off together over the first bridge ; while the second was finished about four o'clock in the afternoon, partly by the assistance of thirteen boats which were taken the preceeding day from the French.

In the mean while Prince Charles received advice from General Bernklau, that, notwithstanding some opposition made by the French, he had

PART had also succeeded in his attempt to pass the
 V. Rhine, upon the 1st of July, at night, with
 1744. his whole corps, below Stockstadt, near Weissenau, part in barks, and part over the two bridges which he had caused to be laid there; when the French were repulsed with so much courage, that they not only took to flight, but abandoned the town of Oppenheim, with the loss of a great many magazines, in order to get to Worms; towards which place they were pursued with so much diligence, that they were soon driven to the neighbourhood of it. Whilst General Bernklau was executing the passage, Count Daun, being posted with all the companies of grenadiers, and 600 militia of the Theiss, in the island of Maulber, near Stockstadt, kept the French at bay, by a continual fire of small-shot and cannon, and by thirteen little barks which he had with him, without any other loss than of two grenadiers, and two of the militia killed, and eleven others wounded: but this general having received orders to repair to Schreck, to follow the army on the other side of the Rhine, he immediately marched thither with all his grenadiers, leaving the 600 militia, under the command of their major, in the island of Maulber, to guard the bridge.

THE consternation of the French and Bavarians was inexpressible: they retired towards the Upper Rhine with so much precipitation that they had not time to carry off, or destroy, their magazines, which fell into the hands of the Austrians: but as the lines of Germershiem were occupied, they resolved to turn them, to throw succours into Landau, and thence get to those of Lauterburg.

ALTHOUGH

ALTHOUGH General Nadaſti had encamped with his huffars very advantageouſly, on the other ſide the Rhine near Leimersheim; having placed the pandours and other irregular troops, in a more advanced poſt in an adjacent wood, to get near to, and fall upon, the Bavarian infantry, which lay behind the wood, in a camp, entrenched amongſt the marſhes; nevertheless, upon advice that the lines of Lauterburg were but weakly provided, Prince Charles thought proper to order this general to march with the huffars, pandours, and other irregular troops, reinforced with the Hungarian regiments of Forgatsch and Eſterhaſi, towards theſe lines, with a view to endeavour to take poſſeſſion of the town and lines of Lauterburg. This general, immediately after his arrival, on the 3d of July, ſent to ſummon the town to ſurrender, where was a garrifon of 1,700 men; Count de Genſac, the commandant, having reſuſed, Count Nadaſti ſent to Prince Charles for ſome cannon and a reinforcement, without which he could not ſucceed in taking the lines. His highneſs immediately ſent the Prince of Wolfenbuttle, and General Preiſing, with four regiments of foot and three of horſe, and marched with them himſelf, on the 4th; but before their arrival the town demanded to capitulate; and, as this poſt was of great conſequence, his highneſs ordered that the capitulation ſhould be granted, without ſtanding upon trifles: on which the capitulation was ſigned by the Prince of Waldeck; whereby the garrifon obtained the military honours, upon condition not to ſerve, neither againſt the Queen of Hungary or her allies, during one year and a day; and, in conſequence of the capitulation, the garrifon marched out, on the 5th, and proceeded

PART ceded to Landau and Fort Louis. Soon after
 V. Prince Charles arrived at Lauterburg, and rein-
 forced the 200 men, which General Nadaſti had
 1744. ordered to enter it, to the number of 800 ; and,
 hearing that the French were in march to gain
 the lines on the ſide of Weiſſenburg, he detach-
 ed General Nadaſti towards that town, with a
 body of 6,000 men.

PRINCE CHARLES, being returned on the 5th
 at night to the army, received advice that the
 main body of the French and Bavarians was
 ranged in order of battle behind a wood, in front
 of the Austrians ; and, as it was then duſkiſh,
 his highneſs ſent out patrols, on every ſide, to
 obſerve what paſſed ; but they not returning till
 fix in the morning, the army could not march
 till eight ; when they proceeded to Lauterburg,
 and arriving there, in the evening, poſſeſſed them-
 ſelves of the advantageous camp, marked out
 on the declivity of a hill, very near the gates of
 the town, behind the lines ; where they continu-
 ed above a week.

PRINCE CHARLES, on his arrival at Lauter-
 burg, received advice that General Bernklau was
 in full march to join his highneſs, having in
 his way ſeized ſeveral magazines, and defeated
 two regiments of French horſe on the ſide of
 Spire. The prince alſo received intelligence
 from General Nadaſti, that he had taken poſ-
 ſeſſion of Weiſſenburg, in ſight of the avant
 guard of the French, the garrifon of which, con-
 ſiſting of 350 men, had capitulated on the 5th
 of July, and obtained the military honours, on
 condition of not ſerving, againſt the Queen of
 Hungary or her allies, for the ſpace of twelve
 months : General Nadaſti took a booty of 112
 carriages, laden with proviſions, but giving no-
 tice

tice to Prince Charles that the whole body of the French and imperial army was preparing to pour in upon him, and that he could not long maintain his post, his highness came himself, with a reinforcement of 6,000 men, and gave immediate orders for the French garrison of Weissenburg to march out; and General Nadaſti, having made them lay down their arms, caused four regiments of infantry to enter into the place, to support his detachment, till the army had passed the lines. At the same time Prince Charles ordered four regiments of cavalry to advance, and sent to the army to hasten their march, fearing that the French, coming to push General Nadaſti, might get into his lines, and hinder the passage of the Austrians; and within an hour after the infantry began to come up, when the whole army, filed off immediately. In the mean time the Marshals Coigni and Seckendorff, appeared before Weissenburg, at the head of 40,000 men; and General Nadaſti, though he saw the superiority he had to engage with, resolved to make a vigorous stand; which he gallantly executed, and repulsed three regiments of horse, which formed the van-guard of the French, with considerable loss: but the French, being sustained by their whole force, and the two marshals renewing their attack in different places, gave the Austrian commander a very singular opportunity of exerting his bravery and experience, where he would have made a desperate resistance, if he had not received orders, from Prince Charles, to abandon the place; who detached 500 German horse to facilitate his retreat; which he executed, with his whole corps, excepting one battalion of the regiment of Forgatch; who, notwithstanding every thing that could be

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V.

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be said, would not quit their post, in which they maintained themselves till nine at night, when the French retook the town, having assaulted it three several times. The whole corps under General Nadaſti performed wonders, 12,000 men having held out, the whole day, against 40,000, and given the Austrian army time to establish themselves in the lines. This action lasted from sun-rise to sun-set, and was rather a butchery than a battle; being one of the most obstinate and sanguinary engagements that ever happened; the fire continuing, on both sides, without intermission, for seven hours, with a most terrible slaughter: after which, the powder being fired away on both sides, the troops attacked with sword and bayonet, hand to hand, with incredible fury; the Bavarians refusing quarter from the Austrians, as the pandours did from the French; who had above 2,000 men killed, wounded, or taken prisoners; they lost four standards, one pair of colours, and the kettle drums of a whole regiment that was entirely destroyed: but the Austrians lost only about 700 men, including the slain, and those made prisoners of the battalion of Forgatsch, and 200 wounded.

THE French on the 7th, were joined by General Montal, who had been detached, with 20,000 men, towards Worms, to cut off the communication of General Bernklau with Prince Charles, but had been disappointed by the vigilance of the Austrian general; who, after defeating the avant guard of the French, effected his junction, on the 8th, with Prince Charles; his highness being then posted in the camp and lines of Lauterburg, having declined to attack the French on the arrival of General Montal.

SCARCE

SCARCE had the French repossessed themselves of Weissenburg, but they perceived the difficulty of maintaining themselves in it, after the junction of General Bernklau with the main army of the Austrians; and from the necessity of covering Alsace, which lay entirely open to the incursions of the invaders, they abandoned the town, on the 8th of July, to retire under Haguenau, behind the Motern. The next morning General Nadaſti was sent, with 6,000 men, to observe the motions of the French; who sent a detachment of 8,000 men against him; upon which the Austrian general seized the most advantageous eminencies, which obliged the French detachment to retire without attempting any thing. The Austrian General afterwards received orders to continue at Sultz, halfway between Weissenburg and Haguenau, and immediately to detach 1,000 horse to observe the French; who, on the 11th, returned with advice that the French and Bavarian marshals were entrenching their troops, not only in the lines of Haguenau, but that they possessed those lines from the Rhine as far as Ingweiler: upon this intelligence Baron Trenck was commanded to post himself, with 1,000 pandours, in the forest of Haguenau, to observe and alarm the enemy: and, to get certain advices of the motions made by the French, who it was imagined were to come from the Meuse and Moselle, Baron Schwaben, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Ghylany, was detached with 300 horse towards Sarlowiz in Lorrain.

ALL Lower Alsace now felt the severity of the Austrians, who exacted very large contributions, to retaliate the injuries committed by the French in the hereditary dominions of her Hungarian

PART garian majesty : while Upper Alsace, defended
 V. only by armed peasants, was kept under conti-
 nual apprehensions of danger, and frequent in-
 1744- cursions, by the Austrians in the Brisgau.

PRINCE CHARLES still continued in the camp of Lauterburg ; and, on the 13th of July, detached General Bernklau, with 6,000 men, to invest Fort Louis, a strong fortress of Alsace, built on an island in the Rhine, eight leagues below Strasburg, ten above Philipsburg, five from Haguenuau, and the same distance from Weissenburg ; which was very commodiously situated for the French. General Bernklau, on his arrival at Benheim, about a league and quarter from Fort Louis, encamped in that neighbourhood, being covered in flank with the woods situate to the right and left. Scarce had General Bernklau formed his encampment, but he received information that the French intended to throw some infantry into Fort Louis, to re-inforce the garrison : upon which General Bernklau and Prince Esterhasi, marched out with their detachment to prevent this re-inforcement, which consisted of 1,200 men, supported by ten squadrons of horse, 600 hussars, and four companies of grenadiers. The instant the French appeared in the neighbourhood of the place, the Austrian generals fell upon them, defeated them at the first onset, and obliged them to abandon the first village which they had occupied : the French were drove, with equal dispatch, from this place to the adjacent village ; so that they retired in disorder, without being able to keep their ranks ; and very few would have escaped being put to the sword, had they not precipitately fled into the village, where their infantry was posted, and stopped the Austrian hussars in
 the

the pursuit. Whilst all this was transacting the French were seconded by the cannon of Fort Louis, which made a continual fire on the Austrian hussars; notwithstanding which the French, posted in the village, were again attacked, and forced to abandon the place, having, the better to secure their retreat, set fire to the village: but they were still drove through two other villages, as far as Drusenheim, a town two miles S. W. of Fort Louis, and such precautions were taken that they were not able to throw any succours into the fort. Neither the French nor Austrians gave or accepted any quarters, but cut all to pieces that came in their way: the French lost above 200 men, and a great many officers; but the Austrians had only thirteen men killed, twenty-four wounded, and two made prisoners. The signal advantage occurring to the Austrians, from the success of this affair, was, their having absolutely cut off from the French all communication with Fort Louis, which was entirely invested by the Austrians.

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II.

1744.

On the 16th of July, the main body of the Austrian army, with the artillery and baggage, quitted the camp of Lauterburg, leaving in the town a regiment of foot, 500 irregulars, and 100 hussars, to patrol, under the command of Count Cujas, Colonel of the regiment of foot of Bareith. The army went and encamped in the neighbourhood of Bihel, and the head quarters were in Drimbach, a place belonging to Baron Vitzthum; while the lines of Lauterburg were demolished, and a re-inforcement of 1,300 men, commanded by General Dourlach, sent to the assistance of General Bernklau, who had entirely surrounded Fort Louis, raised some redoubts for the security of his men, and posted himself in a vil-

PART lage, situated but a quarter of a league from
V. the fort.

THE heavy rains, which began to fall on the
1744. day the Austrian army decamped from Lauter-
burg, poured down, without intermission, till
the 19th of July; and the north west wind,
which began to blow at the same time, having
swelled the waters of the Rhine; this river, as
also the Motern, and other rivers in Alsace,
overflowed their banks, and laid the whole
country, far and near, under water, together
with the greatest part of the islands, insomuch
that General Bernklau was obliged to abandon
those he had lately taken possession of on his invest-
ing Fort Louis: the ways were also become im-
passable, so that there was no venturing to march
forwards. This was perceived by the French,
who had prepared, on the 18th, to abandon
Haguenau, and their lines; but, the bad wea-
ther continuing, they imagined that the Austri-
ans would not attempt to march up to their posts:
and the French gained another advantage by this
inundation, which opened to them the commu-
nication with Fort Louis, wherein, by the assist-
ance of boats, they threw a strong re-inforcement,
which it was impossible for the Austrians to pre-
vent, and made any further attempts of General
Bernklau unnecessary.

THE rains abating, and the Rhine having re-
turned into its channel, on the 26th of July, the
Austrian army quitted their camp of Bihel, and
encamped near Sultz, which had been occupied,
since the 9th, by General Nadaſti, who had so
strongly situated himself, that he received no inter-
ruption from the French. Prince Charles, having
reconnoitred the posture of the French and Bavari-
ans, received intelligence that their infantry were
actually

actually retiring under the cannon of Strasburg ; CHAP.
whither the cavalry, on the next day, was to II.

1744.

follow them : this occasioned Prince Charles, on the 28th, to wheel his army off to the right, and encamp near the little town of Werth. At the approach of the army, the troops under General Nadaſti and Baron Trenck, extended themselves to Pfaffenhoffen, leaving the French lines behind them on the left : the main army was also to wheel off along the left of the French, to attack them in their own lines ; and, the better to conceal this design, General Bernklau, who had advanced, at the same time, towards Drusenheim, was to make a false attack there. All the other motions of the Austrians, were made to facilitate this design, the execution whereof must infallibly have quite destroyed the united forces of France and Bavaria, had not Marshal Coigni and Marshal Seckendorff been informed of the danger that was rushing upon them, and decamped suddenly, at midnight, between the 28th and 29th, to retire behind the Sor. General Bernklau, who first perceived their retreat, pursued them as far as Bischweiler, five miles W. of Fort Louis, and his hussars quite to Brumpt ; taking, in the pursuit, a considerable number of stragglers, horses, mules, and some baggage : but the main body of the Austrian army, which was in readiness to march and execute its design, received orders to halt on the 29th ; but they set out, the next day, and occupied the lines and town of Haguenau.

PRINCE CHARLES, immediately on his arrival at Haguenau, detached General Nadaſti, with three regiments of hussars, 500 Waradins with their four field pieces, 600 Carlstadians,

PART and 1,000 men belonging to the regiments of

V. Forgatsch and Esterhausi, with orders to fix himself at Saverne, a small town situate at the mouth
 1744. of the narrow passes of Pfaltzburg, which open into the territories of Lorrain: General Nadaſti could not reach Saverne that day, because the French had broke down the bridges, and made other havoc, which retarded his march; but being arrived, on the 31st, within two leagues of the town, he sent a captain to Monsieur du Chatelet, who commanded the garrison consisting of 2,600 men, summoning him to surrender: the commander sent answer, that he intended to stand out till the last extremity, and, by that means, acquire the esteem of General Nadaſti; who, having approached nearer and nearer to the town, sent back the captain to the commandant, declaring that he allowed him but ten minutes to determine his resolution; informing him, at the same time, that there were in his corps a great many irregular troops, for whose conduct he could not be answerable, in case the town should be taken by storm: but the governor returned the same answer as before, adding only, that it less became him to surrender, as a body of French were near enough to succour him. Upon this, General Nadaſti caused the carpenters to advance before the gate of Straſburg, and to break it open with axes; but the croats thinking this operation too methodical, and consequently too slow, they, without waiting, or receiving orders, for this purpose, to make short work, climbed up the walls; during which the commandant retired, with his garrison, by the opposite gate, leaving only about 200 men in the town, and a great number of peasants, that indeed were armed, but quite con-

confounded at this intrepid action of the croats; CHAP. who attacked them, and, in the first onset, cut II.
to pieces all such as they found in arms: they afterwards fell to plunder, forgetting to assist 1744:
General Nadaſti in breaking open the gate; however this general arrived soon enough to ſave the palace of Cardinal de Rohan from being pillaged.

PRINCE CHARLES, with the main body of the army, halted on the 31ſt, while the light forces were purſuing the French, who had alſo abandoned the Sor, and their new lines behind that river, to retire behind the cannon of Straſburg. Baron Schwaben, who had been detached upon the Sor, ever ſince the 11th of July, with 300 huſſars, to obſerve the motions of the French, had facilitated to Prince Charles the means of procuring ſeveral other detachments in Lorrain, where his highneſs intended to ſettle, being poſſeſſed of the narrow paſſes of Pfaltzburg. On the 1ſt of Auguſt, General Nadaſti, obſerving that Monſieur du Chatelet had neglected to ſeize upon an advantageous poſt, ſituated half way between Saverne and Pfaltzburg, marched and fixed himſelf there; General Ghylani having ſet out before, and poſted himſelf at Marlen, two leagues from Molsheim. General Bernklau alſo advanced with his corps to Reichſtedt, within a mile of Straſburg; but as to the main army, it came and occupied the camp of Hockfelden,

THE ſituation of Drufenheim having been infinitely more advantageous for the Auſtrians than that of Lauterburg, it was reſolved not only to diſcontinue the new works which they had begun, to fortify that place; but likewiſe to raze all ſuch as were ſtanding there: while, on the contrary, they fortified Drufenheim, where they

PART had repaired their bridges to preserve a communication with the Empire.
V.

1744.

THE Austrian army halted, in their camp, till the 10th of August; and the French and Bavarians retired under the cannon of Strasburg, the capital of Alsace, a large and populous city, elegantly built, and both strongly and beautifully fortified; where they posted themselves behind the canal of Molsheim, after re-inforcing the army with all the veteran troops that were in Strasburg, and other strong holds in Alsace. Several skirmishes happened, but nothing material was transacted till the 10th, when the Austrian army marched forward to approach the French and Bavarians, and encamped near Wingerson, three leagues from Strasburg, in a camp which Prince Charles had reconnoitred some days before: General Bernklau and General Ghylani advanced in like manner, with their respective corps, the former of whom received a re-inforcement of Walachians, but General Nadafti continued at Saverne, to defend that important post against any attempts. At this time, Prince Charles was assured that a formidable succour was arriving from the French army in Flanders; and a rumour was spread, that, instead of consuming itself in useless efforts, this corps would take a great tour about, to enter Alsace by the passage of St Maria of the mines, at a considerable distance above Strasburg.

MARSHAL COIGNI, the instant he was apprized that the Austrians had effected the passage of the Rhine, sent an express, with this disagreeable intelligence, to the French monarch, who was then making his triumphal festivity, at Dunkirk, for the success of his arms in Flanders. So unexpected an event struck the king with the greatest consternation;

consternation; though, from the dispositions made by Marshal Coigni for the defence of Alsace, and the secret assurances that the King of Prussia would speedily declare for the emperor, his majesty thought the account incredible: but repeated expresses confirming it, a council of war was assembled, on the 17th of July, when it was agreed to detach 36,000 men from the army in Flanders, to re-inforce the army under Marshal Coigni; and to order Marshal Belleisle to advance with 15,000 men from the Moselle. Accordingly the Duke de Harcourt was immediately detached with his corps of 6,000 men, who made an expeditious march into Lorraine, and were followed by 30,000 men, that marched in two columns, with the utmost expedition. The French monarch, on the 19th of July, set out from Dunkirk for the Rhine; and, on the 4th of August, arrived at Metz the capital of Lorraine; where he made a magnificent entry; and, on the 7th, was complimented by Marshal Schmettau, whom the King of Prussia had sent to inform his majesty of his resolution to assist the emperor, by making an immediate irruption into Bohemia, in consequence of the late concluded treaty of Francfort, and conformable to the propositions of the court of Versailles, who had made a private stipulation with his Prussian majesty, to incite him to so desperate an attack on the Austrian dominions, when ever Prince Charles should appear too formidable on the Rhine. The French monarch was now satisfied, that such a proceeding must necessarily oblige the Austrians to abandon all their successful projects in Alsace; and his majesty was so elated at this important step, that he toasted “ A health to his good brother of Prussia, who, he said, would give peace to Europe till he lost his

“ his own : ” but the flow of joy that had so animated his majesty, on this occasion, had like to have terminated very fatally ; for, the next day, he was seized with a fever, which, in a few days, reduced him to so feeble a condition, that his attendants absolutely despaired of his recovery. The alarm of this sudden event suspended all the affairs of the French nation : the queen, her children, and all the princes of the blood, flew from Paris to do their last duties to the dying monarch : his majesty continued greatly indisposed for a considerable time : however his illness abated ; but he was not in a condition to leave Metz till the 2d of October,

MARSHAL BELLEISLE joined Marshal Coigni on the 2d of August, and the Duke de Harcourt arrived on the frontiers of Alsace, on the 8th ; the other troops from Flanders entered the narrow passages of St Maria of the Mines, and arrived at Schlestat, on the 13th.

MARSHAL NOAILLES arrived in person, at Schelstat the 8th ; the next day, he went to the head quarters of Marshal Coigni, to hold a conference with him ; and view the position of the army : which was encamped behind the river Breusch and the canal of Molsheim ; being partly covered by marshes, and having the imperial army at its right, whereby a safe and free communication was preserved with Strasburg.

THE Duke de Harcourt had received a considerable re-inforcement in Lorrain, and lay posted about Pfaltzburg with 13,000 men ; but was prevented from effecting a junction with Marshal Coigni, by General Nadaſti, who continued at Saverne. The Austrian general, on the 11th of August, caused the advanced posts of the Duke de Harcourt to be insulted by a
small

small detachment of pandours, who defeated a detachment of the French. The next day the French attacked the advanced posts of the Austrians, but the success did not answer their expectations. On the 13th the Duke de Harcourt, having marched from Pfaltzburg, with his whole corps, caused 3,000 to march directly to the intrenchments, which General Nadaſti had in the passes; whilst the rest, marching on the left, turned these intrenchments, to cut off the troops which defended them, and afterwards fall upon General Nadaſti at Saverne: but the Austrian general, having perceived their design, by nine in the morning, commanded the troops, which were in the intrenchments, to wheel again about Saverne, and afterwards abandoning that town, he beat a retreat to an adjacent wood which lay behind him. Here was an excessive strong fire, which continued some hours, till General Bernklau, who had been informed of this by Count Nadaſti, arrived with 6,000 of his corps; when General Nadaſti was re-inforced to 12,000 men. It was now that the Austrian troops rushed out of the wood, with such an unexpected strength and vigour as put the French in the greatest consternation; who made little resistance, being drove successively from the plain quite to Saverne, which the croats retook sword in hand; they were still pushed from Saverne to the intrenchments; and from the intrenchments to the passes through which they had penetrated: having lost in the attack, and the retreat, above 900 men, with three captains and twenty soldiers taken prisoners; while the loss sustained by the Austrians did not exceed 300.

THE Flemish troops being ready to join Marshal Coigni, when his army would be greatly superior

PART perior to the Austrians; this occasioned Prince
 V. Charles, on the 15th of August, to march his

army from Wingerfen, and take possession of
 1744. the advantageous camp marked out for it near
 Wirscheim, behind the river Sor; a situation
 that covered his bridges of Drusenheim and
 Benheim, and enabled him to defeat the designs
 which the French might have formed on Brisgau
 and Triburg. The same day General Nadasti,
 who had continued to maintain his post at Saverne,
 received orders to quit it, and retire towards the
 army, with which Prince Charles of Lorraine
 was determined to offer battle to the French, even
 after their junction, if they thought proper to quit
 their strong situation on the canal of Molsheim.

ON the 16th, the French succours from Flanders arrived at Strasburg, as also did the detachment under the Duke de Harcourt; when they joined, in such a manner, that Marshal Seckendorff and his troops were to be in the center, the succours from Flanders on the right, and Marshal Coigni's army on the left, making in all 116,000 men; which was a superiority of almost 45,000 more than the Austrians. The same day the Marshals Noailles, Maillebois, Belleisle, Coigni, and Seckendorff, held a conference; in consequence of which all the necessary dispositions were made for throwing two bridges over the Rhine, above Strasburg, opposite to Gottschir; and, the same night, a body of grenadiers passed the Rhine, to secure the head of the bridges; because the Marshals had proposed to march a considerable detachment over the bridges, which was intended to advance as far as on the Kinche, to make a diversion; and to carry on further another detachment, of light-armed forces, to attack the Austrian bridges, if the circumstances would

would permit their making such an attempt. CHAP. Prince Charles was acquainted of this design, II. and soon after the French grenadiers had passed the Rhine, General Bernklau pursued them, and 1744. obliged them to return.

THIS dissuaded the French generals from executing their designs, which they now apprehended would be exceedingly dangerous, and could be of no great advantage: it was even concluded that it would not be proper to make diversions, except when there was no possibility of making direct operations; that the latter was more suitable to their superiority, as well as more agreeable to the true principles of war; and, that since Prince Charles had just before resolved to repass the Sor, to contract his position, and draw nearer to his bridges, consequently the chief views proposed, by erecting the bridges, were obtained; which made it necessary to unite all the troops in one single army, and march out against the Austrians. Accordingly the French army, on the 17th, crossed the canal of Molsheim, and encamped at Pischon, within three leagues of the Austrian army; the woods of Brumpt, lying between the two armies, being filled with Austrian hussars and irregular troops, who made frequent incursions on the French.

THE Austrians being too advantageously posted for the French to march directly towards them, dispositions were made by the French marshals for passing the Sor above them, to drive them back towards the Rhine, to check them, and seek an opportunity of coming to a battle: but, as all these motions were to be done in sight of the Austrians, it was necessary for the French generals to use the utmost precaution on this occasion. Accordingly, on the 19th of August, in the morning,

PART morning, three detachments, of 1,000 horse and
 V. 2,000 foot each, with six pieces of cannon, were
 commanded to begin this disposition. The first,
 1744. composed of imperial troops, was headed by
 General Mortagne, who was to cover the march,
 against the Austrian troops which were in Brumpt
 wood, in advancing towards Reichstedt; it
 being agreed that Marshal Seckendorff should
 cause the imperial army to advance as far as the
 banks of the Suffel, a rivulet near Pischen,
 whence he would be able to maintain his detach-
 ment; that he should draw up his forces in order
 of battle; and not form his camp till such time
 as the French army had executed its motions.
 The two other detachments were commanded by
 General Montal, and General Balincourt; the
 former was to seize upon the defiles of Mundel-
 sheim, and Lampertheim; the latter was to
 march near Pfetzheimer; and the three detachments
 were to sustain each other mutually; General
 Montal, who was in the centre, being ordered
 to have a communication, by his right, with Ge-
 neral Mortagne; and, by his left, with General
 Balincourt. By means of these detachments,
 which were forwards, the French army marched
 by their left, approaching towards Rorbach, in
 order to draw nearer to the Sor: but as the French
 advanced, the Austrian irregulars, after several
 slight skirmishes abandoned their posts. On the
 19th, the French and imperial army passed the
 Sor, and approached towards the Austrians, with
 a seeming resolution to bring on an engagement;
 for which the Austrians were prepared, and held
 themselves in a readiness for battle: but the
 French avoided the engagement, and encamped
 near Brumpt, within a single march of the
 Austrians.

PRINCE CHARLES had determined to stand an engagement; but, on the 20th, while the French were in sight, his highness received an express from Vienna, to acquaint him of the conclusion of the treaty of Francfort; and that 16,000 of the Prussian troops had actually entered Bohemia, through the county of Glatz, which were to be followed by 80,000 more, then in full march through Saxony and Lusatia; directing his highness to consult the best measures for the security of Bohemia, where General Bathiani, who commanded the troops assembled in that kingdom, could make no opposition against so formidable an army, and so enterprizing a monarch. Accordingly Prince Charles immediately assembled a grand council of war; when his highness acquainted them with his intelligence, and also that the corps under Marshal Seckendorff, with all the German regiments in the French service, were to pass the Rhine, to join the Palatine, Hessian, and other troops of the confederate princes; to destroy the Austrian bridges; to cut off all their communication with Germany, and prevent their sending any assistance to the hereditary countries of the Queen of Hungary: his highness then demanded the opinion of each of the generals, what was to be done in these circumstances; and they were all unanimous, that it was absolutely necessary to prevent Marshal Seckendorff, and to repass the Rhine without loss of time; many of them even declaring, that, as a battle crowned with success must also be attended with the loss of many men, it would be weakening themselves without any advantage, since even a victory could not prevent their being obliged to repass the Rhine, for the preservation of the hereditary countries.

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PRINCE CHARLES, notwithstanding this unanimity of opinions, judging, by their motions, that the French intended to attack him, waited for them till the 23d, and put his troops in order of battle, in hopes of bringing them to an engagement: but finding, at last, that the French declined it, the prince was then firmly determined not to suffer himself to be amused to no purpose, and to repass the Rhine to cover the Austrian territories against the invasion of his Prussian majesty. On the 23d, the Austrian army marched towards Benheim, where, while they were making the necessary preparations to repass the Rhine, intelligence arrived that the French were advancing, as though they intended to give battle. Already the Austrian advanced posts on the right, consisting of one company of grenadiers and 2,000 croats, commanded by the Prince of Durlach, were defeated, the croats not being strong enough, and having inadvertently abandoned their two field pieces. At the same time the Austrian advanced posts on the wing, composed of some parties of croats, and forty-two companies of grenadiers, commanded by Count Daun, were attacked, with prodigious fury, near the village of Sessenheim, so that they were at first thrown into some disorder, and some companies of grenadiers were compelled to give ground: however General Daun, to remedy this, leading the two Hungarian regiments of Forgatsch and Esterhasi, with beat of drum, against the French, and causing them to be again attacked by the grenadiers, he repulsed them with considerable loss on their side, and maintained himself in these posts till midnight, when orders were sent him to retire towards the army; which he accordingly did without confusion,

sion, or losing a single man: the Austrians lost, CHAP.
in these skirmishes, 522 men, killed or wound- II.
ed, including thirteen officers; but the loss sus-
tained by the French was much more considerable. 1744.

THE Austrian army continued, on the 23d, from four in the afternoon in order of battle, in the plain below Koppenheim, on the banks of the Rhine; whilst the whole artillery, and all the baggage, were crossing the river, drawing off on two bridges above Fort Louis; and the instant all were passed, about eight in the evening, the cavalry of the two wings set out upon their march, and passing over the bridges, they were followed by the hussars, as these were by the infantry of the right wing; then that of the left wing passed the Rhine, in like manner, after covering the march of the cavalry, by forming a long square in the plain of Benheim; though two regiments of foot had been detached from each wing, who advanced and drew up to the right and left, to secure the retreat of General Daun: the whole was done in admirable order, and with so much tranquility, that not a single musket was heard to fire, so far were the French from presuming to prevent or disturb their retreat. General Daun passing over, at last, broke down the Bridges, in proportion as he retired; which were afterwards burnt: it was three in the morning when the rear-guard wheeled off on the 24th, and, though it was broad day-light before the whole was passed, yet not a single enemy appeared; so that the whole army encamped, the 24th, at Otterdorff, where they fixed their head quarters. No retreat, in crossing such a river as the Rhine, will ever be more successful, or in better order than this; a retreat as glorious for Prince Charles of

PART of Lorrain as the first passage; since the united
V. forces under the Marshals Noailles, Coigni, and
 Seckendorff, were obliged to remain quiet spec-
 1744. tators of it, without being able either to embar-
 rass or prevent it; while Prince Charles got be-
 tween Count Seckendorff and the Prussians, and
 was at hand to send General Bathiani what rein-
 forcements should be judged necessary for the
 defence of Bohemia.

THE Austrians, during their continuance in
 Alsace, made such general contributions as a-
 mounted to above four millions of livres: from
 the first passage, to the time of effecting his re-
 treat, Prince Charles did not lose above 1,500
 men; but the French and Bavarians lost up-
 wards of 9,000, either killed or deserted, since
 the commencement of the operations on the
 Rhine.

PRINCE CHARLES pursued his march to Do-
 nawert; and, though the French passed the
 Rhine, and pretended to follow him, his high-
 ness neither hastened nor slackened his pace; so
 that finding him prepared for them they quitted
 their design, and turned aside to seize anterior
 Austria, and besiege Friburg: while Prince
 Charles proceeded, without interruption, to the
 Danube, on his march into Bohemia.



CHAPTER III.

Ministerial transactions since the commencement of the campaign. The conduct of the DUTCH. Account of the Francfort confederacy ; with reflections on that treaty, and on the conduct of his PRUSSIAN majesty : and the dispositions of the Electors of MENTZ, COLOGNE, and SAXONY, to assist the QUEEN of HUNGARY.

THE Dutch were not yet roused from their CHAP. I. apathy ; they were not disposed to sacrifice their troops in a cause which policy and circumstances, rather than inclination, led them to espouse ; and, just before the commencement of the campaign, they neglected to strengthen their barrier towns, though they could not be ignorant that the French intended to take possession of them. When the court of Versailles was determined to force the barrier towns, they found it necessary to amuse the States General, who had lately come to a resolution of making

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PART. a fourth augmentation in their army; and to
 V. prevent them from taking such vigorous mea-
 1744. sures as some of the principal members of the
 states had advised, in conformity to their en-
 gagements, and their own security. The French
 ministry, with this view, before the opening of
 the campaign, dispatched the Marquis de Fene-
 lon to the Hague; who immediately began his
 conferences in opposition to the British and Aus-
 trian ministers, and, on the 23d of April, made
 an elegant speech to the assembly of the states;
 wherein his excellency represented, "That it
 " was by order of his most christian majesty,
 " that he returned to their high mightinesses,
 " to declare, in his name, that whatsoever step
 " his majesty might be obliged to take, he pre-
 " served, and would preserve to the last mo-
 " ment, those principles that had excited the
 " many marks of affection, which, on proper
 " occasions, his majesty had been ever ready
 " to give to the republic." His excellency then
 proceeded to irritate their high mightinesses
 against the Queen of Hungary, by recollecting
 the scheme that the court of Vienna had formed,
 about nineteen years before, of establishing an
 East India company at Ostend; which afforded
 him the strongest invectives against the pride of
 the house of Austria: his excellency then vindic-
 ated the conduct of the French monarch, on
 his undertaking the war in 1733, which he at-
 tributed entirely to the violence committed
 against Poland, by the court of Vienna: he pro-
 ceeded in affirming, that, when the war was
 again kindled in 1740, the French monarch
 preserved still the same sentiments of regard to-
 wards the republic; and if the tranquility of
 the Low Countries, was not as thoroughly pro-
 vided

vided for, as it was in the year 1733, it was not imputable to any fault of his majesty, who gave their high mightinesses repeated instances of his dispositions to act in the same manner as before; and to continue laying down, as the basis of all his plans, the preservation of the repose of those provinces, so near to their frontiers. His excellency then continued his speech in the following manner: “ His most christian majesty, in the support which he gave to his allies, had no more in view, than to prevent their being less favourably treated than those princes had been, to whom the Queen of Hungary, directed by the councils of the British court, thought herself obliged to make very important cessions; cessions in which that princess found nothing incompatible with her right of succeeding solely to the dominions of the late emperor, and with the indivisibility of the pragmatic sanction. In effect the court of Vienna had authorized the king, my master, to believe, that the negociation, into which she did not refuse to enter with his majesty after the signing the treaty of Vienna in 1738, for examining the pretensions, and anterior rights, acquired by the house of Bavaria, was a serious negociation, since it was pursued on one side, as well as the other, to the time of the demise of the late emperor; and probably all things had been amicably adjusted, if that prince had lived a little longer; but, with his death, all hopes of that sort vanished. If his majesty, in going to the assistance of his allies, had been capable of suffering himself to be seduced by the ambition of augmenting his dominions, the Queen of Hungary offered him means as little compatible with the extent

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“ she would now give to the prerogatives of her
 “ pragmatic, as with the profession she made to
 “ you on the subject of the Low Countries; but his
 “ majesty desired nothing more than to procure
 “ satisfaction for his allies, by a just and equita-
 “ table accommodation. He made no manner
 “ of doubt, that the happy moment was then
 “ arrived, when the emperor at last thought fit to
 “ accept the mediation offered by the Empire, the
 “ honour of which your high mightinesses, and
 “ the King of Great Britain were invited to
 “ partake. It might have been believed, that
 “ this circumstance must have determined the
 “ Queen of Hungary to have accepted an in-
 “ terposition, so favourable for her as the good
 “ offices of the two powers addressed to by the
 “ emperor. At the same time what can be
 “ thought of rejecting a method, so conforma-
 “ ble to that, which, in such a conjuncture, is pres-
 “ cribed by the laws and constitutions of the
 “ Germanic body? and what power ought we
 “ to regard as an enemy to the liberties of Europe,
 “ a cause so worthy of respect though so often
 “ abused, the power which desired to see those
 “ laws executed, or that which refused and
 “ opposed it? your high mightinesses your-
 “ selves, would never have left that invitation
 “ of the empire without an answer, if you had
 “ not been restrained by the embarrassment,
 “ which arose from your knowing how little this
 “ was agreeable to the courts of Vienna and
 “ London, and how ill they relished a proposal
 “ so very proper for putting a stop to the present
 “ troubles, and even for extinguishing them,
 “ but, at the same time, so contrary to their
 “ views of extending and rendering them gene-
 “ ral. The king, my master, by recalling
 “ his

“ his armies out of Germany, when the empire
“ had offered her mediation, and the emperor
“ had accepted it, has sufficiently shewn how
“ desirous he was of seeing an end put to the
“ war ; but what fruits has his majesty reaped
“ from this his desire of giving a beginning to
“ the re-establishment of peace in the Empire?
“ Was not occasion taken, from thence, to attri-
“ bute all his motions to weakness, to insult the
“ frontiers of France, and even to attempt pene-
“ trating into the heart of the kingdom ? What
“ thanks had his majesty for the mark which he
“ gave you of his confidence, by offering to put
“ into your hands the town of Dunkirk ? his
“ majesty would most readily have executed that
“ offer, from a principle of never attempting,
“ but at the last extremity, to re-establish forti-
“ fications capable of securing that town, and
“ its inhabitants, against the projects so loudly
“ talked of by the court of London. Did not
“ its ambassador lay this down in the most formal
“ terms, when he avowed, in a public memorial
“ to your high mightinesses, the design of re-
“ ducing Dunkirk to a village of Fishermen.
“ His majesty has forgot nothing that might
“ restore, if possible, a spirit of peace ; but all
“ his advances for that purpose, and all the
“ marks that he has given of forbearance and
“ moderation, have only served to heighten the
“ pride of the courts of Vienna and London,
“ and to render them more audacious in forming
“ sinister projects against his crown, and in break-
“ ing through all rules, and even the common
“ forms of decency ; violations of treaties, the
“ arbitrary seizure of vessels, which were never
“ restored ; the infraction of a neutrality, first
“ begged, and then forgotten as soon as it was
“ begged ;

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“ begged ; the injurious language of their mi-
 “ nisters, the offensive expressions contained in
 “ every thing that fell from their pens ; the se-
 “ verity of the court of Vienna towards the
 “ French prisoners, contrary to all the laws of
 “ war, and even to the express stipulations of
 “ the cartel ; the known and public efforts of
 “ the same court, and that of London, to excite
 “ every power against France ; the vast projects
 “ formed against her, and trumpeted aloud
 “ throughout all Europe : their attempts, at the
 “ end of the last campaign, to attack Alsace ; their
 “ declarations, equally rash and void of all sense
 “ of shame, which they caused to be dispersed
 “ on the frontiers of the kingdom ; so many
 “ pernicious designs, and so many reiterated
 “ offences, would not permit his majesty to de-
 “ fer declaring war against these two powers.
 “ His majesty desires to act openly, and will
 “ never take any resolution that is not fit for him
 “ to avow ; but then it ought not to be expected,
 “ that he should neglect any of those means that
 “ war authorises. By what singular prerogative
 “ was it lawful for the King of Great Britain to
 “ advance even to the very frontiers of France,
 “ with a design to attack them, while the king,
 “ my master, was not at the same liberty, with
 “ regard to him ? have the auxiliaries of the
 “ Queen of Hungary a right to form enter-
 “ prizes against those of the emperor, which
 “ they have not an equal right to form against
 “ those of the Queen of Hungary ? and who
 “ ought to be taxed with violating the laws,
 “ which secure the peace and tranquility of na-
 “ tions, such as wantonly commence hostilities
 “ against a state, which had not declared war
 “ against any one power, or such as only made

“ use

“ use of reprisals! THE swelling titles, which CHAP.
“ the court of London arrogates to itself, are III.
“ belyed by its whole conduct ; she gives her-
“ self out every where for the protector of the 1744.
“ freedom of navigation, and surely nothing
“ better becomes a king seated on the throne of
“ England ; but does not the very contrary flow
“ from the execution of the orders, issued from the
“ court of London and its ministers, tending to
“ destroy the same liberty, and including an
“ open violation of all the treaties, into which
“ the British nation has entered for its security ?
“ your high mightinesses know, by your own
“ experience, that no ship was safe from the
“ violences encouraged by the ministers at Lon-
“ don. That court, under the pretence of the
“ balance and equilibrium of power, would as-
“ sume to itself an universal despotism ; in or-
“ der to exert what she is pleased to call her de-
“ fence of the liberties of Europe, she betrays
“ those of the Empire, which she has always sa-
“ crificed to the interest of the house of Austria ;
“ a conduct still less excusable at this day, be-
“ cause the King of Great Britain, as a member
“ of the empire, is subject to its laws and consti-
“ tutions ; laws, which he cannot break through,
“ without risking his dignities and dominions in
“ Germany. Britain oppresses a republic in Italy,
“ merely because its want of power leaves her
“ without any apprehensions from its resentment.
“ She behaved in like manner towards Sweden,
“ when she saw her over-borne by enemies, too
“ powerful for her to resist. Her particular in-
“ terest is, at every turn, the common cause ; this
“ is a sort of a phrase played off upon all occa-
“ sions ; yet this, pretended common cause, has
“ no relation to any but the two courts of Lon-
“ don

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“ don and Vienna ; and even the last would be
 “ excluded, if she should presume to shew her-
 “ self less docile, than she has hitherto done,
 “ to the will and pleasure of the former. Her
 “ great zeal for the independance of other
 “ powers, is wholly confined to those who will
 “ blindly devote themselves to what is expected
 “ from them on her part, and subject themselves
 “ to second all her projects ; enemy to all
 “ courts, where she has not the first and princi-
 “ pal influence, and which she neglects nothing
 “ to procure. The actual constitution of your
 “ republic is not, perhaps, such a one as agrees
 “ best with the views and secret designs of the
 “ King of Great Britain. You know very well,
 “ high and mighty lords, how many efforts they
 “ have made to inspire your high mightinesses
 “ with that animosity, which the administration
 “ of London and Hanover bears to France ; and,
 “ not being able to determine you thereto, they
 “ have been forced to change their system into
 “ a design of engaging you, step by step, to
 “ take such measures as must, by degrees, oblige
 “ you to adopt, even in spite of yourselves,
 “ those projects which they durst not disclose to
 “ you in their whole extent, from the certainty
 “ they had that your wisdom and prudence
 “ would have obliged you to reject them. It may
 “ be, there are other designs, still more deep,
 “ to which this violent hatred against France
 “ may be the veil only which serves to cover the
 “ motives ; and which may, more than one way,
 “ tend to overturn the inferior constitution of your
 “ state : but I will not pretend to fathom that mat-
 “ ter, with respect to which you ought to know
 “ better, and to be more sensible than I, what
 “ you have to fear. The annals of your republic,
 “ sufficiently

“ sufficiently point out, what it does not belong to CHAP.
“ me to recall to your minds. WITH respect to III.
“ the part my master takes, and which he takes
“ with very great regret, he would still continue to 1744.
“ maintain his regard for your high mightinesses,
“ and for the countries in their neighbourhood, so
“ far as to forbear attacking the Queen of Hun-
“ gary in her possession in the Low Countries;
“ but what means is there left for his majesty
“ to forbear it? how can he otherwise, than by
“ preventing his enemies, secure himself from
“ their practising the like, which they would
“ not be slow in doing, to deprive him of
“ his frontiers, in those very Low Countries
“ which he would respect? are not the power-
“ ful forces that are drawn thither, from the
“ other side of the Rhine, the same that com-
“ posed the combined army? and would not
“ they have been employed, in conjunction
“ with the Hungarian soldiery, in desolating
“ Alsace and Lorrain, if they could have per-
“ fected their design of penetrating into those
“ countries? could the king possibly see this
“ army extending itself along the frontiers in
“ the Netherlands, without making use of the
“ means which God has put into his hands, to se-
“ cure them from being thus torn away, by
“ putting himself first into the field? could
“ your high mightinesses, with any colour of
“ justice, expect that his majesty would forbear
“ to attack his enemies on that side, where he
“ had himself no sort of security that he should
“ not be attacked? Convinced as your high
“ mightinesses are, that it is constantly your in-
“ terest to preserve and maintain the repose of
“ your neighbourhood, how could you be easy
“ seeing the contrary views on the part of those
“ who

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“ who have so publickly and constantly made it
 “ appear, that they wish nothing so much as to
 “ render these troubles general? were not your
 “ high mightinesses the first that took alarm at
 “ the transporting English troops into the Low
 “ Countries? did you not yourselves declare the
 “ just diffidence you had conceived, by testifying
 “ in your answer of the 9th of May 1742, to the
 “ memorial of the Earl of Stair and Mr Trevor,
 “ your surprize and concern that they should
 “ actually proceed to the transporting those
 “ troops, without giving you the least notice of
 “ it? however, was it not the passage of these
 “ same troops, which, by a successive progression,
 “ has drawn your high mightinesses to join, at
 “ last, a detachment of yours, to these very for-
 “ ces, when they were actually in motion to act
 “ in a hostile manner against his majesty, and
 “ to favour the invasion of Alsace? His ma-
 “ jesty must be under a necessity of committing
 “ violence on himself, if he should resolve to
 “ suspect of artifice the resolution of the 19th of
 “ December 1741, which your high mightinesses
 “ have caused to be communicated to him by your
 “ ambassador in France, at the same time that it
 “ was delivered to me at the Hague. Your high
 “ mightinesses declare therein, that it was true
 “ you had for some time augmented your troops;
 “ but that this augmentation, and those you
 “ might hereafter make, ought not to give um-
 “ brage to any body, and still least of all to
 “ France, because they had no other object
 “ whatsoever than your own security and defence.
 “ THIS declaration, so formal, did not hinder,
 “ that when these augmentations of your troops
 “ were once made, they afterwards facilitated
 “ the success of those instances that were made to
 “ you,

“ you, to grant a body of 20,000 auxiliaries, for CHAP.
“ the service of the Queen of Hungary ; and III.

“ that those to whose disposition they were en-
“ trusted, destined them to no less purpose, than 1744.

“ bearing a part with them in the invasion of
“ Alsace and Lorrain. In these circumstan-
“ ces, was it possible for the king to trust his
“ security to your perseverance, and to such
“ measures as the very constitution of your
“ government rendered liable to alteration,
“ even in some degree against your will? but at
“ the same time, that his majesty resolved not
“ to let himself be prevented in the Low
“ Countries, but to appear there first in search
“ of his enemy, he was resolveed to behave so
“ frankly towards your high mightinesses, as to
“ give you thereby a new proof of his candour.
“ He ordered me therefore to repair to you, to
“ make you acquainted with a resolution he had
“ taken, and which he is now on point of put-
“ ting in execution. I HAD orders at the same
“ time, high and mighty lords, to declare to
“ you, that whatever part the king took in con-
“ sequence of his being forced to take it, he had
“ no other view than to surmount by the vigour of
“ his arms, the inflexibility of the two courts, ene-
“ mies to peace, who never cease to oppose what-
“ ever has a tendency to re-establish the public
“ tranquility. THE satisfaction of his majesty will
“ be very great, if, on the account which I shall
“ give him on my return from your high mighti-
“ nesses, he shall find the same disposition on your
“ part, which there always will be on his, to make
“ all things tend to the single end of vanquishing
“ the obstacles to a general pacification, and to
“ advance the great work on a footing equally
“ solid and equitable for all. This is the single
“ object

PART “ object his majesty proposes, in all he is going to
V. “ undertake.”

THE French minister had sufficient friends, in
1744. the assembly, to obtain a favourable hearing;
but, as the same probity still subsisted in the
breasts of those honest Dutchmen, who original-
ly opposed the influence of France in their coun-
cils, the Marquis de Fenelon could not effectually
accomplish the intent of his embassy; though he
amused the Dutch from fortifying their other
barriers, he could not prevail on them to recall
their troops from the confederate army, or delay
their augmentations; and he was strongly opposed
by the British and Austrian ministers. To put
a more fatal period to the negociations of the
Marquis de Fenelon, his Britannic majesty, on
the 13th of April, wrote the following letter,
with his own hand, to the States General: “ High
“ and mighty lords, our good friends, allies,
“ and confederates. The French King having
“ received into his kingdoms the son of the pre-
“ tender; and having, in time of full peace,
“ made immense preparations by land and sea,
“ with a view to introduce him, by force of
“ arms, into ours, to deprive us of our crown,
“ and our faithful subjects of their laws, their
“ liberty and their religion; your republic
“ determined to lose no time in shewing, by a
“ conduct directly contrary to that of the said
“ king, how much she detested so enormous a
“ violation of the sacred ties, by which princes
“ and states are united. Our minister plenipo-
“ tentiary, at the Hague, has already declared to
“ you, by our order, how thankfully we receiv-
“ ed the succour of 6,000 men, which you sent
“ us upon that occasion. We would no longer
“ defer repeating those acknowledgments to you
“ under

“ under our own hand ; and as France has, since
“ that period, carried her ill designs to the
“ greatest length, by openly declaring war
“ against us, upon frivolous and unjust pretences,
“ under colour of which, she attempts to justify
“ her own conduct, and to blacken ours, alledg-
“ ing accusations without proof, and facts with-
“ out foundation ; we find ourselves, with great
“ regret, obliged to demand the entire execu-
“ tion of the treaties between us, on your part,
“ by requiring you, in pursuance of that of the
“ year 1678, to come to an open rupture with
“ France, offering to concert immediately with
“ you all such measures as may be necessary, as
“ well for carrying on the war against the com-
“ mon enemy, as for providing for our mutual
“ safety, in the most effectual manner. You
“ are not ignorant, high and mighty lords, with
“ how much zeal and good faith, we have op-
“ posed the efforts made by that crown, towards
“ overturning that order of succession established
“ by the late emperor, which she had obliged
“ herself to guaranty, in the same manner, that
“ we, and your common-wealth, had obliged
“ ourselves thereto ; and towards the destruction
“ of a family, which she had engaged, by the
“ most solemn treaties, to support. You approved
“ the conduct which we held therein : you went
“ still farther : you concurred with us in it, and
“ you do still concur with us. From thence
“ proceeds the unjust war, which that king has
“ already declared against us, and which he
“ gives us notice to be intended at the same
“ time against your state, by the armies where-
“ with he now overspreads your frontiers, and
“ threatens your barrier. In order to secure
“ that rampart of your dominions, we thought
“ ourselves

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“ ourselves obliged to exceed what we were
 “ strictly engaged to by the treaty of 1715, by
 “ keeping a very considerable body of our
 “ troops in those parts, as much for your defence,
 “ as for that of our common ally, the Queen of
 “ Hungary. We make not the least doubt,
 “ but that, at a time, when the protestant suc-
 “ cession to our kingdoms (the other object of
 “ that treaty) is openly menaced by the enter-
 “ prizes of France, you will add that considera-
 “ tion also, to so many other titles, by which
 “ our present requisition to you is supported.
 “ They are the most authentic, the most posi-
 “ tive, and the most sacred engagements: It is
 “ the glorious example of your ancestors: it is
 “ the defence of an oppressed princess; the sup-
 “ port of a balance of power in Europe, necessary
 “ to the maintenance of the common liberty and
 “ security: it is, in a word, the preservation of our
 “ holy religion, and of the true worship of God,
 “ which, all together, call upon, and oblige
 “ you to declare war, in these circumstances,
 “ against France; and to join the whole forces
 “ of your republic, by sea and land, to ours, in
 “ order to check the unjust and dangerous am-
 “ bition of an enemy, who has been, in the
 “ course of former wars, more than once obli-
 “ ged, by the union of those forces, to restore
 “ peace to Europe; and who will not fail, by
 “ the same means, and with the assistance of
 “ almighty God, to be again obliged to it.
 “ Such a number of essential motives, as we
 “ have alledged, give us cause to rely upon a
 “ favourable resolution on the part of your re-
 “ public: and accordingly, in that just hope and
 “ expectation, we conclude this letter, praying
 “ God to keep you, high and mighty lords, our
 “ good

“ good friends, allies, and confederates, in his
“ holy and worthy protection.”

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To this letter their high mightinesses, on the
11th of May, returned an answer, signifying,
“ That as soon as the arrival of the eldest son of
“ the pretender in France, and the preparations
“ that were making there for invading Great
“ Britain, came to their knowledge, they did
“ not fail to make very serious reflections on
“ those proceedings, and how contrary they
“ were to the most solemn treaties, and how
“ much they tended to overturn the govern-
“ ment, the laws, the liberty, and the religion
“ of the British nation, with the maintenance
“ whereof the preservation of those of the
“ Dutch republic was inseparably connected.
“ They, therefore, upon the first requisition
“ made by the British minister plenipotentiary,
“ did not hesitate to grant immediately, and to
“ send into England, with all the expedition
“ possible, the first succour of 6,000 foot, sti-
“ pulated in the treaties. It was a great satis-
“ faction to them to have first learnt, by the
“ said minister plenipotentiary, and to see after-
“ wards by the letter of the 13th of April, which
“ his majesty had just honoured them with,
“ that their good faith, and the fulfilling of their
“ engagements, were agreeable to his majesty.
“ France having afterwards thought fit to declare
“ war against his majesty, they hesitated no more
“ than in the former case, upon the requisition
“ which was made to them on the part of his ma-
“ jesty, to give him likewise the succour of twenty
“ men of war, conformably to the treaties between
“ them; and they were causing them to be equip-
“ ped with all diligence possible, not doubting,
“ but that the effect of their good will in this point,
“ „ would

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“ would be as agreeable to his majesty, as was
 “ their first resolution. And since it had pleased
 “ his majesty to demand, in his letter, the en-
 “ tire execution of the treaties, and to require
 “ them, by virtue of that of 1678, to enter
 “ into an open rupture with France, they hoped
 “ that his majesty would not take it amiss;
 “ that, before they explained themselves there-
 “ upon, they took the method pointed out
 “ by that same treaty, endeavouring, by their of-
 “ fices, to bring about an equitable accommo-
 “ dation, between the parties at war, before
 “ they proceeded farther. To this end they
 “ resolved to send forthwith, a minister to the
 “ court of France, whom they had already
 “ named, and whom they would dispatch without
 “ loss of time. And as the order and constitution
 “ of their government did not permit them to
 “ come to a final resolution, in an affair of this
 “ importance, without consulting the states of
 “ the provinces, which composed their repub-
 “ lic, they would not delay a moment to in-
 “ form them of the contents of his majesty’s
 “ letter, and press them to explain themselves
 “ thereupon.

“ In the mean while they desired his majesty
 “ to be persuaded, that they laid this great
 “ affair, and the consequences it might be at-
 “ tended with, to heart; that they would give
 “ all the attention to it that they were capable
 “ of, and that they would endeavour to give his
 “ majesty proofs of their attachment to his in-
 “ terests, as far as the situation and the forces of
 “ the republic would permit; desiring nothing
 “ more ardently than to convince him of the
 “ sincerity of their respectful sentiments, and of
 “ their high esteem, for his majesty.

NOTWITHSTANDING this answer to his Britan-
nic majesty, Baron Reischach, envoy extraor-
dinary from the Queen of Hungary, on the 17th
of May, presented a memorial to the States
General; representing, “ That the court of
“ Vienna was extremely concerned, at the un-
“ easiness which their high mightinesses expressed,
“ with respect to the security of the Netherlands:
“ for after the strong efforts her Hungarian ma-
“ jesty had made, for defending the common
“ cause, it could not be doubted but she had it
“ very much at heart: these efforts had been
“ such, that they seemed at one time incredible;
“ there could therefore be no room to imagine
“ that she had any design of throwing an un-
“ equal share of the burthen, or danger, upon
“ her good and faithful allies. That her Hun-
“ garian majesty, to facilitate the natural and
“ vigorous union of her allies, had redoubled
“ her former efforts, by raising a greater num-
“ ber of irregular troops, and two new regi-
“ ments, one of Grisons, the other of Italians:
“ she had augmented her regiments of foot to
“ 2,300 men each, and she had carried the aug-
“ mentation of her cavalry as far as was possible
“ to be done, with the funds that remained, af-
“ ter her hereditary dominions had been so
“ much dismembered and exhausted: she had
“ also appointed the remainder of the subsidies,
“ paid by the republic, to be laid out in complet-
“ ing her troops in the Netherlands: but perhaps
“ there might be some reason to wish that this
“ sum had been ready a considerable time before.
“ That their high mightinesses must certainly
“ know what measures had been taken, at Brus-
“ sels, for securing this barrier of the Dutch
“ dominions from danger, and from all insults;
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“ in which respect the queen had nothing to re-
 “ proach herself with : she was then ready, and
 “ always would be ready, to concert the most
 “ vigorous measures with her allies, and to give
 “ them the most convincing proofs of her in-
 “ variable sincerity and steadiness ; and to let
 “ them see that, for this end, she would spare no
 “ pains, nor the blood or treasure of her subjects.
 “ That their high mightinesses had too much
 “ penetration, not to be convinced, by all that
 “ had happened since the death of the late
 “ emperor, that an ineffectual peace must inevi-
 “ tably overturn the liberties of Europe, which
 “ were already in too tottering a condition.
 “ That whoever considered the difference be-
 “ tween the house of Austria and the house of
 “ Bourbon, must perceive the danger of the
 “ ballance of the powers of Europe, and what the
 “ republic could depend upon from the friendly
 “ assistance of a crown that trampled under foot
 “ the most solemn treaties, the most sacred en-
 “ gagements ; of which their high mightinesses
 “ had several instances, within about a century,
 “ particularly in the year 1672. That the only
 “ method to prevent the like misfortune, for the
 “ future, was to enter into a closer alliance than
 “ ever : the Queen of Hungary was thoroughly
 “ inclined to it ; her friendship was sincere, and
 “ her affection for the republic as hearty as could
 “ possibly be desired : therefore, continued his
 “ excellency, let them unite ; let them act in
 “ concert in every thing ; let them join their
 “ forces to save one another from ruin ; this was
 “ what they were obliged to by treaties : this
 “ too was what their common interest, what self-
 “ preservation would render absolutely necessary,
 “ if

“ if there was not a single treaty subsisting be-
“ tween them.”

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THE states maturely considered these representations, and immediately transmitted copies of the letter from his Britannic majesty, and of the memorial delivered by the Austrian minister, to the several states of the respective provinces: but the Dutch were, at present, deliberating upon measures, which they might have taken, with more advantage, two years before, if they had but seriously attended to the dangers to which their confederates were going to be exposed, and consequently the republic itself: they had let the most precious moments pass away, without taking any advantage of them, and without perceiving that they would speedily repent their inactivity: this time was, at length, arrived: this was the effect of that blind credulity which a party amongst the states had given into, by trusting to the promises made by a power so notoriously perfidious, that posterity would scarcely believe it; and this the effect of that false security wherein they had rested, though in full view of the vast and ambitious projects of the crown of France. Many, amongst the states, had suffered themselves to be lulled asleep by flattering artifices, whilst France was watching for an opportunity to accomplish her ruinous purposes, and spreading her nets to ensnare an undefended prey: but it was now hoped that the sound of the trumpet of the common enemy would awaken the Dutch, to prevent their falling into the snare which threatened their security, and the liberty of their country. There were however some persons, amongst the Dutch, who had perfectly perceived the danger of this security, and shewn that they had the sentiments of true and

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faithful patriots, by earnestly and frequently endeavouring to open the eyes of their opposers: but these lovers of their country had been regarded as people deluded by their passions; as people who had no other design than to accomplish their own particular views; as people of an impatient and turbulent disposition, and capable of plunging their country into the greatest misfortunes: their advice was despised, their zeal was condemned; and even the worthy patriot M. Van Haren, that great promoter of the interest of his country, had been looked upon in this light, and treated accordingly by the adherents of France, in times, when, urged by real sentiments of the danger which threatened the republic, he had delivered himself with all the noble warmth and freedom of expression, that naturally flows from a heart filled with the most patrial and affectionate wishes for the prosperity of its native country. The Dutch had seen, for three successive years, a continued series of perfidy and imposture, and the person of a pure and untainted integrity was not permitted to unmask the traitor, and discover the fraud, even though it tended so apparently to the prejudice of his country: but M. Van Haren was now determined to open his opinion, to the states, on the dishonesty of some of the members; and to animate others against the designs, arts, and influences of the French: accordingly, in a speech which he made in the assembly of the states, after inveighing against the treacherous attachment of some of his countrymen to the interest of France, he demanded, “Where were such maxims to be pursued? in a free republic, or in a kingdom, where the title of king is synonymous to that of tyrant, and the name of subjects confounded
“ with

“ with that of slaves! Seeing, thanks to divine
“ providence, we are yet exempt from the
“ shackles with which we are threatened, let us
“ take advantage of this circumstance; let us
“ unite the better to withstand the common
“ danger; let us make a brave effort, to com-
“ bat a hydra, which will soon be reduced to
“ a single head: let us imitate our ally, the
“ Queen of Hungary; who at a time when,
“ without assistance of her confederates, she
“ thought herself upon the verge of destruction,
“ found such reserves in her own courage and
“ constancy, that, with a handful of troops, she de-
“ stroyed and drove out of her dominions, and
“ even out of Germany, three numerous armies,
“ the choicest of the troops of France. With
“ what success have we not room to flatter our-
“ selves, when the force of the republic shall be
“ once united with those of that warlike princess,
“ and to those of Great Britain, our near and
“ intimate ally?”

THE states were alarmed by the warmth of so interesting a speech, and immediately invited the Marquis de Fenelon to a conference; wherein it was represented to him, that, as the republic could not see with indifference an attack upon the Low Countries, their high mightinesses hoped the court of France would yet defer doing it, since they had resolved to send to his most christian majesty an ambassador extraordinary, to bring about, if possible, a truce between the parties in war. The French ambassador made only an evasive reply: however, to provide against all events, the states, being satisfied that all the pacific dispositions of France were only artifices to cover their real designs, came to a re-

PART. solution to equip their fleet in the most formidable manner, and to augment their army; to
 V. send their contingency of ships to the assistance
 1744. of his Britannic majesty, and to reinforce their forces in Flanders.

THEIR high mightinesses dispatched the Baron Boetselaer to London, to assure his Britannic majesty, that the states were determined to adhere to their engagements; but to make it their request, that, as there was a reserve in the treaties, subsisting between the two nations, of three months time; for the party on whom the demand was made, to employ his, or their, good offices to bring about an accommodation, his majesty would allow them to do so, and direct his ministers to furnish him with a sketch of his demands in writing, that they might take their measures accordingly. This was immediately granted, and the British ministry drew up a summary plan for the foundation of a peace; which was communicated, through the hands of Baron Boetselaer, to the states; who transmitted it, by Count Wassenaer, to the French monarch; but it did not reach him, till he had opened the campaign on the side of Flanders, at the head of such an army, and such a train, as appeared to be irresistible: it is no wonder therefore that it did not take effect; and that he preferred the more vigorous method of attempting to bring the allies to reason, by forcing their frontier.

THOUGH some of the principal members of the republic saw through the necessity of acting vigorously against France; yet others continued of a different opinion, and, prevailed upon by the corruption and artifices of the French ministry, would not alter their pacific sentiments; notwithstanding repeated applications were made by

by the British and Austrian ministers, for the States to depart from so prejudicial a behaviour. It was even signified to the British minister, by some of the States, that this was not a proper time to comply with his demands, of declaring war against France; for that such a proceeding might be injurious, but could be of no service to the common cause, because their high mightinesses, in that case, could do no more than they did at present; their troops making more than one third part of the allied army; they having there forty-four squadrons of horse, and twenty eight battallions of foot, besides twenty sail of men of war at sea, for the assistance of his Britannic majesty: so that a declaration of war, which was so strongly insisted on, might be followed by very disadvantageous consequences: that France, irritated by such a conduct, would draw all her forces, which she could spare from the Rhine, into the Netherlands; and, after having taken the principal cities there, would easily penetrate to the frontiers of the United Provinces, where there were neither fortresses or troops to retard their progress: the allies would be then under a necessity of dividing their forces, and the States General, obliged to withdraw their troops from the confederate army, to defend their own territories; that it ought also to be considered that the states could not recruit their troops, so easily as the Queen of Hungary; for they could not even come at those they had raised in Switzerland, while the French continued masters of the Rhine. But while the Dutch were so intractable to enter into a vigorous alliance against the crown of France, other enemies were arming against the Queen of Hungary, and

PART Bohemia was soon to undergo another scene of
V. calamity.

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THOUGH the court of Vienna, had entertained a jealousy of the court of Berlin, ever since the conclusion of the last campaign, it was, not however imagined that his Prussian majesty would again embark, with all his strength, in the quarrels of France and the court of Francfort: they knew that this enterprizing monarch had his passions in common with other men, but knew not the wide extent of them; neither were they unacquainted with his prejudices, but could not suppose he would be so far influenced, by either them or his passions, as to forget his own immediate interest, that of Germany in particular, and that of Europe in general; they could not believe he should be prevailed on to violate his faith to the Queen of Hungary; or to fall prostrate before the shrine of France, and to go all her dangerous lengths.

THIS monarch had lately received a considerable augmentation to his dominions, by the investiture of the principality of East Friesland: formidable armaments were preparing; every sign of an approaching war, was visible to all Europe; but none were able to penetrate into his projects, till the moment of their execution. While his Prussian majesty was vigorously promoting an alliance in favour of the emperor; his minister, at the court of Vienna, gave the strongest assurances that the Queen of Hungary had no occasion to take any umbrage at the conduct of the King of Prussia, who was firmly resolved to observe the strictest adherence to the treaty to Breslau: the same assurances were repeated to the British and Dutch ministers at Berlin; yet it was, even then, strongly suspected that those declarations

rations were insincere, and that the Prussian monarch was under secret engagements with the court of France; especially as his majesty, on the requisition of the Earl of Hyndford for the Prussian succours, stipulated for the service of his Britannic majesty, on the apprehensions of an invasion from France, seemed little inclinable to furnish the succours, on an equivocation, that he was under similar engagements with France. The ministry of Versailles had now accomplished their schemes, in promoting a German confederacy against the Queen of Hungary; and, on the 11th of May, a treaty of alliance and union was concluded, at Francfort, between his Imperial majesty, the King of Prussia, the Elector Palatine, and the King of Sweden as Landgrave of Hesse, reciting, that as, in regard to the Austrian succession, things had been pushed to such extremities as to endanger a total subversion of the German empire; therefore the contracting parties, animated by a paternal affection for their dear country, as well as for the firm support of the system of the Empire, had made, between them, an act for a binding and constant union, consisting of the following articles.

“ 1 THE grand aim, and principal view, of this league is, that all the Holy Roman Empire be preserved in its accustomed constitution, pursuant to the treaty of Westphalia, and the fundamental laws of the Empire; that peace and tranquility be restored in Germany; and that the imperial rank, power, and dignity, be kept up.

“ 2. THE most high and high allies oblige themselves, to employ all the good offices imaginable with the court of Vienna, to the end, that, in the first place, she may acquire knowledge

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“ knowledge for head of the Empire his
 “ present Imperial majesty; that she may de-
 “ liver up the archives of the Empire, which are
 “ still in her hands; and then, that she may
 “ previously restore to his Imperial majesty his
 “ electoral, hereditary, and patrimonial country,
 “ which she hitherto keeps him out of, contrary
 “ to the union formerly established between the
 “ electors of the Empire.

“ 3. THE most high and high allies have
 “ agreed, with respect to the disputes about the
 “ Austrian succession, that the differences, which
 “ have hitherto reigned in the Empire on this
 “ occasion, shall be accommodated in an amica-
 “ ble manner, by the mediation of the states
 “ of the Empire, or else terminated by a juri-
 “ dical decision; but that in the mean time, till
 “ this can be brought to bear, a general armi-
 “ stice in Germany shall be stipulated.

“ 4. THE most high and high allies guaranty
 “ to each other, all and every one of the estates
 “ and countries actually in their possession.

“ 5. IN case any one of the most high and
 “ high confederates shall be attacked in the
 “ countries he actually possesses, on account of
 “ this union, the said most high and high con-
 “ federates oblige themselves to come, with-
 “ out any delay, to the relief of the party in-
 “ jured, to assist him with all their power, and
 “ to continue such assistance, until they have
 “ procured him a full and effectual satisfaction
 “ from the aggressor.

“ 6. AND as this union of the confederates
 “ has no other tendency than the advantage of
 “ the whole Empire, all the electors, princes,
 “ and states, are left at liberty to accede to it;
 “ to which shall be particularly invited his Elec-
 “ toral

“ toral Highness of Cologne, his Polish majesty,
“ as Elector of Saxony, and his Serene Highness
“ the Lord Duke of Bavaria Bishop of Liege.”

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THESE were all the articles ever published by the contracting parties; but the court of Vienna afterwards published another separate article, which they asserted was annexed to this treaty; and was to the following purport: “ That
“ as the backwardness which has hitherto appeared, in the court of Vienna and her allies, towards the re-establishment of the repose and tranquility of the Empire, leaves but too good reason to fear, that very far from consenting to amicable terms, according to the intent of this treaty, she will reject or intirely elude the effect which might be expected from them, it will be indispensably necessary to have recourse to stronger and more effectual methods: his majesty the King of Prussia, always animated with a desire of co-operating towards the pacification of Germany, after mature reflections, is of opinion, that a shorter and more decisive expedient to that end, cannot be made use of, than for him to promise and engage, as by the present separate article he promises and engages, to take upon himself to make the expedition towards conquering all Bohemia, and to put his Imperial majesty in possession of that crown, and to guaranty it to him, for himself, his heirs and successors for ever: his Imperial majesty, touched with the most lively gratitude, does, upon that condition, for himself, his heirs and successors, from this time, give up to his Prussian majesty, irrevocably and for ever, in the strongest and most authentic manner, the right which he has to the circles, lordships, and
“ towns

“ towns herein after named ; to wit, the town,
 “ and all the circle of Konigsgratz, in its whole
 “ extent. Moreover, his Imperial majesty
 “ gives up to his majesty the King of Prussia,
 “ the circles of Bunzlaw and Leitmeritz, in
 “ such manner that all the country situated be-
 “ tween the frontiers of Silesia and the river
 “ Elbe, and from the town and circle of Ko-
 “ nigsgratz, to the confines of Saxony, shall be-
 “ long to his majesty the King of Prussia, in
 “ such manner, that the course of the Elbe shall
 “ be the barrier of the two states ; thus the coun-
 “ try which is situate on the other side that
 “ river, within Bohemia, shall remain to his Im-
 “ perial majesty, although it should be appen-
 “ dant to the circles ceded to his Prussian ma-
 “ jesty, excepting the lordship and town of Par-
 “ tuwitz, and of the town of Collin, which his
 “ Imperial majesty, does, from this time, give up
 “ to the King of Prussia, his heirs and succes-
 “ sors, for ever. His Imperial majesty, up-
 “ on the above-mentioned condition, engages
 “ himself, from the present time, to guaranty
 “ to his majesty the King of Prussia, his heirs
 “ and successors, for ever, all the countries which
 “ he has given up to the said King of Prussia,
 “ or does give up by virtue of this present ar-
 “ ticle ; provided always, that Bohemia, upon
 “ the foot that it is to remain to his Imperial
 “ majesty, shall not be ever liable to be farther
 “ dismembered in any manner whatever. More-
 “ over, his Imperial majesty, upon the a-
 “ bove mentioned condition, gives up to his
 “ Prussian majesty, irrevocably, and for ever,
 “ to his heirs and successors, in the strongest,
 “ most solemn, and most authentic manner,
 “ the right which belongs to him to Upper Si-
 “ lesia,

“lesia. He besides engages to guaranty the CHAP.
“same to him, his heirs and successors, for ever, III.
“as soon as his Prussian majesty shall have con-
“quered the same, and have taken possession of 1744.
“it. In like manner, his Prussian majesty pro-
“mises to guaranty to his Imperial majesty, his
“heirs and successors, for ever, Upper Austria,
“as soon as his Imperial majesty shall have con-
“quered the same, and taken possession of it.”

HIS Imperial majesty publicly denied that there was such, or any, separate article to the treaty of Francfort; but it appears, from the conduct of the confederating powers, that the Queen of Hungary was right in her assertion.

HIS Imperial majesty, immediately on the ratification of the treaty of Francfort, sent a circular letter to invite the several powers of the Empire to accede to it; and, to induce them to join in such an unnatural alliance, the court of Francfort, published several reproachful writings against the conduct of the court of Vienna: but this made little impression on the princes and states of the Empire; who plainly discerned, that the treaty of Francfort was only an artifice of France, to withdraw the war from her own territories; and, by setting Germans to shed the blood of Germans, to involve the whole Empire with all the calamities of a miserable and destructive war. In the mean time her Hungarian majesty publicly declared, that, on her side, the sincerest desire for a reconciliation, with the house of Bavaria, had always been shewn; and, in order to give full and convincing proofs of it, her majesty had declared, by writings, in successful as well as dangerous conjunctures, that her adversary might at least be assured of the possession of as many dominions, and as great

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great revenues, as he had before the war, if he would entirely separate himself from the crown of France, and sincerely and effectually employ his endeavours towards the future security of the external and internal tranquility of the Empire. In opposition to this, his Imperial majesty asserted, that his pacific dispositions were known to the court of Vienna, by his proposals for a peace made to his Britannic majesty at Hanau: but, though the Queen of Hungary declared she was not privy to that transaction, the emperor charged her majesty of having rejected, with an invincible obstinacy, the mediation of the Empire, and the friendly insinuations of the King of Prussia, and other electors: that the presumption of the queen was so great, as to make known her desire of securing an hereditary authority over the Empire; and to insist on it as the only means of reconciliation, and the condition on which the hereditary dominions of Bavaria were to be restored; counting as nothing the sacrifice offered by his Imperial majesty of his own interests, and the often repeated renunciations of the solid pretensions of his house, and his sincere inclination for peace: that the pressing representations of the whole Empire, to the Queen of Hungary, to restore the imperial archives, had been eluded by the pretext, that she had not been able to separate them from those of her house; by which justice had been interrupted, and parties at law greatly aggrieved: that the Queen of Hungary, had entirely ruined his electoral patrimony, had violated solemn declarations and capitulations, and committed hostilities against several princes of the Empire; that she had exacted immense sums, used confiscations, tortures, banishments, and practised all sorts of severities, in Bohemia,

against

against poor people, entirely innocent of any of-
fence, and in express contradiction to the capitu-
lation of Prague.

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THOUGH his Imperial majesty had thrown the strongest invectives against the court of Vienna, in vindication of his own conduct, and in support of the treaty of Francfort; it operated too weakly to irritate the other powers of Germany against the Queen of Hungary: however the court of Madrid, which had been previously acquainted with the nature of this confederacy, readily acceded to it, and granted the emperor a large subsidy, to enable him to dispossess the Austrians out of his hereditary dominions, while his Prussian majesty was depopulating Bohemia.

THE treaty of Francfort was concerted with all imaginable secrecy; but no sooner was her Hungarian majesty apprized of it, than she dreaded the effects; because she perceived that, unfortunately, the delusions of France still possessed the court of Francfort, and prevailed there above the most solid representations, concerning the preservation of the Empire, and the interest of that court itself; the consequence of which was, that the Germans were still to continue to be their own destroyers; that one state was to be exhausted by means of another; and that they were to be made the instruments of overturning the fundamental constitution of the Empire, according to the views, the desires, and the plan of France; of forging their own fetters, and increasing the power of the house of Bourbon, still more considerably than was at present imagined: the princes in this confederacy, instead of entering into the most conducive measures for cementing the two serene houses of Austria and Bavaria, of their common country, of Europe, and of
Chris-

PART Christendom, had taken steps directly opposite,
V. and prejudicial, to each of these salutary objects ;

1744. calling in nothing, to their assistance, but what might favour the designs of the house of Bourbon. In this perplexity, in this scene of impending danger, the Queen of Hungary had little hopes of receiving any other assistance, to repel the designs of her enemies against the Austrian dominions, than the force of her own arms, and the friendship of his Polish majesty, who, as Elector of Saxony, had, by a convention signed on the 13th of May, entered into a reciprocal engagement with the Queen of Hungary, for the security of Saxony, Bohemia, and Austria : but, while the cloud was rolling over her head, before the eruption of the thunder, her Hungarian majesty endeavoured to shield herself from the violence of the bolt, to ward off the storm, and to smile at the horrors that surrounded her.

It may be well apprehended, that, even before the commencement of the campaign, the court of Versailles was acquainted with the intentions of his Prussian majesty ; it is reasonable to imagine that the French monarch had received early assurances from the court of Berlin, that, if Prince Charles of Lorraine should succeed in his passage of the Rhine, a formidable army of Prussians should penetrate into Bohemia, and oblige the Austrians to retire : why else had Marshal Coigni an inferior army on the Rhine ? why else did the French neglect the security of their own territories, and bring their whole force into the Netherlands ? why else was the treaty of Francfort so privately transacted ; or for what other reason, did the King of Prussia remain so long inactive ? certainly it must have been concerted for the Francfort confederates

to continue dormant, till the Austrian army was reduced on the Rhine; and then for the King of Prussia to invade Bohemia, while the other allies attempted the repossession of Bavaria.

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WHEN his Prussian majesty was informed that Prince Charles of Lorraine had succeeded in attempting the passage of the Rhine, he returned from the baths of Pyrmont, where he had resided for some time without interruption, to Berlin; and, thinking it unnecessary to cloak his dissimulation any longer, he came to a resolution of acting openly against the Queen of Hungary: his majesty sent immediately to acquaint the French monarch of his determination to invade Bohemia; for which purpose the court of France had agreed to transmit him twenty-four millions of livres. As the tempest was ready to burst, the King of Prussia sent to Count Dohna, his minister at the court of Vienna, a declaration of his intentions, with orders to read it over to the Austrian ministers, and then to repair to Berlin. Count Dohna, on the 28th of July, read this declaration over to the Austrian ministers, which consisted principally in this, “ That, immediately after the “ peace of Breslau, it was several times declared, “ on the part of his Prussian majesty, that he “ would not indeed meddle with the differences “ the queen had with other powers; but that the “ court of Vienna would be mistaken, if she “ thought that his Prussian majesty, being a “ distinguished elector of the empire, would “ look on with indifference, when the imperial “ dignity was to be oppressed, the constitution “ of the empire to be changed, and violence to “ be offered to the states of it: but that neither “ these, nor other, warnings, and remonstrances, intended even for the advantage of the “ house

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“ house of Austria, had availed any thing ; but
 “ that, with the utmost indignity to the electoral
 “ college, the supreme head of the empire was
 “ slighted, well-intentioned states partly opposed,
 “ partly intimidated, and others encouraged,
 “ nay even misled into a sort of confederacy
 “ against him. His Prussian majesty therefore
 “ had thought proper, to conclude a certain
 “ treaty or union, with some powerful states of
 “ the empire, which could not be unknown to
 “ the queen. But, as there were no hopes of ob-
 “ taining the end aimed at by good offices only,
 “ his Prussian majesty, pursuant to the duty he
 “ owed to the Empire, and its chief, could not
 “ avoid making over to him a number of his
 “ troops, as auxiliaries: that it was with reluctance
 “ he came to this extremity ; but the court of
 “ Vienna, and her allies, were to be blamed for
 “ it, because they had rejected all sorts of equi-
 “ table expedients. Notwithstanding which,
 “ his Prussian majesty persevered in the unaltera-
 “ ble intention, faithfully to fulfil all engage-
 “ ments with the neighbouring powers, and by
 “ no means to intermeddle with the differences
 “ which the queen had with other powers, and
 “ which did not concern Germany : as he had no
 “ other aim than to maintain the system and con-
 “ stitution of the empire, and consequently its
 “ chief, lawfully elected in his dignity ; and, in
 “ the next place, to support the states in their
 “ lawful prerogatives and liberties, and to restore
 “ tranquility to Germany, by an equitable and
 “ lasting peace.” To all this Count Dohna
 “ added, “ That no Elector and Prince of the
 “ Empire could suffer, that not only its chief
 “ should be deprived of his hereditary dominions,
 “ but also his troops chased from the territories

“ of the empire, and himself consequently ex-
“ terminated from thence to all intents and pur-
“ poses. That this was a proceeding which had
“ no example in history; that it would hardly
“ find belief with posterity, and occasioned
“ danger to the whole; so that nothing remain-
“ ed, but for every particular member to be
“ swallowed up in his turn. That his Prussian
“ majesty, therefore, saw himself obliged to think
“ on such means, by which his own security, as
“ well as the public welfare, might be provided
“ for; and this in such a manner as the circum-
“ stances of affairs, and the danger attending a
“ longer delay, would require. So that, at Vi-
“ enna, they must answer themselves for the con-
“ sequences, since they pushed the empire and
“ its states too far.” The Austrian ministers
intreated Count Dohna to deliver this declaration
in writing, not only on account of the import-
ance and delicacy of the affair, and that it was
usual on similar occasions, nay even absolutely
necessary, in order to prevent all sorts of mis-
takes; but also more especially, because such
things were then laid to the charge of her Hun-
garian majesty, as, her ministers asserted, were
directly contradictory to her most pure, most
moderate, and most pacific sentiments; and
such as might easily be cleared up, if the question
was only about those salutary objects, mentioned
in the declaration; which no one had more at
heart than the queen; who also ordered her
ministers to acquaint Count Dohna, that his
Prussian majesty would not find himself deceived,
if he would believe that her way of thinking,
was directly opposite to that she was charged
with; and that she really aimed at the preserva-
tion of the system of the empire, of the lawful

PART prerogatives and liberties of its states, and the res-
 V. toration of tranquility in Germany, by an equi-
 table, honourable, and lasting peace. But as
 1744. Count Dohna alledged, against this demand, the
 exprefs prohibition of his court; it is easy to
 imagine, that her Hungarian majesty was not a
 little surprized, at a declaration so unfriendly
 and menacing, as well as so thoroughly void
 of all foundation: and the rather, as she was
 thereby confirmed in her apprehensions, that
 the treaty of union, of which she had lately
 procured a copy, was not only fully settled, but
 also the secret article, which had been communi-
 cated to her about the same time, and denied by
 the court of Francfort; though the contents were
 not reconcileable either with the system of the
 Empire, or with the treaty of Breslau. But when
 the Queen of Hungary found that the Prussian
 minister not only refused to deliver his declaration
 in writing, but was even preparing to return
 to Berlin; her majesty acquainted Count Dohna,
 on his departure, “ That these trials were not
 “ new to her; and, as she had a good cause, a
 “ gracious God, and allies that would not for-
 “ sake her, his Prussian majesty might act as
 “ he pleased.”

COUNT DOHNA soon made his departure
 from Vienna; and the King of Prussia, on the
 12th of July, published a manifesto, or an expo-
 sition of the motives which obliged him to sup-
 ply the emperor with auxiliaries, whereby he
 charged, “ The Austrian troops with commit-
 “ ting inexpressible hardships and cruelty in Bava-
 “ ria; that the Queen of Hungary, and her al-
 “ lies, formed designs unmeasurably ambitious,
 “ the pernicious end whereof was, to put fet-
 “ ters upon the German liberty; to effect which
 “ had

“ had been, for above an age past, the principal object of the dangerous policy of the house of Austria. His majesty alledged, that Germany had seen herself over-run with foreign troops, which had been subsisted to the great detriment of neutral princes of the Empire, and had marched without making previously the customary requisitions: he then charged, that the Austrian generals had attempted to seize, by force, some imperial towns; that the Austrian ministers had threatened some electors; that they had endeavoured to seduce others; and to overturn, by those means, this republic, composed of so many sovereigns, and whom nothing but their union had enabled hitherto to resist the shocks which had so often endangered it: his majesty next charged the Queen of Hungary, with the infraction of the capitulation of Branau, and attacking the imperial troops entrenched under the neutral imperial towns, and under the fortresses of the Empire: and then the manifesto declared, that his Prussian majesty had no particular dispute with the Queen of Hungary; he had no pretensions upon her: he desired nothing for himself; and entered, no otherwise than in quality of an auxiliary, into a quarrel which concerned the liberties of the Empire only: and the open war which the Queen of Hungary had lately declared against Germany, by the hostilities which her troops had committed there, would be a reason sufficient, if there were no others, to justify the conduct of his majesty. He declared, that the advantageous and moderate terms offered by the emperor, at Hanau, were flatly rejected by the English ministry; which was an evident proof, that the

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“ intention of his Britannic majesty was not to
 “ restore peace to the Empire, but rather to
 “ make his advantage of its troubles. That
 “ the proposals made at Hanau, were repeated
 “ at Vienna, by the emperor, who offered his
 “ consent to every thing; but, though this
 “ negociation was supported by the Prussian
 “ minister, the court of Vienna persisted in its
 “ inflexibility, and refused every method of ac-
 “ commodation: therefore the Queen of Hun-
 “ gary ought to blame the despotic maxims of
 “ her own council only, which raised up new
 “ allies to her enemies: for if she attacked the
 “ German liberties, she roused the defenders of
 “ them; and as she undertook to strip the prin-
 “ cipal members of the Empire of their rights,
 “ she ought to think it just for them to make use
 “ of the means which she obliged them to make
 “ choice of for their support: the race of those
 “ ancient Germans, who, for so many ages,
 “ defended their country, and their liberties,
 “ against all the power of the Romans, still sub-
 “ sisted, and would continue to defend them,
 “ with the same zeal, against those who presum-
 “ ed to attack them: that this was what appear-
 “ ed by the league of Francfort, wherein the most
 “ respected princes of Germany had united
 “ themselves, to oppose its destruction; and the
 “ king had joined himself with them, judging
 “ that it was the duty and interest of every
 “ member of the Empire to maintain the system
 “ thereof, and to assist the weak against the op-
 “ pressions of the mighty. That his majesty
 “ thought that the most noble, and the most
 “ worthy, use, he could make of the forces
 “ which God had entrusted him with, was, to
 “ to employ them in the support of his country,
 “ which

“ which the Queen of Hungary would enslave ; CHAP.
“ to vindicate the honour, and the rights, of III.
“ all the electors, which that princess would
“ forcibly deprive them of ; to afford a power- 1744.
“ ful assistance to the emperor, in order to sup-
“ port him in all his rights, and upon that
“ throne from which the Queen of Hungary
“ would pull him down. That, in a word, the
“ king demanded nothing : the question was
“ not about his personal interest ; but his majes-
“ ty had recourse to arms for no other reason
“ but that of restoring liberty to the Empire,
“ dignity to the emperor, and tranquility to
“ Europe.”

HIS Prussian majesty, at the same time, trans-
mitted to M. d' Andrie, his minister at the
British court, a rescript of the same tenour with
the manifesto, whereby he also declared, “ That
“ in consequence of the treaty of Francfort,
“ which he must otherwise have broke through,
“ he could not dispense, according to the ex-
“ ample of England, and the Republic of Hol-
“ land, with supplying his Imperial majesty
“ with a good part of his troops, which
“ were to serve him as auxiliaries : his intention,
“ on the other hand, not being to break
“ through the peace of Breslau, or to enter
“ into a direct war with the Queen of Hungary.
“ That, however, his majesty hoped, that no
“ judicious Englishman, nor any Briton that
“ was zealous for the constitution of his coun-
“ try, could possibly mistake the equity of
“ his resolution, as he might sufficiently con-
“ vince himself of it, by bearly transporting
“ on the theatre of England, what then passed
“ on that of Germany : that as every true En-
“ glish patriot would look with indignation
“ upon

PART “ upon all such intrigues, as should be carried
 V. “ on, in his country, towards making the
 1744. “ regnant family descend the throne, to es-
 “ tablish the pretender there, and would op-
 “ pose all such practices, with all his power;
 “ much more, there was no patriot, or power-
 “ ful prince of the Empire, that could see with
 “ indifference, and coolly suffer another member
 “ of the Empire, such as was the Queen of
 “ Hungary, to endeavour to spoil of his dig-
 “ nity, and authority, the emperor lawfully
 “ elected, to invest with that rank a candi-
 “ date destitute of the qualifications that were
 “ most essential to fill the Imperial throne; and
 “ who could never ascend it, but by the total
 “ subversion of the Imperial constitution, and
 “ of all the liberties, prerogatives, and privi-
 “ leges, of its chief members. That as, in con-
 “ sequence of the same principle, no German
 “ prince had any right to meddle with the in-
 “ ward policy of Great Britain, nor with the
 “ constitution of its government, his majesty
 “ had some reasons to hope that the English
 “ nation, would neither meddle with the do-
 “ mestic affairs of the Empire, nor oppose the
 “ efforts which his majesty, as well as the other
 “ estates, well-minded for the Empire, were
 “ resolved to make, towards preserving and
 “ maintaining the dignity of the head, and
 “ the reverence due to the laws and constitu-
 “ tions of their country, and the rights and pre-
 “ rogatives of its members. And that his
 “ majesty entertained these hopes the more, be-
 “ cause England had no reason to meddle with
 “ this quarrel, from any consideration of its
 “ commerce, or otherwise. And that, although
 “ it had a greater inclination for one German
 “ court,

“ court, than for another, his majesty thought
“ it too unreasonable to pretend, that such pow-
“ erful and respectable princes, as those of the
“ Empire were, should be obliged to rule their
“ conduct upon the inclinations of those among
“ the English, who strove to make their coun-
“ trymen enter into foreign quarrels, that were
“ of no manner of concern to England. That,
“ however, the resolution his majesty had taken
“ had nothing common with the war England
“ was then engaged in with other powers, which
“ his majesty should not intermeddle with to its
“ prejudice : as likewise his present undertaking
“ would not make any alteration in the engage-
“ ments he had contracted with England ;
“ which he was stedfastly resolved to fulfil, with
“ all imaginable punctuality, so long as England
“ would not herself cut the ties thereof ; and
“ that he should pay, to the very last farthing,
“ the debts of Silesia, which he had taken upon
“ him by the treaty of Breslau.”

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THE Queen of Hungary was surprized, that his Prussian majesty should denounce, or commit, hostilities, upon such a foundation ; and she thought it could hardly be credited by posterity, much less could any instance like it be found in the history of the Empire, or other countries : she therefore caused it to be declared at the court of Berlin, that she neither could, or would ever, expect, such an extraordinary conduct from the equanimity of his Prussian majesty ; especially as it was evident, that, far from preserving the system of the Empire, it would shake it ; and, instead of establishing tranquility in Germany, it would open a way to greater disturbances, expose their native country to the danger of an absolute subversion, and entirely destroy the band of human society,

PART. society. This had little effect on the court of

V. Berlin; though, at present, the Empire was no longer the theatre of war; nor could it be pre-

1744. tended, even with the least colour of plausibility, that the endeavours of the Queen of Hungary, to reconquer for that body, countries that were dismembered from it, were contrary to its dignity, respect, constitution, security and tranquility: because her Hungarian majesty had so often declared, and, at this time, repeated that declaration, in the most solemn manner, " That " she desired not to aggrandize herself, but only " sought for an equitable indemnification, and " security, for the future;" which endeavours might have tended to advance a reconciliation with her adversary, if they were not interrupted by the execution of so menacing a declaration: for all the territories belonging to the Empire would have enjoyed a complete tranquility, was it not for the apprehensions occasioned by the military preparations of his Prussian majesty, and the motions of his forces. His Prussian majesty, before and after the treaty of Breslau, was not unacquainted with the desire of the Queen of Hungary, of being indemnified for the great sacrifice made by that treaty, and of having security for the future: nor could he deny the moderation, as well as equity, of such a desire, without a resolution to reject the most known, and first principles, of the law of nature and nations: and had this monarch faithfully executed the first article of the treaty of Breslau, which enacts, so clearly and plainly, " That he would " not only entertain an indissoluble friendship " with the Queen of Hungary, but prevent, as " much as possible, the way of arms only excepted, the damages with which her majesty " might be threatened by any other power;"

the

the reconciliation between the houses of Austria and Bavaria, so often united by the strictest ties of consanguinity, would have come about of itself, without infringing the right of any other imperial princes; and the affair of the election would have been speedily adjusted, to mutual satisfaction, provided only the plain direction and disposition of the golden bull had been observed as a rule. His Prussian majesty had been informed by the Queen of Hungary, “ That she had absolutely no knowledge of all “ the circumstances of the treaty of Hanau; as “ represented by the emperor : but on the contrary, that she had too many proofs in hand, “ by which it evidently appeared, that the court “ of Francfort had no serious design to be reconciled, in such a manner, as to give any “ hopes to the queen, of obtaining a sufficient “ security for the future, nor even of the least “ indemnification ; although means might very “ well be discovered to effectuate the desired “ reconciliation, upon that footing, and even in “ such a way, that it might, at the same time, contribute to the further corroborating of the fundamental constitution of the Empire, and its “ internal and external welfare and tranquility. “ That it was not indeed impossible, but the “ emperor, in his late circumstances, was desirous of a hurried reconciliation, which would “ have paved a way, or rather have kept it “ open, for executing, on the first appearance of “ a favourable opportunity, those designs against “ the house of Austria, in which the court of “ France had hitherto been disappointed ; but “ how averse the court of Francfort was, at the “ same time, from any reconciliation grounded “ on the safety and honour of both parties, on “ the

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“ the inward tranquillity and welfare of the Em-
 “ pire, together with the balance of Europe,
 “ was obvious, by comparing the conduct of
 “ one with the other. Therefore it was suffici-
 “ ent that the Queen of Hungary had observed
 “ such a conduct, that neither any want of regard
 “ from his Prussian majesty, nor having dealt
 “ unfairly with her enemies, could be charged
 “ upon her, even at a time when the most un-
 “ lawful means were employed, by the latter, to-
 “ wards the total ruin of the archducal house.
 “ That, in short, the Queen of Hungary knew
 “ of no other proposals of peace, but such as
 “ were infinitely prejudicial to herself, or to a
 “ third innocent state, which would, of course,
 “ infallibly open a door to the utter subversion
 “ of the fundamental constitution of the Em-
 “ pire: therefore it was undeniable, that, as for
 “ the reconciliation of the court of Vienna and
 “ Francfort, the blame of the delay was only im-
 “ puted to the latter; and as, on the side of the
 “ queen, what ever the treaties of Breslau and Ber-
 “ lin might imply, had been fulfilled in the most
 “ faithful manner, and should be so for the
 “ future, the Queen thought herself entirely
 “ assured of a full return; especially in what the
 “ first article expressed, in so binding a manner;
 “ and made no doubt, but that, as had been
 “ already desired, all the Prussian ministers, at
 “ foreign courts, would be directed to observe it
 “ exactly: and, in exchange, her majesty would
 “ never be, in the least, wanting in a distinguish-
 “ ed attention towards his Prussian majesty.”


THE Queen of Hungary, notwithstanding her repeated solicitations to the contrary, had the mortification to find the court of Berlin persist in a resolution of assisting the emperor: her ma-
 jesty

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jeſty found it impoſſible to refrain from grief and indignation, when ſhe reflected how near ſhe was to ſecurity, from the happy proſpect which happened on the ſucceſſful paſſage of the Rhine, by the heroic Prince Charles, and the precipitate flight of the French before him; and her concern was inexpressible, when ſhe ſaw by what means ſhe was diſappointed of the happineſs, which it then appeared ſo reaſonable to expect, the re-eſtabliſhment of her juſt claims, and the reſreſſion of that ambition by which Europe had been ſo often endangered. It is not aggravating ſuch an unexpected action of the King of Prussia, which obliged the young hero of Lorrain to relinquish his conqueſts, and haſten to the defence of Bohemia, when it is called an unſuitable and ungrateful return, both to thoſe who procured, and thoſe who made him, ſuch ample conſeſſions: it may not be decent to give the proceedings of a monarch a ſeverer name; but it is impoſſible to conceal that aſtoniſhment, which nature, which reaſon, excite, upon conſideration of the imprudence of princes, who, for the acquiſition of temporary advantages, or the gratification of preſent paſſions, would ſuffer themſelves to aſſiſt France in their own deſtruction; and, in breaking down the barrier, by which alone ſhe could be reſtrained, expoſe themſelves to a power, from which it had been long diſcovered, that no durable friendſhip was to be expected, and which had always incited one prince to make war upon another, that both might be debilitated, and France, whenever an opportunity of attacking them ſhould be found, might have an eaſy and unreſiſted conqueſt.

As the Pruſſian army was ready to penetrate into Bohemia, the king ordered it to be ſignified

PART to the Earl of Hyndford, the British ambassa-
 V. dor, " That the measures taken by his majesty
 1744. " would in no respect alter his views of peace,
 " or cause any change of sentiments in him,
 " which were always to maintain a good under-
 " standing with his Britannic majesty : that his
 " sole desire was to oblige the Queen of Hun-
 " gary to make peace with the emperor, to re-
 " store Bavaria, and to make due satisfaction to
 " his Imperial majesty for his just pretensions
 " upon the Austrian succession, without all which,
 " it was impossible to leave the supreme head of
 " the Empire abandoned, in a condition unsuita-
 " ble to his high rank and dignity." After
 this declaration, which was made by Count
 Podewills, the Earl of Hyndford had a private
 audience of the king ; in which he represented
 to his majesty, " That this unexpected step ta-
 " ken by him, would, he feared, be looked
 " upon, by the King of Great Britain, as con-
 " trary to the treaty of Breslau ; and that the
 " articles therein agreed to, would thereby be-
 " come null and void, and of consequence na-
 " turally draw on other difficulties, with respect
 " to the particular engagements entered into
 " between their Britannic and Prussian majes-
 " ties." To which the king answered, " That,
 " as the said treaty had no relation to the mea-
 " sures he had then taken, he persuaded himself,
 " from the justice of his Britannic majesty, that
 " he would maintain the guaranty he had enter-
 " ed into ; and, from his penetration, that he
 " would duly distinguish times and circumstan-
 " ces : that it would be more prudential to a-
 " bandon a bad cause, and act in concert
 " with other princes of the Empire ; and that
 " he, the King of Prussia, thought himself, in
 " con-

“ conscience, obliged him to exhort his Britannic CHAP.
“ majesty, to make use of his credit and in- III.

“ fluence with the court of Vienna, on that oc- 
“ casion.” This account was transmitted, by 1744.

the British ambassador, to the court of London, who added, that he suspected his Prussian majesty had received assurances from the courts of Russia and Poland, that they would not furnish any succours to the Queen of Hungary: and indeed there was room enough to conjecture that the court of Petersburg, had little inclination to interfere, at present, in the commotions of Germany; but the Elector of Saxony was really determined to preserve his fidelity, and assist the house of Austria, whenever she requested it. How remarkably inconsistent was the conduct of his Prussian majesty? Was it not very extraordinary, that the horrors of war, the hardships to which neutral states were exposed, and the troubles of Germany, should give his majesty such extreme uneasiness; when it was recent in the memory of every man, and the traces of it could not be extinct in his own, that this war, these dangers, and the confusions that appeared now so terrible to him, were originally produced by the schemes of himself, and his allies? though the succession of the Austrian inheritance was recognized, by the States of the Empire, and by most of the powers in Europe, to the Queen of Hungary; yet, about this succession the war was commenced, about it the war was continued; but by whom? why, by that very prince in whose favour his Prussian majesty thought fit to arm. Was not this a strange sort of zeal for peace! Was it not a very surprizing way of terminating confusions! The world was at a loss to apprehend, why a prince, who was
con-

PART convinced that the disputes about the Austrian
 V. succession arose by the taking arms for the con-

quest of them, by those who had no right to
 1744. the inheritance, should now think it consistent,
 with the rectitude of honour and honesty, to take
 up arms himself in maintenance of them; whom,
 by the treaty of Breslau, he acknowledged to
 be in the wrong: he was at that time surely as
 much apprized of the merits in this important
 cause, as he could be now; and if he believed,
 or so much as suspected, the right of his Impe-
 rial majesty to the Austrian succession, he would
 have obtained, from him also, a cession of Si-
 lesia: but inasmuch as he did not, inasmuch as
 he procured this cession from the Queen of Hun-
 gary only, and obtained the guaranty of this
 from Great Britain, and other powers; there
 could not be a clearer, plainer, more solid, or
 indeed more solemn, proof, of his Prussian ma-
 jesty being fully sensible as to the justice of the
 Queen of Hungary's title: therefore his mani-
 festo against the queen, was apprehended, by
 the most penetrating part of mankind, as a
 very refined stroke of policy; and that, by pub-
 lishing the exposition of his motives, he did not
 mean to make his intentions known, but to con-
 ceal them, till his actions, those sure interpreters
 of the minds of monarchs, demonstrated what
 he really projected.

THE treaty of Francfort, so pernicious to the
 interest of her Hungarian majesty, might pos-
 sibly have been prevented, if the contracting
 powers had been sensible that the court of Vi-
 enna had, at the same time, cemented an alliance
 with Saxony, and some other of the German
 princes. The Austrian ministry perceived the
 necessity of procuring such an alliance, and,
 long

long before the notification of the Francfort confederacy, communicated their intentions to the British ministry, informing them, that, as the health of his Imperial majesty was visibly on the decline, it was necessary to secure a majority in the electoral college, by way of preparatory for a new election; and, to accomplish so material a transaction, they recommended it, to the British ministry, to conclude a treaty with the Elector of Mentz, one with the Elector of Cologne, and another with the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony; who had severally acquainted the court of Vienna, with their readiness to enter into such an alliance, provided proper subsidies were paid them. The British ministry were divided in opinions, and though they, at length, promised the court of Vienna to adopt the treaties proposed to them, they were so long retarded, that, and especially for want of perfecting the treaty with Saxony, the Francfort alliance had time to operate to its full extent: so that, instead of defeating the purpose of that confederacy, and holding Prussia in check, Prince Charles was compelled to quit all his advantages on the Rhine. If these treaties had been concluded at the beginning of the year, success might have still attended on the Austrian arms; for the two spiritual electors, by their situation, could have been of singular advantage in facilitating the passage of the Rhine, without breaking the neutrality of the Empire; and Saxony, having, of regulars and irregulars, between 40 and 50,000 men, which joined to a body of 18,000 regulars, and the Hungarian irregulars, under the command of Marshal Balthiani, would either be sufficient to deter his Prussian majesty from making any other attempts

PART against the Queen of Hungary, or to find him
 V. sufficient employment in case he did. As soon

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as advice was received, by the British ministry, of the intentions of his Prussian majesty to invade Bohemia, it was impossible not to look back with regret to the Saxon negotiation, nor to avoid reflecting on the manner of its miscarriage: Baron Wafner, the Austrian minister, demonstrated the necessity of resuming it; Baron Boetselaer, the Dutch ambassador, concurring with him in all his instances; and the States General consented to pay one third of the subsidy: but the major part of the British ministry, instead of closing with the offer of the States, to charge themselves with one part in three, insisted on two parts in five; and, though Lord Carteret predicted that their high mightinesses would never be induced to agree on that footing, for fear of the precedent; though his lordship remonstrated, not only, that time, thorough the whole course of their dispute, had been of infinitely greater value than money, but also, that every new delay had a tendency to throw the Saxon interest into the scale of France and Prussia, and thereby to destroy the very possibility of recovering the ballance: yet his influence was not able to obtain the concurrence of other considerable persons in the ministry; and thus this important measure was frustrated a second time: while the Queen of Hungary, instead of procuring the whole force of Saxony, only expected a succour of 12,000 men, the contingent to be furnished pursuant to the treaty she had herself lately contracted with the court of Dresden; though this succour was soon afterwards agreed to be augmented to 24,000 men, for which the elector was to receive a subsidy from his

his Britannic majesty, the States General, and CHAP.
the court of Vienna: however, it was the 8th III.
of January, 1745, before the Elector of Sax-
ony engaged, by the treaty of Warſaw, to 1744.
aſſiſt the Queen of Hungary with all his forces;
and though Lord Carteret had then retired from
the adminiſtration, his ſucceſſors, who had for-
merly oppoſed the ſame propoſal, ſigned a con-
vention with the States General, on the plan of
Lord Carteret, whereby the Dutch were to pay
only one part in three, inſtead of two parts in
five.





CHAPTER IV.

The PRUSSIAN invasion of BOHEMIA ; the reduction of PRAGUE, TABOR, BUDWEIS, and FRAUENBERG. The loyalty of the Diet and States of HUNGARY, and fidelity of the Elector of SAXONY, on this occasion. The arrival of the AUSTRIAN army, under PRINCE CHARLES of LORRAIN, in BOHEMIA ; his junction with General BATHIANI, and the SAXON auxiliaries: the retreat of his PRUSSIAN majesty ; the passage of the ELBE, by the confederate forces ; and the evacuation of PRAGUE, and all BOHEMIA, by the PRUSSIANS. Military operations between the PRUSSIANS in MORAVIA, and the HUNGARIAN insurgents in SILESIA. The memorial of the PRUSSIAN minister, against the conduct of the Elector of SAXONY ; and the answer of his POLISH majesty.

HIS

HIS Prussian majesty, pursuant to his late declarations, put in execution his second invasion of Bohemia. Accordingly he entered Saxony, at the head of a very formidable army, consisting of 84,000 men, commanded by the Prince of Anhalt Dessau, and Marshal Schwerin, with sixty pieces of heavy cannon, and 30 mortars; and, at the same time, General Marwitz, with a separate body of 20,000 Prussians, advanced, through Silesia, into Moravia. As soon as his Prussian majesty entered the territories of Saxony, he demanded a free passage from the regency of that electorate; though he was sensible it would not be granted, because his Polish majesty, when invited to accede to the treaty of Francfort, replied, “ That he did not think it convenient to approve a convention, which, under pretence of restoring the public tranquillity, seemed rather calculated to kindle up a new war in the heart of the Empire:” the regency, at Dresden, immediately dispatched a courier to Warsaw, where his Polish majesty then resided, to know the pleasure of their sovereign on so critical an occasion: the elector, justly alarmed at so extraordinary a proceeding, sent back positive orders, not only to refuse the passage, but to repel force by force; though his commands came too late to be put in execution: for the Prussian monarch, without waiting for an answer from the regency, continued his march; so that the government of Saxony, being unable to dispute his passage, were obliged to make a virtue of necessity, and to permit what they were in no proper condition to refuse.

A DETACHMENT of Prussians, who entered Bohemia, on the 24th of August, took Pardubitz,

PART bitz, and Podiebrad ; and halted, till the arrival
 V. of the main army, on the frontiers of the king-
 1744. dom ; when they were ordered to join them, on
 their march to the city of Prague. His Prussian
 majesty, on the 25th of August, entered Bohe-
 mia ; and, having taken his head quarters at
 Peterswald, immediately published a proclama-
 tion, which was dispersed throughout the country,
 and imported, “ That his troops entered Bohemia
 “ as auxiliaries to, and by direction of, the em-
 “ peror, only to restore the authority and dignity
 “ of the imperial office, and to re-establish peace,
 “ and general tranquility, throughout Germany.
 “ His majesty therefore made the same known
 “ to all the vassals, inhabitants, and subjects of
 “ the kingdom of Bohemia, whether they re-
 “ sided in the great towns, or in the open country.
 “ In the mean time, his majesty, most seriously,
 “ exhorted them not to make any resistance, or
 “ to oppose the least obstacle towards the said aux-
 “ iliary troops, or their undertakings ; but to
 “ remain quiet, and at peace, in their respective
 “ dwellings. In which case, they might pro-
 “ mise themselves protection and security ; and
 “ be assured, that they should not only be safe
 “ from any soldiers entering into, or disturbing
 “ them in their estates, but also, that the said
 “ auxiliary troops should observe the strictest
 “ and most rigorous discipline ; and that what-
 “ ever they furnished them, towards their sub-
 “ sistence, or the supply of their necessities, in
 “ any respect, should fairly be deducted out of
 “ the contributions they ought to pay, or other-
 “ wise accounted for to the states and subjects of
 “ Bohemia. But if, on the other hand, any of
 “ the said vassals, inhabitants, or subjects of the
 “ kingdom of Bohemia, should be so ill advised,
 “ as

“ as to commit any acts of hostility against the
“ said imperial auxiliary troops, in any manner
“ on any pretext whatsoever; his majesty should,
“ without the least pity, employ fire and sword
“ in punishing the guilty. And to take away,
“ before hand, all occasion for the committing
“ such hostilities, it was thereby strictly enjoined
“ to all, and every one, of the peasants and in-
“ habitants of the country of Bohemia, that
“ whatever arms they should have in their posses-
“ sion, whether their own, or not, they should,
“ without any exception, and without the least
“ delay, carry them to the lords from whom they
“ held their lands, or to the magistrates nearest the
“ place of their abode; so that the said lord or
“ magistrate might, as it was expected he should,
“ become security for their good behaviour.
“ And, in conformity to this proclamation, if,
“ after the publication thereof, any inhabitant of
“ the country, or peasant, should be found with
“ arms, either upon him, or in his custody,
“ he should be hanged without farther enquiry,
“ and without remission; and the most vigorous
“ proceeding should be had against the lord, or
“ magistrate of the place, in order to punish
“ any negligence, or connivance in them; or, in
“ case the circumstances of the thing deserved it,
“ the whole village should be pillaged, and re-
“ duced to ashes.”

THE King of Prussia, after the dispersion of this proclamation, continued his march, and made such a rapid progress, that, on the 2d of September, he invested Prague; but could not bring up his heavy artillery till the 9th, because the Austrians had choaked up the channel of the Elbe, below Leutmeritz, to prevent the Prussians conveying their artillery by water. Count Haacke,

PART. who escorted the Prussian artillery by land, being
 V. arrived, on the 6th of September, at Beraun,
 within nine miles of Prague, was vigorously
 1744. attacked by a large body of Austrian irregulars,
 under General Festitz, who defeated the con-
 voy, and carried off a considerable part of the
 artillery; but, in a few hours, his Prussian ma-
 jesty, being informed of what had passed, sent
 a detachment, of 16,000 men, to the assistance
 of Count Haacke: who pursued the Austrians,
 and, being greatly superior to them, obliged
 General Festitz to retreat, and abandon his
 important acquisition: however, in this rencoun-
 ter, the regiment commanded by Count Haacke
 was severely handled, the count himself, and
 thirty-two waggons of wounded men, being sent
 into the Prussian camp the next day; and 100
 of their black hussars were all cut to pieces.
 General Bathiani, at this time, with a body of
 30,000 men, was encamped at Plasz, near Rat-
 conitz, from whence he continually harrassed the
 Prussians; though his force was too inconsidera-
 ble effectually to oppose the Prussians: however,
 as General Harsch, who defended Prague, had
 a garrison of 13,000 regular troops, besides
 burghers and militia, it was reasonably expected
 he would maintain the place, till Prince Charles
 of Lorrain came to relieve it; who was now on
 his march from the Rhine, and speedily expected,
 by General Bathiani, in Bohemia.

THE Prussians, having cut off all communi-
 cation between the town and the army under
 General Barbiani, after a sharp engagement, to
 the disadvantage of the latter, made themselves
 masters of some redoubts and bastions, erected,
 in the last siege, by the French; and, on the 13th
 of September, the trenches were opened before
 Prague:

Prague: the besiegers began a furious and continual fire, which lasted till night, when Prince Frederic William, cousin-german to the King of Prussia, was carried off by a cannon ball, in the presence of his majesty, as he stood near the royal battery. On the 14th, the Prussian bombs and batteries made such a scene of desolation in the city, that the burghers, who had taken arms, were now more employed in extinguishing the flames of their houses, than mounting the ramparts; and the continual firing of red hot bullets, so intimidated the militia, that the regular troops could not, either by threats or example, bring them to perform their duty. The Prussian artillery had reduced a considerable part of the city to ashes, and set fire to a mill, on the Moldau; by which a breach was opened into the old town: this occasioned the commandant, at the entreaty of the nobility and clergy, on the 14th, to offer terms of capitulation; which procured an armistice, for the 15th; when Marshal Schwerin and the commandant were employed in settling the articles: but the commandant insisting on the military honours, the Prussian general refused to grant them, and the capitulation was broke off. During the armistice, his Prussian majesty had caused to be erected one of the most formidable batteries that had been known in any age; and playing it, on the 16th, in the morning, at the same time that he signified his ultimate pleasure to have the garrison surrender prisoners of war, the commandant, seeing every thing prepared for a general assault, and the inhabitants in the utmost consternation, offered to surrender the three royal cities of Prague, and the Wischerad, or citadel; provided the garrison should march out with their baggage; which was granted, on

con-

PART condition that they should not serve against the
 V. King of Prussia, during a whole year. The
 regular troops were surprized at the conduct of
 1744. their commander, in having so soon surrendered
 himself and above 12,000 troops prisoners
 of war, contrary to his own resolution on the
 15th, which was to abandon the old and new
 towns only, and to retire, with his garrison, into
 the little side and the Wischerad: the troops
 were so greatly exasperated, that 700 Warasdi-
 ners, and a company of grenadiers, could hard-
 ly be induced to lay down their arms with the
 rest; but offered to fight their way through the
 whole Prussian army. On the 18th, the gar-
 rison marched out, and were conducted to Gal-
 lin, six miles from Prague; which thus, in five
 days, fell an easy, though important, acquisi-
 tion, to the King of Prussia; being the third time
 of its reduction within the space of two years.

His Prussian majesty, after leaving 10,000
 men, with part of his heavy artillery, in Prague,
 advanced up the Moldau, with an intenti-
 on to preserve a communication between Ta-
 bor and Budweis; and thereby prevent the junc-
 tion of General Bathiani with the Austrians un-
 der Prince Charles; who, at this time, were ad-
 vanced into the Upper Palatinate, from the
 Rhine. His majesty, on the 22d of September,
 sent out a detachment of 8,000 men, under Lieu-
 tenant-General Nassau, with orders to take Ta-
 bor, Budweis, and Frauenberg: General Nassau,
 on the 24th, appeared before Tabor, where was
 a garrison of 1,200 men, who made so good a
 defence that the Prussians were obliged to send
 for artillery; upon the arrival of which the garri-
 son capitulated, marched out with all military
 honours, and joined the rest of their body, to
 the

the number of 4,000, under the command of General Minski; who, with this little corps, which was at first posted at Krasnohora, preceeded the main body of the Prussian army which ever way it was supposed they intended to turn, spoiled their routs, and embarrassed their march as much as possible. General Nassau, having left a small garrison in Tabor, marched towards Budweis; where he arrived, on the 29th: the garrison consisted of 2,000 hussars and pandours, commanded by Baron Munray; who made dispositions for defending the place; and the same night, made a sally, but was repulsed, with the loss of 100 men killed, and eighty-five taken prisoners: the Prussian general, on the next day, had made the necessary preparations for a siege, and threw some bombs into the town; upon which the commandant demanded to capitulate: and, being allowed the military honours, retired, with his hussars and pandours, towards General Minski, leaving the town to the Prussians; who lost only nineteen men before it. General Nassau marched afterwards to Frauenberg, where he met with little resistance; and, granting the garrison an honourable capitulation, had the gates opened to him, on the 1st of October. By the conquests of these places, his Prussian majesty was master of all Bohemia, on the East of the Moldau; and nothing less was talked of than entering Austria, and besieging Vienna; where great numbers of men were employed in repairing the fortifications. In the mean time the Queen of Hungary, accustomed to distresses, bore this reverse of fortune with an intrepid constancy, hoping that, when her troops were got together, affairs would take a more favourable turn: nor was she deceived; for confiding in

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the

PART the vigilance of Prince Charles, the courage of
 VI her gallant troops, the loyalty of her brave
 Hungarians, and the fidelity of the Elector of
 1744 Saxony, her majesty soon found herself in a
 capacity of repelling the torrent of invasion, of
 chasing her enemies out of her dominions, and
 amply retaliating the perfidy of the Prussian mo-
 narch.

HER Hungarian majesty, immediately on
 the invasion of Bohemia, notified it to Count
 Palfi, the Palatine of Hungary; directing him
 to take such dispositions, as might shew the most
 vigorous resolutions to oppose the designs of her
 enemies. The palatine, having communicated
 the request of their sovereign to the counties of
 the kingdom, the states were so affected, with
 the gracious and heroic procedure of her majesty,
 that they sent a deputation, to intreat the queen
 that she would instantly repair to Presburg; there
 to receive, in person, some overtures of the
 highest importance, which the palatine and
 grandees were determined to make her majesty:
 and the queen, who for some time had resolved
 to make a tour into the kingdom, replied,
 "That she should ever take a pleasure in accept-
 ing an invitation, from a nation to whom the
 common cause, and herself, highly owed such
 obligations." The palatine caused the great
 red standard to be hoisted, as a signal for the
 nation, in general, to take up arms against the
 enemies of the queen; and dispatched couriers,
 into all parts of the kingdom, for summoning
 the nobility, to testify their zeal on the arrival
 of her majesty; who landed at Presburg, on the
 20th of August, accompanied by the Grand
 Duke her co-regent; where she was received
 with the loudest acclamations, and every mark
 of

of universal joy. The next day the diet was opened, with the usual formalities, and debates were continued for three days successively; her majesty presiding at the assembly from the beginning to the end. The diet then began with the consideration of the unforeseen, and dangerous circumstances, which had lately manifested themselves, by the conduct of his Prussian majesty; they debated on the proximity of the danger, as well as on the consequences with which it might be attended, both with regard to the person of her majesty, and all her hereditary dominions; and particularly with respect to the kingdom of Hungary: the resolution was unanimous for enjoining all the inhabitants, in general, to take up arms in defence of their sovereign. This resolution was immediately notified, by circular letters, to the forty-eight counties of Hungary, the kingdoms of Croatia and Slavonia, the principality of Transilvania, the Duchy of Sirmia, to the officers of the districts of Theisse and Marosch, to the Jazyges, and to the Cumans. In consequence of this result of the general diet, the states and orders, of the several counties and places, assembled, when the circular letter was read, declaring that the present circumstance was one of those in which the laws of the kingdom required, that all those capable of bearing arms, should take them up for the service of their sovereign; especially when the palatine, as chief-captain general of the kingdom, was ready to mount on horseback, and that all the rest of the great officers of the crown were ready to follow his example. Every assembly testified the greatest unanimity, and zeal, for the service of their sovereign: general was the voice, a voice issuing from the heart,

PART. heart, of long live the queen! To arms! To

V. arms! So eager were the states to exhibit to
her majesty, and their country, testimonies of

1744. their loyalty and affection. Afterwards the proper dispositions were made, for distributing arms to the inhabitants; and orders were issued, that such as were able to bear them, without any exception, should be summoned to take them up, in all parts of the country: but though, in case of necessity, all the inhabitants were to appear in the field; yet the diet only thought requisite, on the present emergency, to raise an extraordinary body of 44,000 men, to march on the first notice; and to form another, consisting of 30,000 men, as a body of reserve.

It was in this manner that the faithful states of Hungary, exhibited to the whole world, a rare example of such an attachment as nothing could alter; and of an unanimity, which must necessarily be the effect of a sincere desire that animated them to sacrifice all things, for the service of their country, and their excellent queen. The love which the Hungarians had for their country, and the affection they bore to their sovereign, must have prevailed in an eminent degree among them; since neither caresses, threats, nor the secret intrigues or machinations of those, whose interest it was to prevent their unanimity, had been able to divert them from such vigorous resolutions: the fresh dangers which the enemies of the house of Austria prepared for the queen, only enflamed still more the zeal and courage of her subjects: like true heroes, they bore up against adversity; a passion so very general, that the meanest peasant seemed to vie in generosity with the noblemen of the first distinction. Nor was their sovereign wanting
in

in a grateful return; for, at the same time that the Hungarians signalized themselves by an inviolable attachment, they were also animated, still more and more, by the favours which that amiable princess indulged them with: this was evident, from the free exercise of religion, which she granted to the protestants of Hungary, in all those counties, where the laws of the kingdom did not inhibit such a toleration; as also from the promise which she made, to cause all such churches to be restored to the protestants, as they should prove they had been deprived of, by the despotism of their former monarchs, and to assign them places for building new ones. As there were not only a considerable number of protestants in this kingdom, but several of the principal families were educated in that profession; her majesty allowed them the same privileges as the Roman catholics, with regard to commerce, and the free traffic of the several products of the country; which the Hungarians did not know how to vend before this salutary permission: her majesty also, to banish all animosities and jealousies between the subjects of a different religion, and to preserve that fraternal union which ought to subsist between christians and countrymen, especially in such dangerous times, resolved to address a circular rescript to all the counties and districts, to inform them of her intentions in this particular; to exhort them to live in peace; and to preserve that harmony, which alone could make them triumph over all the pernicious designs of her enemies. This increased the zeal and ardour of the Hungarians: men silvered with age, instead of passing the remainder of their days in the tranquillity and repose their years naturally required, sa-

PART sacrificed the ebb of life to their injured, illustrious queen: they no sooner heard of her being threatened by accumulated dangers, but their frozen blood took fire, and circulated with all the impetuosity of vigour and youth, for her assistance.

THE Hungarian forces, to be raised in pursuance of the resolution of the diet, were vigilantly collected: above 20,000 of them assembled, on the 10th of September, at Pyrnau, under the command of Count Esterhazy, hereditary master of the horse; and were designed to make an inroad into Silesia, by the way of Jablunka: the croats were every where in motion, and the first column, consisting of 1,000 men, marched, on the 12th of September, to Carlstadt; where, in two days, the other columns were expected, which were to be joined by 4,000 Warasdins; and were intended to re-inforce the Austrians in Bavaria, where the emperor was assembling an army, for the re-possession of his hereditary dominions. Such extraordinary efforts, the love which the Hungarians bore to their sovereign was capable of producing! Nevertheless, as a great number of the subjects of this nation were in the service of foreign powers, some of whom were enemies to the queen, her majesty thought proper to recall those, in particular, in the service of his Prussian majesty, by an edict, published on the 14th of September; whereby her majesty promised, “ That
 “ all who obeyed this ordinance, and returned,
 “ in the space of two months, to Hungary, should
 “ be graciously received; but all who refused
 “ to obey these supreme commands of her majesty, should be declared infamous, be deprived of their titles, and have their estates confiscated.”

“fiscated.” Among the loyal Hungarians CHAP. IV.
none distinguished their zeal; and affection, for their sovereign, in so eminent a degree as Count Palfi, palatine of the kingdom; there was seen 1744.
in every action of this illustrious nobleman such invariable characteristics of attachment to, and love for, his sovereign, as had raised the emulation of his fellow-subjects: the queen, a perfect judge of merit, hearing that this nobleman was going to head the national forces, sent him, on the 16th of September, her own saddle horse, splendidly caparisoned; a gold sword, adorned with diamonds; and a ring of great value: the whole accompanied with the following letter, written with her own hand.

“FATHER Palfi,

“I SEND you this horse, worthy of being
“mounted by none, but the most zealous of
“my faithful subjects: receive, at the same
“time, this sword, to defend me against my
“enemies; and take this ring, as a mark of my
“affection for you.

“MARIA THERESA.”

AFTER this, her Hungarian majesty returned to Vienna, with the highest satisfaction, full of the noblest sentiments of gratitude and affection, for her loyal and allegiant subjects; who so cheerfully embraced the opportunity of venturing their lives in her service, to demonstrate their loyalty.

THE honour and fidelity of the Elector of Saxony, was nothing inferior to the duty and affection of the Hungarians; he was determined to observe the faith of treaties, and to oppose

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the violators of those sacred acts which bind the monarchs of the world in peace and amity. The march of the Prussian troops through Saxony, taken by force against the constitutions of the Empire, and notwithstanding the friendly protestations made against it by the Saxon ministry and commissaries, when, at the same time, those troops might have taken a quite different road through the Prussian dominions, was regarded, by his Polish majesty, as a violation of territory, and an open act of hostility. Though his majesty had kept his electoral forces unengaged with respect to the war against France, and against his Imperial majesty in Bavaria, he was now resolved to fulfil his engagements with the queen of Hungary, both for the protection of that princess, and for the security of his own dominions. His Polish majesty, as Elector of Saxony, had lately stipulated to furnish the Queen of Hungary with a succour of 12,000 men, for the defence of her dominions; though, after the treaty of Breslau, the King of Poland made no difficulty of excepting the case of the present war in Germany, because it seemed, to him, humanly impossible, that his Prussian majesty would take up arms against the Queen of Hungary, in contradiction to the second article of that treaty; but, as such an unexpected step had been taken by the King of Prussia, his Polish majesty issued orders, to the regency of Dresden, to assemble 4,000 horse, and 8,000 foot, for the assistance of the Queen of Hungary; and this body was immediately augmented to 8,000 horse and 16,000 foot, in consideration of a subsidy of 50,000*l.* paid by the Queen of Hungary, out of the sum of 150,000*l.* granted her, by his Britannic majesty, for facilitating the passage

passage of the Rhine. Accordingly the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels, having received positive orders, from his Polish majesty, to march into Bohemia, with the Saxon troops, as auxiliaries to the Queen of Hungary; his serene highness ordered Chevalier de Saxe, to march, on the 2d of October, at the head of these troops, consisting of twenty squadrons and sixteen battalions, by Oelsnitz and Adorff, to the river Egra; there to wait for the coming up of his highness; who, after leaving the command of the other electoral troops to General Bosen, marched, on the 3d of October, from Dresden, followed by Count Collowrath, a colonel in the Austrian service; who, the night before, had brought the Duke Letters from Prince Charles of Lorrain; advising him that the Austrian army, from the Rhine, were on the borders of Bohemia, and intreating the Duke to hasten the march of the Saxon auxiliaries, to effectuate a junction, time enough to oppose the depredations of the Prussian forces. The Duke of Saxe Weissenfels was desirous of obliging the young hero of Lorrain; he was impatient to fly to his assistance; and made such expeditious marches, that he soon entered Bohemia, by Fleussen; and settled his quarters, on the 5th of October, at Aue, a league and a half from Egra, where he made the necessary dispositions for the rout of his troops, and to make an advantageous junction with the Austrians.

WHILE the Prussians were ravaging the unfortunate kingdom of Bohemia, Prince Charles of Lorrain, like a generous protector of these miserable inhabitants, flew, with the utmost celerity, from his conquests on the Rhine, to acquire fresh laurels on the banks of the Moldau. Prince Charles perceived, when Marshal Secken-

PART dorff was disappointed of advancing before him
 V. to Bohemia, that the imperialists intended to
 take this opportunity of expelling the Austrians
 1744. out of Bavaria; which his highness thought absolutely necessary to prevent: and accordingly, on his march through Franconia, sent General Bernklau, with a detachment of 10,000 men, to re-inforce the Austrians in Bavaria: after which his highness, with the remainder of his forces, consisting of 47,000 men, entered the Upper Palatinate; and arrived, on the 22d of September, at Walmunchen, where he entered Bohemia, and proceeded, in seven marches, and two haltings, to Czeronitz, in the circle of Pilsen; where, on the 1st and 2d of October, the junction with General Bathiani was performed; when the united army consisted of 77,000 men: but, as this force was inferior to the Prussian army, and garrisons, and most of the men excessively fatigued by the laborious march from the Rhine, the Austrian generals thought proper to wait for the arrival of the Saxon auxiliaries, who had also entered Bohemia, before it was judged necessary to march and attack the superior forces of his Prussian majesty; who were elated with success, invigoured with plenty, and carousing over the plunder of the principal families.

THE Prussian army was encamped near Wodnian; from whence several detachments were sent to reconnoitre the Austrians. On the 4th of October, General Nadaſti, who had been detached, with 2,000 Austrian hussars, to observe the motions of the Prussian army, received intelligence that Lieutenant Colonel Janus, with 150 Prussian hussars, was in the neighbourhood of Mulhausen: the Austrian general immediately detached Major Desoffi, with 300 hussars, to
 at-

attack the Prussians; who were unexpectedly surprized, and almost all cut to pieces: Colonel Janus fell in the action, with 10,000 florins about him, which he had extorted, the night before, from a neighbouring convent; a captain, two quarter-masters, three trumpets, and eighty-six men were taken prisoners, and conducted to the Austrian camp, with 111 horses.

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BOTH armies continued quiet till the 8th; when the Prussians suddenly repassed the Moldau, with an intention to retire towards Prague, and avoid coming to an engagement when Prince Charles was re-inforced with the Saxon auxiliaries, Prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau, at the head of 30,000 men, first passed the river; and the rest followed so expeditiously, that the bridges were taken away by eight in the morning. However the rear-guard was attacked by General Nadaſti, General Ghylani, and Baron Trenck, at the head of 5,000 croats and pandours, besides 3,000 hussars and 1,500 dragoons; who fell furiously on the Prussians, and endeavoured to overpower them by numbers; but were obliged to retire, with the loss of 300 men, having only killed and taken about 200 of the Prussians. His Prussian majesty, after withdrawing part of the garrisons of Budweis and Tabor, continued his march from the Moldau, advancing by Wesseli and Sobieslaw; and, in four marches, arrived at Konopitch, where the army encamped. The Austrian generals conjectured that his Prussian majesty intended to retire behind the Elbe; however, as this was precarious, and it being judged imprudent to go at too great a distance from the Saxons, who were advancing by swift marches; the Austrians continued all this time in their encampment at

PART Schemelitz; sending out the irregular troops,
 V. divided into various bodies, to observe, harass, and
 annoy the Prussians. Baron Trenck, on the 11th
 1744. at night, entered Teyn, where were four Prussian
 battalions; of whom 240 were cut to pieces, and
 the rest taken or dispersed: and, about the same
 time, General Ghylani seized 800 waggons of
 flour, and eight load of brandy.

PRINCE CHARLES being convinced, by the
 information of deserters, that his Prussian ma-
 jesty was retreating towards Prague, where he
 had dispatched orders for the taking of hostages;
 his highness, on the 15th, ordered the army to
 cross the Moldau, and cut off the communication
 of the Prussians with their magazines. On the 16th
 the Austrians marched to Chlumnitz, where ad-
 vice was brought that the Prussians had broke up
 their camp, the night before, from the neigh-
 bourhood of Tabor; and directed their march
 towards the circle of Czaſlaw, about thirty miles
 S. E. of Prague. The Austrian irregulars great-
 ly incommoded the Prussians in their march, and
 cut off the troops left by them in Budweis,
 Frauenberg, and Tabor; while the main body
 of the Austrian army, and the Saxon auxiliaries,
 being within a league of each other, set out upon
 their march, on the 20th, with an intention to
 encamp at Wofzerzan; within two small leagues
 of the Prussian army. On the 22d of October,
 Baron Trenck invested Budweis, which was im-
 mediately surrendered; and the Prussian regi-
 ment of fuziliers of Creutz made prisoners of
 war: the same day General Ghylani, obliged
 the Prussians left at Tabor, to surrender at dis-
 cretion; where he took ten colours, and made
 the whole regiment of Walrave prisoners: and
 the

the garrison of Frauenberg, soon afterwards, sur-
rendered to Baron Trenck.

ON the 22d of October, the Austrian and Saxon forces completed their junction; when the whole confederate army consisted of 101,000 men, which was greatly superior to the Prussians, who were still posted on the Zazawa, near Beneschaw: from which place the confederate army set out, on the 23d, and encamped within half a league of Wolitz; so that the Saxons, who formed the left, extended a considerable way beyond the right of the Prussians; the two armies being now but a league distant from, and opposite to one another, which occasioned them both to continue all night under arms. During the night, the Prussians posted themselves on the eminencies fronting the Saxons; who perceived very early, on the 25th, that his Prussian majesty continued to direct his motions against them. The Prussians were drawn up in order of battle, making as though they were going to attack the Saxons; their left extended to an eminence which commanded the whole country; and whose top was covered with a wood, which was so thin of trees that the cannon might be posted in it: their center was also upon a mountain; and behind the summit of it was the horse, sustained by some infantry; and their right extended, on the same mountain, behind a wood, which concealed them from the confederates: who were also drawn up in order of battle, on the opposite hills. Between both armies was a very spacious valley, where the cavalry could not engage; and which could not be crossed without great and eminent danger. His Prussian majesty, very early in the morning, personally reconnoitred the situation of the confederates,

PART rates, at the head of four battalions of grenadiers; but, as there was a rivulet in the middle of the valley, and the ground being extremely marshy, they could not advance any further. The Duke of Saxe Weissenfels, observing the motions of the Prussians, thought proper to desire a re-inforcement of twenty-one squadrons and six battalions; which Prince Charles sent him under the command of Lieutenant General Bernes; followed by another corps of fourteen squadrons, commanded by Lieutenant General St Ignon, and six Hungarian battalions, under Lieutenant General Picolimini, besides General Nadafdy's body of hussars; to cover the Saxons in flank. It was expected that the onset of the Prussians would be the fiercest against the Saxons; the situation of their camp being far less advantageous than that of Prince Charles: however the two armies did but gaze at one another, for several hours; and the hussars only made some discharges. His Prussian majesty did not think proper to pass the rivulet, but contented himself with sending all his heavy baggage on the other side of the Zazawa; after which, he ordered his army to wheel off in four columns, immediately to the left, and then to the right; which they did; and, without halting any where, the first column passed, upon several bridges, over the Zazawa; and, in two days afterwards, was followed by the rest of the army.

PRINCE CHARLES of Lorrain, being informed that the Prussians had divided into two columns, one whereof stretched to Prague, and the other seemed as though it was intended to march towards the Elbe; this occasioned his highness, on the 1st of November, to cross the Zazawa, with the whole confederate army, and
en-

encamp at Janowitz; where, after concerting, CHAP.
with the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels, the mea- IV.
sures necessary for marching to the Prussians, ~~~~~
the combined army, on the 4th, advanced to- 1744.
wards Zasmuck: but the Prussians as hastily re-
treated, being in the greatest necessity and dis-
tress; for the soldiers had not seen a morsel of
bread during four days, and the last flour had
been divided among them in their hats; the
Austrian hussars having either seized upon, or
carried off, all their provisions; which occasioned
an incredible desertion among the Prussians, who
were greatly reduced by sickness, and suffered
prodigiously by the bloody flux: while, to in-
crease their affliction, General Festitz had cut
off their communication with Prague; where
the garrison was reduced to no more than 4,020
men in health, there being 5,679 sick.

ON the 9th of November, the Prussian army,
being collected together, crossed the Elbe, on
several bridges, near Ternitz, having left large
detachments at Kolin and Pardubitz, which were
surrounded with palisades, and fortified with
large cannon: his Prussian majesty continued
near Kolin, and defended the narrow posts along
the Elbe, with several pieces of cannon. On
the 12th the confederate army marched, in two
columns, to Cholditz, half a mile from the Elbe,
and two from Czaflaw: which occasioned his
Prussian majesty to order all the fordable places,
and other passes of the Elbe, to be defended by
posts of two or three companies of foot.

THE Prussians had abandoned several villages
on the Elbe, and retreated towards Konigsgratz,
leaving several detachments to defend the pas-
sages of the river; which were reconnoitered
by the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels; who pitched
upon

PART. upon a place near Telschitz, where the confederate army should attempt to cross. Agreeable to this design, on the 18th of November, 1744. Count Schulenberg, with the Austrian artillery and pontoons, was sent, about nine at night, to post himself between Zdechowitz and Kwaletitz: Major-General Haxthausen marched, at the same time, with twenty-six companies of Saxon, and three of Austrian, grenadiers, with the Saxon pontoons, and two horizontal mortars; four pieces of six, and twenty-three of three pounders; and halted within two musket shot of Telschitz. The 19th, at four in the morning, General Haxthausen arrived at the place appointed: after placing the artillery, in such a manner, as to take the two Prussian battalions in front and in flank, who were posted between Telschitz and a stud of horses, the pontoons were thrown upon the water: the centinels giving the alarm, the Prussians made a great discharge from their artillery and small arms. Count Schulenberg having begun the attack in like manner, the first of the Saxon grenadiers of the two attacks were embarked; and scarce had Colonel Pirch, who commanded them, and some companies of Austrian grenadiers, passed over to get to a wood on the opposite shore, but the fire was redoubled on both sides. The Prussians made a very vigorous resistance for above three quarters of an hour: two of their battalions came to the assistance of the two first; but they were dispersed by the fire from the Saxon batteries; as also were some squadrons of horse, who did not venture to come up to the battalions: the Saxon troops therefore crossed the river, on two bridges; and the Austrians on three others; all which had been laid between eight or nine in the

the

the morning: upon which the Prussians retired, CHAP. in the greatest confusion; though they might IV. have disputed the ground longer, by means of some battalions which they had at Teinitz, and the neighbouring parts. The Saxons lost Captain Ar- 1744. nimb, belonging to the train, 2 gunners, and 7 grenadiers; 5 gunners and 14 grenadiers were wounded, as likewise several horses belonging to the train; their battery having stood the fire of the Prussian small arms, within fifty or sixty paces from them, this being the breadth of the river in that place; the Austrians lost 158 grenadiers killed and wounded, and some officers: but above 200 Prussians were found dead; and their wounded and deserters were carried off in great numbers; besides Lieutenant-Colonel Schwaben took prisoner a lieutenant, with thirty-three Prussian hussars, from one of their posts on the road to Konigsgratz. The two chief generals of the combined army took up their quarters, that night, at the village of Chruttschitz, and caused the troops to encamp on the eminences of Teinitz.

THE Prussians retired, with the greatest precipitation, and withdrew all their troops from Kolin, Teinitz, Nimberg, and Pardubitz; so extremely afflicted with hunger, sickness, and desertion, that, in less than two months, they had lost upwards of 30,000 men: though his Prussian majesty, in all his motions, took care to keep the heights, which were inaccessible to the cavalry; and retired towards Glatz, by the way of Konigsgratz.

THE King of Prussia, finding his affairs in Bohemia more desperate, sent orders to General Einsidel, the Governor of Prague, to shut the gates, in such a manner however that there might be admission into the town, but none out of it: though the next day, this order was countermanded, and the garrison directed to evacu-

PART ate the town, after nailing up the cannon, and

V. spoiling the arms which were in the arsenal: these
 orders were executed privately, and in so great
 1744. a hurry, that it was computed no less than 20,000
 pieces of all sorts of arms were broken; the
 powder for the cannon, and other warlike stores,
 were thrown into the Moldau; and, at the
 same time, the Prussians set fire to two mines,
 which did little prejudice to the fortifications.

ON the 27th of November, the Prussians
 abandoned Königsgratz, and drew off towards
 Jaromitz, marching hastily for Silesia; closely
 pursued, and extremely harrassed, by the Aus-
 trian hussars, under General Nadaſti: while the
 confederate army marched to Königsgratz. The
 desertion among the Prussians was surprizing;
 and the Saxon Tartars brought in 400 prisoners at
 once, with a considerable number of waggons and
 horses: the Austrian hussars attacked the rear-guard
 of the column that Prince Leopold of Dessau was
 marching to Glatz, which obliged the Prussians
 to set fire to their baggage, and fly with precipi-
 tation, after 200 of them were either killed or
 wounded,

THE Duke of Saxe Weissenfels, being inform-
 ed of the retreat of the garrison of Prague, to-
 wards Leutmeritz, to enter Silesia, by the circle of
 Buntzlau; sent Chevalier de Saxe, from Jaro-
 mitz, with a detachment, of eleven squadrons
 and twelve battalions, to observe and incommode
 their retreat.

HIS Prussian majesty, on the 6th of De-
 cember, arrived in the neighbourhood of Glatz,
 and began to pallisade the out parts of the city;
 on the 7th, his majesty was actually at Schweid-
 nitz, within twenty-six miles of Breslau; his
 rear-guard, entering by Branau into Silesia; but
 fol-

followed closely by the confederates, who formed a line along the frontiers of Silesia, as far as the confines of Lusatia, a province in Upper Saxony; which appertained to Bohemia till the year 1620, when the emperor transferred it to the Elector of Saxony, and his successors, in consideration of his suppressing a rebellion in Bohemia. CHAP. IV. 1744.

CHEVALIER DE SAXE pursued the garrison of Prague so closely, as to take, by the 13th of December, a considerable number of prisoners, and six pieces of cannon; and it was computed that the Prussians, since their departure from Prague, had lost above 1,200 men, by sickness and desertion. The Saxon general received advices, on the 16th, that the corps sent from Silesia, to succour General Einsidel, consisting of 12,000 men, with twenty pieces of cannon, under the command of Lieutenant-General Nassau; had marched, the 14th, from Friedburg to Gebhardsdorff and Schwerta, places in the jurisdiction of the Upper Lusatia; notwithstanding the protest of an officer, who had been sent with twenty men, to Schwerta; and who represented to the chief general, that, as he had been appointed to guard this post, he was obliged to inform him, that, if the corps under his command presumed to march forwards, without permission from the Saxon court, this attempt would be a violation of the neutrality of the country. Nevertheless General Nassau proceeded on; and, marching by Hennersdorff, advanced upon Friedland, a frontier town of Bohemia: while General Einsidel, to effectuate a junction, was obliged to conclude his march by torch-light: after which the whole body entirely evacuated Bohemia; though General Nassau left above

PART I, 500, either dead or wounded, on the frontiers
V of Silesia, some dispersed in the woods and high-
 ways, others in the villages, and some almost
 1744. buried under the snow; whence the Bohemian
 peasants drew many, who were half dead with
 cold and hunger: with regard to the Prussians
 from Prague, considering the great number of
 their dead, their wounded, prisoners, deserters,
 and sick; in all probability General Einsidel, at
 his arrival in Silesia, had not above one third
 part of the men who were under his command
 at the time that he evacuated Prague, and reliev-
 ed this unfortunate city from the second military
 plague that had infested it in so short a time.

HIS Prussian majesty, after the return of his
 diminished forces from this iniquitous and fatal
 expedition, left the command of the army to
 Prince Anhalt of Dessau; and repaired to Ber-
 lin, where he expected to meet Marshal Belleisle,
 to consult what measures were best to be taken
 in this extraordinary conjuncture; but he was dis-
 appointed, by the detention of the marshal in the
 Hanoverian dominions. The inclemency of the
 season prevented any farther operations, and left
 the two armies in a state of inaction: upon which
 the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels returned to Dres-
 den; and from thence to Weissenfels, the capi-
 tal of his dominions, and the place of his usual
 residence; there to enjoy the glory he had ac-
 quired in the preservation of Bohemia: while
 Prince Charles of Lorrain, after sending a consi-
 derable body of regular forces to assist the Hunga-
 rian insurgents in their invasion of Silesia, and put-
 ting the forces into the most convenient canton-
 ments for the operations of the next campaign, re-
 paired to Vienna, covered with laurels, but inconsolable for the loss of his princess, who died on
 the

the 16th of December, and embittered all the honours of his conquests with inexpressible grief and regret, at being so prematurely deprived of the greatest ornament and supreme blessing of life, the death of a virtuous, fair, and amiable bride.

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IN this manner was his Prussian majesty disappointed, in an expedition from which he must have promised himself very signal advantages; though it disgracefully terminated in the destruction of one of the finest armies that had ever interposed in the quarrels of Europe: and, to aggravate this mortification, his Prussian majesty found he had lost above 40,000 men, without the honour of engaging in a battle, or exerting his military capacity in any decisive action: a dear repayment of the French subsidy; yet a just punishment for his violation of the faith and solemnity of royal treaties; a meritorious reward for a prince, who could not prevail upon himself to resist an alliance with the crown of France, a crown whose designs were constantly and vigorously opposed by his predecessors.

THE Prussians who had penetrated into Moravia, committed such acts of cruelty and inhumanity, as, for the honour of human nature, every man might wish to be false, and invented only by the relators to make their enemies odious; but the attestations with which they were accompanied, were such as left very little room for so pleasing an opinion. Major Schutz, who commanded a body of hussars which entered this unhappy country, in a letter to one of his superiors, “ Applauded himself for the address
“ with which he pillaged towns, and the little
“ regret with which he hanged all the inhabi-
“ tants whom he found in arms, and bastinadoed
“ the

“ the civil officers to death ; declaring his readiness to lay the country in ashes, and to make a general massacre of the women and children.” And it appeared, from an authentic relation of his conduct, that he was fully qualified for such barbarous undertakings ; having put the Burgo master of Hobenstat to an excessive torture, to make him discover the city chest : he proceeded afterwards to plunder the towns and villages adjacent, in which the Prussian hussars not only broke and destroyed what they were incapable of carrying away, but practised every kind of barbarity upon the persons of the unfortunate inhabitants ; of whom some had their noses cut off, others were bastinadoed, and others treated with cruelties too shocking to be recited : the women were stripped and held down by soldiers, while they were ravished by others : not content with murder, and every horrid violence of nature, they profaned the deity by polluting his very temples with blood, and by sacrilegiously plundering the consecrated plate, and votive offerings. But though the Prussians were pillaging indefensible villages, and unprotected peasants, they were incapable of making any great acquisitions of dominion, or encreasing the honour of their sovereign by any heroic action ; for the Hungarian insurgents, being headed by Count Esterhazy, and several others of the nobility and persons of distinction, on the 24th of November, began to enter Silesia, by the narrow passages of Jablunka ; and Count Prassalteovitz, with 15,000 men, entered Moravia : while a strong detachment, from the Austrian army in Bohemia, arrived in the county of Glatz. Upon this occasion, the Hungarian and Austrian officers dispersed a manifesto, throughout the whole countries,

countries, which was signed, by her Hungarian CHAP.
majesty, on the 1st of December, and imported, IV.

“ That her majesty had bought the forced peace
“ of Breslau, with the sacrifice of almost all 1744.
“ Silesia, and the county of Glatz; in conse-
“ quence of which the King of Prussia engaged
“ himself, not only to commit no hostilities
“ against the queen, but also to furnish no
“ auxiliary troops to her enemies, and enter in-
“ to no alliance that might be prejudicial to her
“ interests: the solemnity of which he had of
“ late, manifestly infringed, by entering, with
“ the Elector of Bavaria, into engagements
“ diametrically opposite to his promises, and to
“ the obligations resulting from the force of
“ treaties. THAT, by the sixth article of the
“ treaty of Breslau, it was stipulated, that the
“ states, and all the inhabitants, of the Upper
“ and Lower Silesia, and of the county of Glatz,
“ should be maintained in the enjoyment of
“ their rights, privileges, and possessions; but
“ this article had been as little observed as the
“ rest of the treaty: the Roman catholic subjects,
“ and those of the confession of Augsberg, had
“ been injured in divers ways; the states had
“ been deprived of several privileges, particular-
“ ly that of holding provincial assemblies; ex-
“ orbitant sums had been extorted from the
“ clergy; the properties acquired by cities had
“ been taken from them; and these injuries
“ were increased by the establishment of cantons
“ for enlisting men, whereby the fathers of
“ families were deprived of their primitive right
“ which nature had given them to dispose of
“ their children. It was by these motives, that
“ her majesty found herself entirely disengaged
“ from the observance of the treaty of Breslau;
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“ and that, entering again upon her former
 “ rights, she thought herself warranted to drive
 “ the King of Prussia from her frontiers, and
 “ take possession of the territories which force
 “ only wrested from her majesty: hence she
 “ thought herself sufficiently authorized to take
 “ indemnifications for what was passed, and se-
 “ curity for the future: and, after relying on the
 “ assistance of the Almighty, she should employ
 “ all her forces to free the inhabitants of Silesia
 “ and Glatz, from the yoke which had hitherto
 “ oppressed them. HER majesty represented,
 “ that they, themselves, were not ignorant of
 “ the gentleness with which her glorious ances-
 “ tors had governed them: that they likewise
 “ were persuaded, that she, as the true parent
 “ of her country, would tread in their steps;
 “ and that she would love them no less affec-
 “ tionately than she had ever loved her other
 “ states. That, as to all matters concerning
 “ religion, the inhabitants should be on the foot
 “ of the treaty of Westphalia, and the conven-
 “ tion of Old Ransstadt. That in case, contrary
 “ to her intentions, the inhabitants had been
 “ formerly aggrieved, her majesty would remove
 “ all cause of complaint; she would lend a
 “ kind ear to them; and indulge them in all
 “ things which might contribute to their tran-
 “ quility. That the princes and states should be
 “ restored to the authority they enjoyed under
 “ the predecessors of her majesty; her demands
 “ should be carried to the great assembly of the
 “ states, there to be debated, as was the prac-
 “ tice formerly: that her majesty would abo-
 “ lish all forced enlistments; and it should be
 “ her sole endeavour to make her sway, over
 “ them, as easy and peaceful as possible. On
 “ the

“ the other hand, her majesty expected that
“ they would take the first favourable opportu-
“ nity, which the approach of her army might
“ soon furnish them with, to withdraw from the
“ allegiance which they had sworn to the King
“ of Prussia ; and which could not then be any
“ way binding. Her majesty hoped, at the
“ same time, that the inhabitants would look
“ upon this prince and his troops as their enemies;
“ and act in consequence thereof ; and that, on
“ the contrary, they would consider her majesty
“ as their lawful sovereign, and give her all the
“ assistance in their power. Her majesty con-
“ cluded, by assuring the inhabitants, that she
“ would acknowledge the zeal and fidelity of
“ such as might give her proofs of it, on this
“ occasion ; and make them feel the kindest ef-
“ fects of her royal favour, without any distinc-
“ tion as to religion.”

THIS declaration, whatever impressions it might make on the inhabitants, was attended with little success ; for his Prussian majesty gave orders, to the commanding officers of Silesia and Glatz, to keep the inhabitants under a strict observation ; and, on the 16th of December, published a counter declaration, to prevent the former being attended with any ill consequences ; wherein his majesty represented to the inhabitants,
“ That he was too well assured of their fidelity,
“ their zeal, and their obedience, to think that
“ such insinuations from the Queen of Hungary,
“ were capable of diverting them from their
“ duty, or weakening their attachment to him :
“ especially if they recollected the oppression in
“ which they groaned under the Austrian go-
“ vernment, either by the exorbitant taxes they
“ were burthened with, the produce of which

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“ was always carried out of their country, or
 “ by the mortgages made by any nation that
 “ would lend money; or by the male admini-
 “ stration of justice, and the bad management
 “ of the public revenues; the toleration of
 “ the many abuses that had crept into both;
 “ the protection granted to great families in the
 “ tyranny they exercised over the weak; and
 “ the manifest violation of the treaties of West-
 “ phalia and Alt-Ranstadt, with regard to reli-
 “ gious matters; all which had, more than once,
 “ compelled many of the natives to forsake
 “ their country, and their possessions, to seek
 “ for better usage in other dominions. His
 “ majesty then appealed to their own testimony,
 “ whether, since Silesia had been under his obe-
 “ dience, he had not taken the greatest care to
 “ protect and support the subjects of the two
 “ religions; to dispense his favours equally to
 “ them, in distributing the posts, employments,
 “ and dignities of the country; to obviate ef-
 “ fectually the grievances of the inhabitants,
 “ which had so much encreased under the late
 “ administration; and to cause good order to
 “ reign in their country, by a due administra-
 “ tion of justice, without respect to persons;
 “ and, by his application, to maintain every
 “ one in his legal possession. That his inten-
 “ tion was to give them fresh proofs of his care
 “ in this respect; and to procure them more
 “ relief, as soon as times and circumstances would
 “ permit him so to do. He therefore hoped,
 “ that, far from listening to the seditious exhor-
 “ tations of the court of Vienna and her emis-
 “ saries, they would persist inviolably in their
 “ loyalty and zeal towards him: that they would
 “ vigorously oppose the attempts of the Austrian
 “ troops,


“ troops, and their confederates ; and that they
“ would behave, in all other matters, as became
“ dutiful subjects : declaring, that such as de-
“ meanted themselves otherwise, or held the least
“ intelligence, or correspondence, prejudicial
“ to his interest, should incur the punishments
“ prescribed by the laws, against treacherous
“ and rebellious subjects.” This intimidated
the friends of their antient sovereign, from grant-
ing any assistance to the Austrian troops ; who
were prevented, by the rigour of the season,
from undertaking the siege of any important
place ; and after making several slight incursions,
and seizing the castle of Glatz, they retired to
the Austrian army in Bohemia : while the Hun-
garian insurgents returned into their own king-
dom ; those in Silesia having cut off several small
detachments of Prussians ; and the others in Mo-
ravia, having obliged the Prussians to desist from
their depredations, and retire into Silesia, with
considerable loss. But though the Queen of
Hungary had the satisfaction of seeing the pre-
servation of Bohemia and Moravia ; this happi-
ness was ballanced by misfortunes in Bavaria, and
her territories on the Rhine.

HIS Prussian majesty was very sensibly mortified, at the disappointment of his ambitious projects in Bohemia ; a disappointment once so little to be apprehended ; which he imputed, in the first place, to the dilatory proceedings of the French officers on the Rhine, by letting Prince Charles so securely repass that river, and march uninterruptedly towards Bohemia ; when his majesty imagined nothing less, than, that this army must have been so greatly reduced as to have made no opposition on its arrival in Bohemia : and, in the next place, his Prussian majesty at-

PART tributed this dishonour of his arms to the assistance the Austrians received from the Saxon auxiliaries. This occasioned his majesty, very severely, to censure the conduct of the French generals, and the Elector of Saxony: the first he highly discommended to their monarch; and caused Baron de Wallenrodt, his minister to the latter, to deliver a memorial to his Polish majesty, whereby he represented, “ That the war
 V. “ in Germany was expressly excepted from the
 “ case, or subject, of the alliance, which his
 “ majesty, the King of Poland, lately concluded with the Queen of Hungary; and,
 “ as this treaty did not, consequently, oblige,
 “ in any manner, the Elector of Saxony to furnish the queen with auxiliary troops; the
 “ King of Prussia considered the junction of
 “ those of Saxony with the Austrian army, in
 “ order to act against him and his ally, the
 “ Emperor, no otherwise than as an hostility,
 “ and a manifest aggression. That his Prussian
 “ majesty referred to the King of Poland, the
 “ consideration what measures and resolutions
 “ such a step would authorize, and even force
 “ him to take, to defeat the designs meditated
 “ to his prejudice; and that he himself would
 “ be no ways answerable, for the many inconveniences, which might naturally arise from
 “ thence: however, that his Prussian majesty still
 “ hoped, his Polish majesty would not be too precipitate in an affair of so much importance, nor
 “ carry things to an extremity; as this might tend
 “ to the ruin of both states, and could be of no
 “ advantage, except to their enemies, and those
 “ who envied them.” His Polish majesty, who was then at Grodno, on the 25th of October, gave the following answer to this memorial,
 “ That

“ That his Prussian majesty alledged with reason, CHAP.

“ that by the renewal of the treaty of 1733, the IV:

“ King of Poland was under no obligation, to  1744.

“ march any auxiliary troops to the assistance of

“ the Queen of Hungary, the present war being

“ excepted in that renewal by a secret article :

“ but his Prussian majesty could not disallow, that

“ nothing could hinder his Polish majesty from

“ entering into such engagements, as appeared

“ proper to him, for the security of his do-

“ minions, in consideration of their situation.

“ That it was, besides, usual enough for one pow-

“ er to give auxiliary troops to another, especial-

“ ly if the number of them was not too great,

“ without taking part in the war : that accord-

“ ingly his Prussian majesty, though he marched

“ 103,000 men against the Queen of Hungary,

“ without any obligation to do so, the treaty of

“ Francfort engaging him to do nothing in the

“ first instance but good offices, caused declara-

“ tions to be made, that he did not mean, ever

“ the more for that, to break with her Hun-

“ garian majesty, nor act contrary to his engage-

“ ments taken by the treaty of Breslau : for

“ which reason it was so much the more difficult

“ to comprehend, why the King of Prussia found

“ fault with what his Polish majesty did for the

“ fulfilling of his obligations, when he was un-

“ der no engagement that could prevent his

“ doing it: consequently it could not be con-

“ ceived, why his Pruassin majesty resolved to

“ look upon the succour given to the Queen of

“ Hungary, as an open hostility and aggression,

“ and added thereto all sorts of menaces. His Po-

“ lish majesty referred himself to the declaration

“ which he caused to be made at Berlin, and at

“ all other courts, upon occasion of the entry

PART “ of his auxiliary troops, which were at the
 V. “ disposition of the Queen of Hungary, in Bo-
 hemia; whereby his majesty of Poland had
 1744. “ clearly shewn, that he took no part in the
 “ war against his Imperial majesty and his allies:
 “ and that lastly, he should expect all that his
 “ Prussian majesty should be pleased to do, re-
 “ lying upon the justice of his cause, and the
 “ assistance of his allies.” His Polish majesty,
 with a noble resolution, persisted in continuing
 the measures he had taken, for the defence of
 the Queen of Hungary; which, in the follow-
 ing campaign, brought on him the whole resent-
 ment of the King of Prussia; who entered the
 electorate of Saxony, seized the capital, ravaged
 the country, and compelled the elector to con-
 clude a treaty of amity, before he could return
 to his electoral dominions.





CHAPTER V.

Proposals of MARSHAL SCHMETTAU, for the future operations of the campaign. Military operations in BAVARIA. Continuation of the campaign on the RHINE; the FRENCH MARSHALS take BRISAC, FRIBURG, and other places in SUABIA. Conduct of the SWISS CANTONS, on the approach of the French: and the disturbances in GERMANY, on the march of MARSHAL MAILLEBOIS to the LOWER RHINE. Continuation of the campaign in the NETHERLANDS; and an account of the fortifications at DUNKIRK.

IMMEDIATELY after the Austrian army had quitted the banks of the Rhine, to march to the defence of Bohemia; Marshal Schmettau, the Prussian general, who still continued

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PART tinued with the French army, to concert the

V. most advantageous measures to be prosecuted on

such an occasion; represented to the French

1744. monarch, "How afflicted his Prussian majesty

"would be at the quiet passage of the Austrians

"over the Rhine, without any considerable loss;

"especially as the army under Prince Charles,

"from the 12th of August to the 23d, was a

"third part weaker than the French and Im-

"perialists; which persuaded his Prussian ma-

"jesty, that the Austrians could not repass the

"Rhine, without the diminution of half their

"forces. The marshal also informed his majes-

"ty, that the pursuit, on the other side of the

"Rhine, was carried on with so much luke-

"warmness, as to produce no manner of effect;

"while the Austrians continued their rout with

"facility. That the courts of Vienna and Lon-

"don would avail themselves of that event, to

"increase their credit in Germany, Holland,

"and the North; to procure that assistance

"which would have been refused them, if Prince

"Charles had met with those checks which

"seemed inevitable that the only remedy was

"to pursue the three following methods; first,

"to procure for the emperor, for the remaind-

"er of the campaign, an army, of fifty bat-

"talions and eighty squadrons, with a pro-

"per train of heavy artillery, that might be

"able to rely on its own strength, and ad-

"vance towards Austria, on the right of the

"Danube; while the Prussians, did the same on

"the left: in the second place, that this army

"should be augmented to 60,000 men, against

"next campaign: and thirdly, that 45,000 men

"should march directly to Hanover, to oblige

"his Britannic majesty to come to a speedy ac-

commo-

“ commolation, as in the year 1741, by sud- CHAP.
“ denly sending the Sieur Hardenberg to the V.
“ court of France; to bring the Elector of
“ Cologne to more suitable sentiments; and to 1744.
“ give the Dutch so much uneasiness, that, upon
“ the retreat of the Hanoverians, their own
“ troops might be recalled to defend their pro-
“ vinces, which would enable the French army
“ to continue their conquests in Flanders with
“ rapidity.” The French monarch, who still
lay indisposed at Metz, was greatly incensed,
when he was thus apprized of the misconduct of
Marshal Noailles, in so quietly permitting the
re-passage of the Austrian army over the Rhine;
which sunk the military credit of that nobleman,
as he stuck to no plan, but always thought the
last the most preferable.

THE Prussian marshal, at the same time, also
wrote to his Imperial majesty, and acquainted
him, “ That Marshal Seckendorff was to receive
“ a re-inforcement of French troops, to form
“ an army destined for the expulsion of the
“ Austrians out of his electoral dominions: but
“ he persuaded his Imperial majesty, not to put
“ himself at the head of this army, till it
“ was master of Ingolstadt, and the Leck; nor
“ to require Marshal Belleisle to attend him,
“ since he would take away the only man about
“ the French monarch, in the interests of their
“ Imperial and Prussian majesties. The marshal
“ advised the emperor, to shew no punctilious re-
“ gards for the imperial princes and circles; since
“ the time was come, that they must either bend
“ or break, and that any neutrality in the Empire
“ could no longer subsist; but to tell the circles
“ of Suabia and Franconia, that they must
“ be either for or against the head of the Em-
“ pire,

PART “pire, and that a communication with his allies
 V. “was absolutely necessary through those cir-
 cles,”

1744. THE project for invading Hanover was dis-
 approved, by his Imperial Majesty; who was
 more intent on regaining his own dominions.
 Accordingly it was agreed, that Marshal Seck-
 endorff, at the head of his own corps, consist-
 ing of 10,000 men, and 15,000 French, under
 Count Segur, should proceed to Bavaria: and
 that he should be joined, in the way, by 6,000
 Hessians, and 5,000 Palatines, in pursuance of
 the treaty of Francfort; and should endeavour
 to dispossess the Austrians out of that electorate:
 while the French army should enter the Brisgau,
 and reduce the territories of Anterior Austria.

MARSHAL SECKENDORFF, having provided
 himself with a train of artillery from the for-
 tress of Philippsberg, on the 10th of September,
 advanced to Hailbron, on the Neckar; where
 he was joined by the Hessian and Palatine troops;
 when the whole army consisted of 36,000 men,
 and continued their march to Bavaria. The im-
 perial general arrived on the confines of Bavaria,
 on the 15th of September, and sent Count Pi-
 osasque to attack Donawert, where the Austrians
 had an inconsiderable garrison; who, on his ap-
 proach, retreated to Northeim. Marshal Secken-
 dorff, after leaving the imperial garrison in Do-
 nawert, detached 6,000 men to invest Ingolstadt;
 and, with the remainder of his army, continued
 his rout to Munich. General Bernklau, who
 commanded the Austrian forces in Bavaria, found
 he was too weak to oppose the Imperialists, and
 retired from Munich; with an intention to
 get behind the Inn, to cover Austria, and secure
 Passau.

WHEN

WHEN his Imperial majesty received information, that the Austrians had quitted the metropolis of his electoral dominions, of which they had been in possession for upwards of two years; he left Francfort, and returned to his capital, to the universal joy of his late unhappy subjects. The emperor, on the 26th of October, left Munich, to put himself at the head of his army, encamped at Ebersberg; which was now augmented, by the junction of several Bavarian corps, to 40,000 men: with which his Imperial majesty advanced as far as Vilshofen, near Passau; and forced the Austrians to abandon the whole country on the other side of the Danube, except Ingolstadt, Branau, and Scharding; the town of Burckhausen, where was a garrison of 3,000 Austrians, being taken by assault, on the 28th, by the Prince of Saxe Hildburghausen, and the garrison made prisoners of war. The Austrians, soon after, abandoned Branau and Straubingen, to re-inforce the garrison of Passau; where his Imperial majesty followed them, and endeavoured to seize upon an eminence that commanded the town: however the Austrians anticipated him, and repulsed, with loss, the detachment sent upon that expedition. His Imperial majesty, on the 3d of November, appeared before Passau, and summoned Cardinal Lamberg, the bishop, to admit a neutral garrison; but the prelate answered, that, as the Austrians were in possession, it was not in his power to embrace the proposal. Therefore his Imperial majesty, finding the season too far advanced to think of besieging such strong places as Passau and Ingolstadt, and that General Bernklau had received a considerable re-inforcement out of Bohemia, dispersed his troops into winter quarters,

PART ters, as far as the Upper Palatinate, and return-
V. ed to Munich, where his consort and family ar-
 1744. rived from Francfort, on the 17th of December;
 when the emperor had the satisfaction of seeing
 himself securely re-instated in his electoral do-
 minions: but this unfortunate monarch did not
 long enjoy such an unexpected scene of happi-
 ness, dying, soon after, before he had well enter-
 tained all the pleasures resulting from so satisfactory
 a consolation.

GENERAL BERNKLAU did not follow the
 example of the imperialists, in retiring to win-
 ter quarters: but, having advice that a further
 re-inforcement was arriving from Bohemia, this
 general set out, on the 6th of December, from
 Passau, with a considerable detachment; which
 he divided into various bodies, who went and
 seized upon Waldmunchen, Deckendorf, and
 several other posts on the north side of the Da-
 nube; and, after taking his head quarters at
 Viechtach, and being joined by General Thun-
 gen with a large re-inforcement from Bohemia,
 the Austrian general, on the 9th of December,
 sent a letter to the magistracy of Stadt-am-hoff,
 and other places, signifying, “ That the victo-
 “ rious arms of her Hungarian majesty, having
 “ obliged the Prussians to withdraw from Prague,
 “ it was her intention that part of the regiments,
 “ which her armies in Bohemia and Bavaria
 “ consisted of, should come to take up winter
 “ quarters in the Upper Palatinate, and the
 “ district of the forest of Bavaria. That there
 “ were nineteen regiments, the militia of the
 “ Theisse, 3,000 Warasdins, 2,500 Carlstadians,
 “ and 700 Sclavonians: for whose quarters the
 “ general required the regencies, magistrates,
 “ and bailiffs, of the country, immediately to
 “ send

“ send deputies to agree, with him, about the dis-
“ tribution of the troops; not doubting but
“ their own interest would make them resolve
“ to obey this summons, if they had no mind
“ to see their habitations, and effects, reduced
“ to ashes.” This ordinance spread terror, not
only among the inhabitants of all the places to
which it was directed, but likewise among the
auxiliary troops, who had taken winter quarters
there; as no one expected such an extraordinary
visit. Several troops abandoned their posts, upon
the first intelligence of the march of General
Bernklau, to prevent their being intercepted;
others were so; and others again, were pre-
paring to march away at the approach of the
Austrians. The face of affairs was again sudden-
ly changed in Bavaria; the Austrians seized upon
the greatest part of the Upper Palatinate; and
fresh fears were entertained, at Munich, that the
imperial court would be obliged to evacuate the
capital of the electorate: but such apprehensions
were speedily defeated, by the declaration made
by her Hungarian majesty, wherein she faithfully
promised, “ That in what manner soever events
“ might happen, she would not disturb the resi-
“ dence of the imperial family in Bavaria; and
“ that her troops were commanded to spare the
“ places adjacent to Munich, so far as reasons of
“ war would permit.” Notwithstanding this
friendly declaration, General Bernklau fortified,
and strongly garrisoned, Stadt-am-hoff; a place of
great importance, for securing his quarters along
the Danube: this general also, on the 20th of De-
cember, invested Newmark, in the Upper Pa-
latinate, where was a garrison of 2,000 French
and imperialists, commanded by the Marquis
de Crussol; who, after little resistance, sur-
rendered

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PART rendered the town, and his men prisoners of war.

V. General Bernklau then took Hemaui, and a garrison of 300 French, who surrendered at discretion: he afterwards surprized, and almost entirely cut to peices, the fine regiment of dragoons of Hohenzollern: after which several actions happened, between the contending parties, mostly to the disadvantage of the Austrians; particularly near Ingolstadt; where the garrison, under General Thungen, on the 2d of January, attempting to dislodge the French from some adjacent posts, were repulsed, with the loss of 500 men and eight field peices. In the mean time, General Bernklau vigorously attacked Amberg, where was a garrison of 3,000 French; who after an obstinate resistance, capitulated, and surrendered on honourable conditions: by which the Austrians were in possession of the whole Palatinate; where they remained quiet till the approaching spring again summoned them to the field.

WHILE Marshal Seckendorff was on his march to Bavaria, the French marshals, at the head of 80,000 men, entered the Austrian dominions in the circle of Suabia; where most of the places belonging to the Queen of Hungary submitted to the Chevalier Belleisle; who took possession of them in the name of his Imperial majesty, and executed an oath of fidelity from the inhabitants. Brisac, Rotweil, and Villingen fell, without opposition, into the hands of the French; who, on the 21st of September, invested the strong and important city of Friburg, for which they had the most formidable preparations. This city is capital of the territory of Brisgau, situate twenty-eight miles south of Strasburg, and twenty-eight miles north of Basil; and was taken by Marshal Villars, in 1712, without any considerable

ble resistance: though the French, at this time, expected an obstinate siege, by General Damnitz, who commanded in the place with a garrison of 9,000 veteran troops, well provided with every thing for maintaining a vigorous defence. The French generals brought, before the town, 180 pieces of cannon, of different bores; 82 mortars; 120,000 cannon balls; 42,000 bombs, some weighing 500 weight; and 200,000 fascines; besides 18,000 peasants employed in the trenches, to turn the course of the river Treyscheim, which ran before the town. The French, having turned the river, opened their trenches, in the very bed of it; and proposed to take the town in fourteen days: but, notwithstanding all the fury of their batteries, the French generals were greatly disappointed, and continued the siege a much longer time than they apprehended it would have cost them.

THE French monarch, having recovered from his illness, which had so long confined him at Metz in Lorraine, was now determined to repair to the siege of Friberg, and be a spectator of the horrors and destruction of war; though, during his indisposition, he had, most penitentially, declared his regret for sacrificing the lives of so many thousands of his subjects to his ambition. Scarce had the Physicians declared that his majesty might venture to travel from Metz to Versailles, but he told them, he might consequently go to Alsace; and that, as he had rode through so many fogs, when taking the diversion of hunting, without any ways being incommoded by them; he dreaded as little those of the Rhine: upon which his majesty forbid any person, to employ any arguments, or intreaties, to dissuade him from that journey. Accordingly

PART the king set out, with the queen, from Metz
 V. for Luneville, whence she returned to Versailles;
 but his majesty took the rout for Strasberg,
 1744. where he arrived on the 5th of October, and
 was received in the most superb and loyal man-
 ner: from whence his majesty set out for Fri-
 berg; and arrived in the camp, on the 11th of
 October, attended by the Marshals Noailles, Ma-
 illebois, Coigni, and Belleisle: Marshal Schmet-
 tau; and the Saxon and Palatine ministers.

His majesty found himself at the head of
 four marshals of France; forty lieutenant-gene-
 rals; eighty major-generals; above one hundred
 brigadiers; and such a multitude of officers, as,
 even themselves, greatly surpassed the number
 of the whole Austrian garrison, of the city and
 the forts. General Damnitz made a very gal-
 lant defence, resolutely disputing every inch of
 ground; and, by his continual fire, frequent
 sallies, and numerous mines, made a terrible
 havoc amongst the besiegers; who were now
 animated with the presence of their sovereign,
 and redoubled their efforts with incredible fury.
 Count Lowendahl, on the 20th of October, at
 two o'clock in the morning, marched up, with
 12,000 men, to attack the covered way: the
 darkness of the night favoured the commence-
 ment of the attack; however they were disco-
 vered, and met with an uncommon reception:
 the Austrians poured a perpetual volley upon
 the French; Count Lowendahl intrepidly con-
 tinued the attack; and though his detachment
 was often repulsed, they as often returned vigo-
 rously to the charge. The gloomy skies, the
 quick fires flashing from the brazen tubes of war,
 and all the thunder of the artillery, added new
 horrors to the dismal scene of battle; which
 were

were still augmented by the groans of the wounded and dying, and the confusion of the surviving combatants. Terrible was the slaughter, and dubious the conflict; the one determined to push on, and the other unwilling to recede: at length the superiority of the French prevailed; the Austrians, about five o'clock, retired, with the loss of 600 men; leaving their antagonists masters of the covered way, which they obtained at an excessive rate, having lost above 4,000 men in this single attack. The French, after this success, exerted all their vigour; which was as gallantly returned by the garrison, who were now reduced to 4,500 men: though this inconsiderable body were still determined to defend the city against so formidable an army, directed by such eminent commanders, and provided with so extraordinary a train of ordnance. The garrison, with an obstinate bravery, opposed the besiegers, till their bombs had reduced the whole city to little less than one common heap of ruins; which obliged the garrison to think of a capitulation. Accordingly the brave General Damnitz, after maintaining a gallant defence of thirty days open trenches, hung out the white flag, and went in person to the French camp, to treat with the king about the surrender, and agreed to capitulate upon the following conditions.

1st " THAT, on the 7th day of November, one of the gates of the city should be delivered up to the French.

2d " THAT the garrison should retire into the castles.

3d " THAT the French should then enter into the place.

4th " THAT all the artillery, ammunition, and provisions, should remain where they were.

S 2 5th " THAT

5th " THAT care should be taken of the sick and wounded, but that they should become prisoners of war.

6th " THAT the governors of the castles, not immediately depending upon Count Damnitz, should be allowed a fortnight to enquire the resolution of her Hungarian majesty, concerning the forts.

7th " THAT during that time hostilities should be suspended; after which they might be renewed, on either part, upon notice given."

THE garrison retired into the castle, which was commanded by Count Hackerbath; and the French took possession of the town: but, the courier returning from the Queen of Hungary with a dissatisfactory answer, the castle was invested, on the 20th of November; and hostilities renewed, in every shape of destruction, till the 24th, when the commandant offered to capitulate with Marshal Coigni; who granted permission for the garrison of the forts, to march out with drums beating, colours flying, and all the honours of war, quite to the gate of the city, where they should be made prisoners of war. Accordingly the garrison, on the 28th of November, abandoned the castle, and surrendered prisoners of war; though the French monarch paid General Damnitz all the encomiums due to his distinguished merit, bravery, and fidelity.

DURING this remarkable siege the French fired 102,036 cannon balls, and 11,084 bombs: from the city was fired 31,073 cannon balls of all sizes, 8,626 bombs, besides 15,973 grenadoes, and 10,000 stones, exclusive of a prodigious number of fireworks of every kind. The garri-

son had 4,600 men killed and 700 wounded; but the besiegers lost upwards of 18,000 men, either killed or wounded, before they were in possession of the castle. The French took sixty-two colours and standards, which were pompously carried to the Church of Notre Dame at Paris; they also found in the town and castle, 200 brass cannon, 100 iron cannon, 70 field pieces, 200 mortars, 20,000 cannon balls, 8,000 bombs, 30,000 grenadoes charged, and 800,000 lb weight of powder.

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DURING the siege of Friberg, Count Clermont and Chevalier Belleisle, with 12,000 men, were detached to raise contributions in the Brisgau, and to reduce the towns of Constance and Bregentz. These generals, after exacting vast contributions, marched up to Constance, an elegant city of Suabia, belonging to the Queen of Hungary, situate on the S. W. shore of the lake of Constance, sixty miles S. W. of Ulm, and as many S. E. of Friberg. This was an alarming step to the Cantons of Switzerland; and the magistrates of the cities of Constance, and Bregentz, informed the Cantons of Zurich, that a strong body of French, who seized on all the formidable holds of the house of Austria in Suabia, were arrived in their neighbourhood; which occasioned the magistracy to request the necessary succours, in case the French attempted to invest those cities. The canton of Zurich appointed a general assembly of the deputies of the Helvetic body, to debate on the measures requisite to be taken, on occasion of the motion made by the French, on the frontiers of the republic: but, in the mean time, this canton resolved, “ That as Constance was neither a subject

“ of, nor allied to, the Cantons, representations

PART. " only should be made concerning it; but that,
 V. " with respect to Bregentz, Chevalier Belleisle
 1744. " should be desired, in the most emphatic terms,
 " to quit the designs he might have formed with
 " regard to it; and not permit his troops to
 " violate the territory of Switzerland, by cross-
 " ing the Thurgau, a district that must be pas-
 " sed through to arrive, on that side, at the
 " bottom of the lake of Constance, where Bre-
 " gentz stands." The general assembly of the
 Helvetic body met at Baden, on the 2d of No-
 vember, when the Marquis de Prie, ambassador
 from the Queen of Hungary to the Cantons, took
 this opportunity of enforcing the interests of her
 majesty, by sending his secretary to present to
 the assembly a memorial, representing " That
 " the French had taken advantage of the re-
 " treat of the Austrian army, to invade the
 " Austrian possessions in the Brisgau, Suabia,
 " and on the confines of the Helvetic body:
 " that their troops were already advanced as far
 " as the frontier cities, which ever served as a
 " bulwark to Switzerland, on that side: that
 " Constance, Bregentz, and all the rest of the
 " country distinguished by the name of Anteri-
 " or Austria, was likewise threatened, and upon
 " the point of submitting, in case the laudable
 " Swiss Cantons did not employ their credit and
 " forces to prevent it. That the Helvetic body,
 " both for their own support, or for maintain-
 " ing the neutrality, ought to consider how
 " nearly it concerned them, not to permit pro-
 " vinces, which secured both, to be snatched
 " from a family, whose support was so necessary
 " for preserving the general ballance, and
 " which was hereditarily allied to the Cantons:
 " Hence his excellency hoped that the deputies,
 " would

“ would examine this affair with due attention ; CHAP.
“ and take such resolutions, as might be expect- V.
“ ed, from their zeal for the interest of Europe
“ in general, as well as for the security of the 1744
“ Helvetic body in particular.”

As most of the deputies were charged, by their instructions, to require that representations might be made on this head, at the courts of Francfort and Versailles, to prevent the violation of the Helvetic neutrality ; and that, in consequence of this, orders should be sent to the French generals ; the assembly came to conclusions agreeable to those compositions. However the French generals, who perfectly understood the meaning and tendency of such a resolution, were not deterred in the prosecution of their enterprize : for, on the 4th of November, Chevalier de Belleisle, obliged Constance to submit to his own conditions ; while Count Clermont endeavoured to approach Bregentz, which is situated at the east end of the lake of Constance, in the county of Tirol, twenty-eight miles S. E. of Constance. Count Clermont found an unexpected obstruction from the peasants of Bregentz, who, to the number of 10,000, had entrenched themselves near the town, and bade defiance to the French ; having fortified themselves in such a manner, by new machines, and works of their own invention, as to apprehend but little danger from their invaders. Their province is accessible only at three places on the lake of Constance, and by a few narrow passes on the land : the landing places were secured by batteries of a peculiar kind, being trees hollowed in such a manner as to discharge balls from them of a considerable size, and with much velocity. This wooden artillery they plied so briskly on Count Clermont, who

PART attempted to invade them with seven large vessels,
 V. that they obliged, him with considerable loss and
 disgrace, to desist from, and quit the enterprize.

1744. The peasants afterwards disposed their beacons
 in such a manner, that they could assemble
 20,000 men, upon the first notice of danger ;
 and their dispositions, for defence, were so strong
 and secure, that the French did not attempt to
 interrupt them, nor were the peasants fearful of
 an invasion : this terminated the campaign on
 the Rhine ; and the French monarch returned to
 Paris, where he was received with every demon-
 stration of joy and allegiance.

PRINCE CHARLES of Lorrain, in his march
 from Alsace to Bohemia, tolerated some ravages
 in the territories of Neuberg and Sultzbach, be-
 longing to the Elector Palatine, in the circle of
 Bavaria ; which his highness permitted, to shew
 the elector the resentment of her Hungarian ma-
 jesty, on his associating in the league of Franc-
 fort. This awakened the fears of the Elector
 Palatine, and the Landgrave of Hesse, when
 they found the success of the Austrian arms in
 Bohemia ; and they applied to his Imperial ma-
 jesty to afford them all possible protection from
 the menaces of the court of Vienna. As the
 emperor was unable to do this with his own
 forces, which he was obliged to employ for the
 security of his patrimonial dominions, he had
 recourse to the French monarch, desiring him to
 send towards the Lower Rhine, a body of his
 troops, capable of protecting the territories of
 the electors, princes, and states, his allies, from
 sharing the same ill treatment as the countries of
 Neuberg and Sultzbach. The French monarch
 very joyfully yielded to the request, and pro-
 mised his Imperial majesty, that the corps, then
 em-

employed in the siege of Friberg, should, as CHAP. V.
soon as the place was surrendered, march for that purpose. In consequence of this his Imperial majesty wrote to the Electors of Mentz and Cologne, and the States of the Empire, through whose dominions these troops were to pass, to demand a free passage for them, as auxiliary forces, according to the constitutions of the Empire: the electors and states publicly expressed their uneasiness at such a procedure, and positively refused to grant them a voluntary passage. 1744.

AFTER the reduction of Friberg, Marshal Maillebois, at the head of 60,000 men, marched towards the Lower Rhine; not so much with an intention of preserving the territories of the Francfort confederates, as to lie in the most convenient situation for the operations of the next campaign, and to load the friends of her Hungarian majesty with the maintenance of such a numerous army; which was to guard the Rhine, from Mentz as far as Bonn and Dusseldorp, by taking their winter quarters in the Electorates of Mentz and Cologne; while another body of troops should be posted, from Bingen to Treves, to guard the Hondspruck and the Moselle, by taking winter quarters in that country.

THE alarm taken at these preparations, by several princes and States of the Empire, was soon afterwards confirmed by positive declarations, that the French should immediately repair to the Lower Rhine, there, to take free quarters, during the winter, without the least formality, or paying for any thing; and with other circumstances that might render this visit the more grievous and unwelcome. The inquietude that must naturally arise at the apprehension

PART sion of such an irruption, so mighty, so ruinous,
 V. so contrary to the former professions of France,
 and so irreconcilable with the neutrality of the
 States of the Empire, with the paternal sollici-
 tude which his Imperial majesty continued to
 testify for the welfare of Germany, or even with
 the true and natural interests of the head of the
 Empire himself; inclined the Electors of Mentz,
 Cologne, Treves, Saxony, and Hanover; the
 Bishops of Bamberg, Worms, and Wirtzberg;
 the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt; the Dukes
 of Saxe Gotha, Brunswic Wolfenbuttle, and
 Wirtemberg; and several others of the states,
 thus immediately menaced, to acquaint others
 with their fears and apprehensions; who, besides
 the fraternal concern they had for what ever re-
 garded any part of their body, manifestly per-
 ceived, that, sooner or later, the same usage
 must happen to the whole: therefore, after con-
 certing, by their ministers at the diet, the pro-
 perest measures for preventing these mischiefs,
 they jointly addressed Count Konigsfield, the
 Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, to report the
 representation of these grievances to his Imperial
 majesty. But the vice-chancellor returned no
 satisfactory answer; and Marshal Maillebois
 forced his passage through the circles of Suabia,
 and the territories of Mentz, Cologne, Treves,
 and other places; where the troops behaved in
 a most arbitrary and unprecedented manner, to
 the ruin of the countries, and the impoverish-
 ment of the inhabitants; which they tyrannical-
 ly continued, in contempt of the most solemn
 remonstrances, made by the States of the Em-
 pire, against so notorious a violation of the neu-
 trality, approved by the former resolution of
 the diet.

THE situation of the French army in the Netherlands, prevented the confederates from undertaking any thing of importance; though, after the departure of the French troops into Alsace, Count Saxe had only 58,000 men in the field, and 22,000 in the garrisons; while the allies were augmented to 94,000 men. The confederate generals, finding their superiority, quitted their encampment, and passed the Schelde, on the 20th of July, with an intention to draw Count Saxe to an engagement; who, instead of accepting the offer, kept close in the strong entrenchments he had thrown up behind the Lys. The confederate army advanced towards Helchin, encamping in two lines, between Haute-rive and Avelghem; where, on the 24th of July, a council of war was held; in which, considering the advantageous situation of the French, it was judged unadvisable to attack them; and, at the same time, resolved to make a diversion by entering the French provinces in the Netherlands: because it was obviously shameful to reap no manner of advantage, from such a favourable circumstance as their present superiority: it was evident, that if the confederates could not fight, from the strong situation of the French, they had nothing to do but to invest some of the fortified towns of France, which must either speedily surrender in the condition they were then in, or oblige the French general to alter his situation, and expose himself to a battle for their relief; in which case the great superiority, and the goodness of the confederate troops, ensured, in all human probability, the absolute defeat of the French: with this view the confederate army, moved to the left, defiling in sight of Tournay, and, on the 30th of July, encamped within four miles of

Lisle;

Lisle; where they foraged unmolested for several days, and laid the open country under contribution: but Count Saxe had the precaution to secure Lisle, by throwing a strong re-inforcement into the town. The confederate generals were now so greatly divided in their opinions, that little service could be expected, from all the advantages that presented themselves. The generals Legonier and Somerfeldt, proposed to undertake the sieges of Maubeuge and Landrecy; two places of prodigious importance, which opened the way into the very heart of France; and which were then garrisoned only by two battalions each: these generals engaged to effect this service with twenty battalions and thirty squadrons, assisted by a few battering cannon: but this was rejected, chiefly by the Dutch, who were determined to be of little utility. Indeed the British train of artillery, consisting of six twenty-four powders, forty twelve pounders, and forty mortars, lay at Ostend; which gave the Dutch generals a very plausible excuse for their pacific oeconomy, by insisting that it was not their business to undertake sieges, or to attack the French army, but to march forwards, and lay the country under contribution: yet Marshal Wade, though he was of a different opinion, could not prevail on the Duke d'Arenberg, nor the Dutch generals Nassau, Ginkel, and Cromstrom, to cross the Lys, pursuant to their own projects, signed under their own hands. Upon this occasion the British marshal, on the 12th of September, enquired what they proposed to do: when Baron Cromstrom, laying a map on the table, replied, they had nothing to do, but to march near Ghent, from whence they could receive their
forage,

forage, placing their right to the Lys, and their CHAP.
left to the Schelde: the British marshal then told V.
them, he thought that was putting an end not
only to their own project, but to the campaign; 1744.
which they allowed: and, two days after, Duke
d'Aremberg sent Baron Gemmingen to Marshal
Wade, to acquaint him; that, for want of forage,
the Austrian and Dutch troops must march to
the camp they had pitched upon near Ghent,
without having previously consulted him on a
separation of that importance. This was highly
disagreeable to the British marshal, who was ex-
tremely desirous of penetrating into the territories
of France: but the Austrian and Dutch forces
marched for the former camp at St Denys, near
Ghent: however this did not alter the resolution
of the British marshal of passing the Lys at Deynse,
with twelve battalions and eight squadrons of
dragoons, to cover the march of the rest of the
right wing, which was composed of the British
forces; who passed the Lys, over two bridges,
at Bachlen and Duerlod, two days after their
separation. When the confederates broke up
their camp, Count Saxe, with 14,000 men, ar-
rived at Pont d'Espiere, with an intention to
incommode their march; but finding that Mar-
shal Wade had prevented him, by sending some
troops on the other side of the Lys, the French ge-
neral retired; and the confederate army returned,
without any interruption, to their camp in the
neighbourhood of Ghent. Count Saxe, having
received a considerable re-inforcement, quitted
his lines, and sent out several flying detachments,
who ravaged the Austrian territories in the dis-
trict of Waes, and levied contribution to the
gates of Ghent and Bruges; by way of retalia-
tion for the contributions, exacted by the con-
federates,

PART federates, in the French Netherlands: but, on
V. the approach of Count Chanclos, with a strong
 body of Austrians, the French precipitately re-
 tired, and desisted from their excursions. The
 confederate army continued in their encamp-
 ment till the 16th of October, when they separa-
 ted into winter quarters: the British horse being
 quartered at Brussels, and the dragoons and in-
 fantry at Bruges, Ghent, and Oudenarde; the
 Dutch, Austrians, and Hanoverians likewise went
 to their respective quarters: and Count Saxe fol-
 lowed their example, having first abandoned
 Courtray, where he had demolished the fortifica-
 tions.

COUNT SAXE, on the breaking up of the
 campaign, sent a numerous body of his troops,
 to assist in repairing the fortifications at Dunkirk;
 where they erected two platforms, on the Ris-
 bank, towards the sea and the entrance of the
 harbour, on which were raised two batteries, one
 of twenty-four, and the other of twelve, pieces
 of cannon, firing level with low water mark:
 to the east of the harbour, opposite the Risbank,
 were erected the three batteries of Givry; two
 of twelve, and one of twenty cannon, which
 were supported by a bridge of communication, as
 well as by a fourth battery of sixteen pieces of
 cannon, which fired level with the old Glacis:
 and they also began fortifying the sluice at Mar-
 dyke.



CHAPTER VI.

The campaign in LOMBARDY: FRENCH and SPANIARDS penetrate, by NICE, into PIEDMONT; but retire, and take DEMONT: siege of CONI; battle there to relieve the town; siege raised: the demolition of DEMONT; and expulsion of the FRENCH and SPANIARDS out of PIEDMONT. The campaign in ITALY: retreat of COUNT DE GAGES into the NEAPOLITAN TERRITORIES; and reinforced by his SICILIAN MAJESTY: engagement at VELLETRI; and retreat of PRINCE LOKOWITZ.

THE last campaign, in Lombardy and Italy, terminated very prejudicially to the projects of the courts of Madrid and Versailles; yet the Spanish queen, notwithstanding the vast expence of blood and treasure the war had exhausted, continued

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PART continued inflexible in her resolution, of procur-
 V. ing a sovereign establishment, in Italy, for the

1744. *Royal Infant Don Philip.* To accomplish this ambitious exaltation of the Bourbon family, the court of Madrid resolved upon a new augmentation, of 30,000 men, in the land forces: every city, town, and village, were ordered to furnish a proportionable number of men, or horses; and 5,000 of these troops, with 5,000 men draughted out of the fourteen provincial regiments of Andalusia, entered Gascony, and proceeded to join the French and Spanish army, in the Duchy of Savoy; where they continued during the severity of the winter, and raised excessive contributions on the inhabitants; who were loaded with the following imposts and taxes: 8,155 pistoles, every month, for the ordinary contributions; 5,836 pistoles, a month, towards paying the arrears of the contributions demanded the two preceding years: one third of the produce of the feudal rents; ten per cent out of the rents of houses, and produce of estates in land, from which was excepted all that belonged to churches or pious foundations: twenty-five gold crowns for every title of marquis, fifteen for a count, ten for a baron, and five to be paid by every gentleman: cattle, hogs, goats, sheep, and other living properties, were assessed; and a poll tax, besides, imposed on the inhabitants.

THE Dukes of Arcos and Berwick, with several of the Spanish nobility, set out from Madrid, in the month of February, to make the campaign, with Don Philip, in Lombardy; who, since the arrival of the augmentation from Spain, and the junction of twenty thousand French, found himself at the head of 60,000 men; with which his highness was advised, by
 the

the Prince of Conti and the Marquis de la Mi-
nas, to enter Dauphine, pass the Var, and re-
new their attempts to penetrate into Piedmont
on the side of Nice: where his Sardinian ma-
jesty was incapable of immediately collecting an
army, sufficient to make any formidable resis-
tance; because he could expect little support
from Prince Lobkowitz, on account of his Sici-
lian majesty having determined to assist the Spa-
niards in Italy.

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THE King of Sardinia still retained an invio-
lable fidelity to his engagements, with her Hun-
garian majesty; who, on the 4th of February,
surrendered, to the king, the possession of the
city and duchy of Placentia, with all the other
districts ceded to him, by the 9th article of the
treaty of Worms: this, and the subsidy granted
by the British nation, still encouraged the Sardi-
nian monarch to preserve his attachment to the
house of Austria. The passages into Piedmont
were defended with such security as to deny any
entrance, on the side of Savoy; and an army,
of 30,000 Piedmontese, was assembled in the
neighbourhood of Villa Franca; where his ma-
jesty fortified his camp, with strong entrench-
ments, which was rendered the more inaccessible
by the mountainous situation of the country:
and his majesty continued in this camp, to pre-
vent the incursions of the confederate forces,
who were expected to make their attempt on the
side of Nice.

THE confederate army, of French and Spa-
niards, having quitted their cantonments, in Sa-
voy, marched, in February, through Dauphine,
and made the necessary preparations for repuls-
ing the Piedmontese troops from the passages on
the side of Nice. The confederates, on the

18th of March, sent several detachments to attack the different posts of the Piedmontese: some of these detachments succeeded, and others were repulsed; which occasioned the Piedmontese to retire, and leave the confederates an easy passage into the country. The confederates, on the 22d of March, arrived before the town of Nice; which, being incapable of making any defence, was immediately opened. The confederates afterwards passed the river Paglioni, with an intention to encamp between Nice and Montalban, and seize on the fortified posts which encompassed the Piedmontese camp.

THE chief pass of Villa Franca, was defended by a body of 5,000 Piedmontese, commanded by the Marquis de Suze: a separate body, of 4,500 men, under General Sinzan, defended another pass at Montalban: and several small detachments were posted on the adjacent eminencies. The confederate generals determined to force these passes, and oblige his Sardinian majesty to quit his encampment: accordingly, on the 8th of April, a detachment, of 6,000 French and 8,000 Spaniards, was ordered to attack the entrenchments of Montalban; while 12,000 French, and 8,000 Spaniards, attacked the Marquis de Suze.

ON the 8th of April, the confederates prepared for the different attacks; and, in the dead of night, they marched forwards to the advanced posts, and entrenchments, of the Piedmontese; who, as they expected, so they, were ready to receive the visit.

THE detachment, sent against the Piedmontese troops posted at Montalban, marched in six lines, advancing with impetuosity upon the Piedmontese; the grenadiers being provided with

with two grenadoes each, and with several scaling ladders. They arrived, about 2 o'clock in the morning, before the intrenchments, pointing towards the parapet that the Piedmontese had upon their right, and towards the angle of the battery of Monteraſſo: they forced the first parapet, and lodged themselves at the foot of the angle of Monteraſſo: but the fire of the Piedmontese musketeers, who were behind the intrenchments, joined to the artillery, which fired cartridge shot, made them retreat with precipitation, knocked down their ladders, and obliged them to retire behind some heaps of stones, and the rocks which were in the neighbourhood. The assailants returned again to the charge, but met with the same repulse: the attack was, a third time, vigorously renewed by day-light; when it had probably been successful, if the Spaniards had supported the French; but the greatest part of them fell flat upon the ground, or regarded nothing but stripping of the dead bodies, when they ought to have been assisting their allies. Twice the French were at the very top of the intrenchments; they had even made themselves masters of two batteries of cannon; but were obliged to abandon them, and to retire; with the loss of 400 men killed, and as many wounded; besides two companies of grenadiers, and 320 men, made prisoners, among which were a major-general, a brigadier-general, a lieutenant-colonel, nine captains, and thirty-three subalterns: the Piedmontese defended themselves so extremely well, as to have only 100 men killed, sixty wounded, and 140 taken prisoners.

THE other detachment, at the same time, marched against the Marquis de Suze: they pierced to the pass of Villa Franca, and advanced

PART to the place where the Piedmontese general was posted, about 3 o'clock in the morning; when
 V. a warm fire began, and continued till day-light,
 1744 without intermission, and with a considerable loss on both sides. When day-light appeared, the assailants re-commenced their attack, with a desperate and determined intrepidity; they were resisted with equal bravery and resolution; and the engagement was not so much a battle, as a downright butchery. The superiority of the French and Spaniards, at last, prevailed; and the Piedmontese retreated, to the main body of their army; after the loss of seven colours, 1,200 soldiers killed, and 420 made prisoners: among the former was the Chevalier Faletti, and 34 other officers; and the Marquis de Suze, with Colonels Sesto and Ketter, were among the latter. But the confederates sustained a much more considerable loss, having 5,500 soldiers killed, and 900 wounded; of their officers 112 were found dead in the trenches, among whom were Lieutenant-General Marquis de Moulevrier, Brigadier-General Marquis de Maillebois, the Major-General Marquis d'Ada; and forty-eight officers of distinction wounded.

GENERAL SINZAN continued in the intrenchments of Montalban, three days, after the furious assault made by the French and Spaniards; but, finding that the Marquis de Suze had been defeated, and that the French would cut off the communication with Villa Franca, he held a council of war, in which it was agreed, to abandon the intrenchments. This was done, on the 12th of April; and a garrison, of 340 men, being put into the citadel of Villa Franca, and sixty into Montalban, the troops, to the number of 4,200, with all the ammunition, provision and
 artillery,

artillery, except some on the batteries which were nailed and the carriages burnt, embarked for Oneglia, a port town in the territory of Genoa, but subject to his Sardinian majesty, seventy miles S. W. of Genoa, fifty miles N. E. of Nice, and forty-eight miles S. E. of Coni; where they arrived, on the 20th of April, after a tedious and stormy passage.

His Sardinian majesty, on this occasion quitted his encampment, and retired towards Coni; leaving the confederate forces in full possession of all the territory of Nice. The French immediately entered Villa Franca, and Montalban; and a detachment, of 10,000 Spaniards, was sent, under the Duke d'Arcos, to attack the Piedmontese, in Oneglia. The Spanish general, having crossed the territory of Genoa, arrived, on the 10th of May, before Oneglia; from whence General Sinzan retreated to Gareffio, where he fortified himself, among the eminencies, in so advantageous a situation, that deterred the Spaniards from attempting to dispossess him from his posts.

THE intention of the confederate generals, was, to penetrate, through the territories of Genoa, into the Milanese: but Admiral Matthews, who had refitted his squadron, since the Toulon engagement, and returned, from Minorca, to his station on the Genoese coast, acquainted the republic, "That, if the senate permitted the combined army to pass through their dominions, his Britannic majesty would regard it as a breach of their neutrality:" this intimidated the Doge and senate; they immediately intreated the confederate generals to abandon their design; and had the happiness of procuring a compliance. The Prince of Conti was, then, of

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opinion, as they had lost above 12,000 men since the passage of the Var, that it would be impossible to penetrate into the Austrian dominions, from Villa Franca; and offered a proposal, to the Infant Don Philip and the Marquis de la Minas, to return into Dauphine, and endeavour to force a passage on the side of Demont: which was readily assented to.

THE Spanish troops, who had possessed themselves of Oneglia, were recalled, and they repaired towards Nice, on the 20th of May: but General Sinzan, with six Piedmontese battalions, posted at Gareffio, made forced marches, to interrupt the retreat of the Spaniards; and charged them with so much bravery, that they were soon put in confusion, by their surprize, and disadvantageous situation: 5,000 militia, who very opportunely guarded the Piedmontese mountains, along the road through which the Spaniards were obliged to make their retreat, having taken them in flank, greatly increased their disorder; so that the whole body, composed of twelve battalions, one regiment of dragoons, and a battalion of miquelets, was totally defeated; 3,000 being killed, and 2,500 taken prisoners; with all the baggage; and the survivors escaping with the greatest difficulty and precipitation.

THE remainder of the Spanish troops, from Oneglia, having joined the Marquis de la Minas, at Nice; the confederate army, on the 1st of June, repassed the Var, and defiled towards Upper Dauphine; where they expected the Piedmontese passes would be too slenderly defended to make any considerable resistance: but his Sardinian majesty had penetrated their design; and took care to re-inforce all the posts about Demont; with every precaution necessary to prevent

vent the confederates, from entering Piedmont, till the succours arrived, which his majesty had requested of the Queen of Hungary, from Mantua.

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THE confederate forces, on the 9th of July, arrived near the passes of Chateau Dauphine; and encamped about Briancon, Guillestre, and Tournous; with a design of penetrating into Piedmont by Demont, and the adjacent passes, which were strongly fortified by his Sardinian majesty; who had removed from Coni, for their protection. These passes were so well defended, that his Sardinian majesty little apprehended the confederates could force their way: but the French and Spanish generals relied more upon stratagem, than strength: for Count de Courbon, well known for his intrigues with Mademoiselle de Moras, had retired, since his disgrace from the court of Versailles, to the court of Turin; and his Sardinian majesty had given him a considerable military employment: but, as a memorable example to all sovereigns, this nobleman, to get an opportunity of meriting his pardon, and renewing his former amours, did not scruple to betray a prince who had given him an asylum, at a time when he was compelled to abandon his native country: in a word he was not ashamed of pointing out to, and furnishing, the Prince of Conti with the means of succeeding in his attempt; basely promising to desert his post, and the honourable rank to which he was promoted in Piedmont.

FULL with the expectations of succeeding, on the dishonourable principles of Count de Courbon, the confederate generals made the most vigorous preparations for accomplishing their intentions. In the night, between the 16th and

PART 17th of July, a considerable body of the con-

V. federate army descended, by Gardette, into the
 1744. vallies of Stura, Mayre, and Chateau Dauphine,
 towards Bellins, and the other ports which had
 been assigned them, for the execution of the
 intended attacks, to seize upon the open passes
 of Piedmont. The troops employed at the at-
 tack of the valley of Stura, consisted of twenty
 battalions; eight whereof were commanded by the
 Marquis de Castellar, Lieutenant-General of the
 Spanish forces; seven by the Marquis de Ville-
 mur, Lieutenant-general in the French service;
 and five by Major-General de Mauriac: who
 were ordered to force the barricades, a post which
 the Piedmontese considered as impregnable, and
 where they had thrown up intrenchments to pre-
 vent all access to the eminencies that commanded
 it. These troops proceeded to Pelport, Col de
 Ture, Ferriere, and to Brezes; by which means
 all the intrenchments, about the barricades, were
 furrounded: besides the particular disposition of
 the different corps, of which these troops were
 composed, was such, that they occupied all
 the roads leading to the narrow passages of the
 barricades. The valley of Mayre was occupied
 by fourteen battalions, posted at Affeil, under
 the command of Count de Lautrec. The attack
 of the valley of Chateau Dauphine was undertaken
 by the regiments of Poitou, Conti, Salis, Brie,
 and Provence, forming, all together, nine bat-
 talions, commanded by Monsieur du Bois de
 Givry, a French Lieutenant-General, and Bailli
 great cross of the order of Malta; who, forcing
 the intrenchments of the tower of Pont, and of
 Bellins, made himself master of the entrances to
 one of the branches of the valley of Chateau
 Dauphine: and, posting his detachment at the
 head

head of the valley of Bellins, covered three bat-
talions, commanded by the Marquis de Campo
Santo, which were posted on the mountain of
Traversiere.

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THE confederate forces, being in this disposition, on the 18th of July, early in the morning, began the execution of their respective attacks. The twenty battalions, under the Marquis de Castellar, descended, by Gardette, into the valley of Stura, and attacked, by detachments, the Piedmontese grenadiers, piquets, and carabineers, posted on the eminencies, to the right and left of the valley; less to defend them with obstinacy, than to keep the confederates at a farther distance, for some time, for his Sardinian majesty to judge of their strength, and designs. Nevertheless this corps, consisting of 900 men, by the direction of General Guibert, sustained, during two hours, a very vigorous and unequal conflict; being, at first, greatly assisted by 300 men, under the Count de Courbon, who guarded the valley of Buondormir; and under pretence of descending to sustain the attack of the valley of Stura, left his post defenceless: when six companies, of French grenadiers, seized upon the highest eminencies, and obliged the Piedmontese to retire into the intrenchments: but General Guibert, perceiving that the barricades had been turned; resolved to abandon the intrenchments; which he did, and, in retiring, attacked Count de Lautrec, who, with five battalions, drawn from the fourteen he had marched to Affeil, had advanced towards the straits of the barricades: but this action was of little importance; and the Piedmontese general retreated, after sustaining a loss of 200 men: though the Marquis de Castellar lost above 1,600 killed and wounded.

THE

THE Marquis de Campo Santo, having received a strong re-inforcement, of twenty companies of grenadiers, from the detachment commanded by Count de Lautrec, advanced, at the same time as the Marquis de Castellar attacked the valley of Stura, to the declivities of the mountain of Bicocque ; where he was opposed, by 200 Piedmontese ; who, being sustained by a body of piquets posted on the eminencies, repulsed the Marquis de Campo Santo, obliging him to retire, with the loss of 700 men.

BUT the principal attack was executed by the nine battalions under the Bailli de Givry ; who, filing off in the morning, behind the rock of Pierrelonge, through very difficult paths, came and drew up on the side of that summit which terminates at the redoubt of Monte Cavallo, and was defended by a detachment, of 1,200 Piedmontese, commanded by Chevalier de Castagnola. Some piquets and carabineers opposed the Bailli de Givry, as soon as he had drawn up his men ; and even repulsed him twice : but the fire, made by some French grenadiers, from the top of the rock of Pierrelonge, which was above the Piedmontese, kept them at a distance, and protected the passage of the French ; who marched forwards, and forced a detachment, of 200 men and 100 carabineers, commanded by Count Doria, a young nobleman of great spirit and intrepidity ; which now unhappily occasioned his death ; though he had the honour of gloriously perishing in the cause of liberty, in the defence of his sovereign, and the protection of his natal country. The French, about a quarter after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, advanced as far as the redoubt of Monte Cavallo, without firing ; and were there put into some disorder, by the
fire

fire of two pieces of cannon : but, a thick fog arising, the French vigorously attacked the berm of the first work ; and the Piedmontese officer, who had the management of the cannon, having been disabled, the assailants took advantage at the time that the fog prevented their fire, leaped into, and made themselves masters of, the covered way ; where Colonel Roquin lost his life. The battalions, which advanced to sustain the assailants, were several times repulsed ; they being unable to stand the fire from the redoubt, and from the rock which protected it ; where three battalions were posted, under the command of Brigadier-General du Vergier, for the security of the redoubt. It was now near an hour and an half, that the assailants had maintained themselves, in the covered way with a continual fire, and a great effusion of blood : when General du Vergier descended from the summit of the rock, charged the French sword in hand, repulsed them, and recovered the two pieces of cannon ; though with the loss of several men, and the Marquis de Seyssel, aid de camp to his Sardinian majesty ; who was shot through the head in this resolute attack. The French renewed their attempt, to regain possession of the covered way : the Piedmontese sustained several assaults, within fifteen paces of the pallisade, supported successively by fresh troops ; so that the engagement was become general. The instant the Piedmontese imagined the French had the disadvantage, several piquets and grenadiers, who were posted behind a small eminence, made the last, and most desperate, attack ; in which they were repulsed, with the loss of General du Vergier, and 300 men, killed or wounded : though the French loss was much superior ; their general,

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neral, the Bailli de Givry, being mortally wounded in the leg; which was a loss the more to be regretted, as he was an officer of the greatest reputation, being commander of Sommereux, governor of Maubeuge, and formerly commander in chief in the provinces of Flanders, Hainault, Picardy, and the Boulonois, and died, at Embrum, on the 25th of August: besides, most of his principal officers, were either killed on the spot, or expiring with the agony of their wounds. Chevalier de Castagnola being wounded; most of the corps under General du Vergier, either killed or disabled; and only 460 men remaining, of the 1,200 in the redoubt, which were extremely harrassed; the commandant thought proper to retire, with the troops which had sustained the garrison; leaving the French to take possession of the redoubt: which was of the greatest importance, as it opened them an entrance into Piedmont: though this advantage was dearly purchased; the French having lost 143 officers, and upwards of 3,500 men.

HIS Sardinian majesty, perceiving the loss of these advantageous posts, drew his troops from the frontiers; saw the cannon file off before him; and afterwards marched for St Peter, to prepare for the security of Turin, by defending the valleys of Vraita and the Po, according to the motions of the confederates. Te deum was sung by the confederates, for this passage of the Alps; which was put in parallel with that of the Rhine by Prince Charles of Lorraine: the French and Spanish generals, taking advantage of their success, left the Piedmontese army on the left, and invested Demont; a strong fortress, at the foot of the mountains, in the road to Coni.

THE King of Sardinia had expended, since CHAP. VI.
the peace in 1737, above nine millions of livres,
to make the castle of Demont one of the strongest in Europe; notwithstanding which he had
executed only one part of his intended project: 1744.
for its fortification antiently consisted only of one
rampart, standing on the summit of a solitary
rock, in the middle of the valley of Stura: but
its very scarp was now cut, in such a manner,
as to form two ramparts, like an amphitheatre;
the lowest whereof, whose scarp is above 200
foot, was flanked by four strong bastions. As
the face looking towards Dauphine, was the most
accessible, it was fortified by a horn-work, and
some detached pieces: but these out-works, faced
with stone, were unfurnished; only the three
walls, or ramparts, were in a condition to make
a resolute defence; and each was so disposed, as
to withstand a particular siege. To facilitate the
operations of the garrison, in case of a siege,
there had been cut, in the rock, several posterns,
well roofed; to descend from the first rampart
to the second, from the second to the third, and
from the third into the caponnières, a sort of
lodgment which defended the access to the scarp
of the inferior rampart, northward and south-
ward. There also had been lately raised, within
the upper rampart, a splendid house for the go-
vernor; so built, that it might serve, on occasion,
as a magazine for the provisions, consisting of
several roofed stories, and of vaults for various
uses: near to this place were two magazines for
powder; two large cisterns, bomb-proof; and
several vaults for the ammunition; all dug very
deep in the rock, and most of them adjoining
to the rampart: besides which there was an aque-
duct, commodious apartments for the garrison,
and

PART and other necessary works. As the fortifications
V. had been so strongly augmented, it was expected
1744. that General Vialletti, the governor, would have
made a vigorous defence; especially as the
garrison consisted of a detachment of 1,000
men, from several regiments, and 138 bombard-
iers and gunners; provided with fifty-eight brass
cannon, fourteen mortars, and a great quantity
of ammunition and provision. The trenches
were opened, on the 14th of August, when the
besiegers began to play; though not with any
activity, till the 18th, when they accidentally
threw a red hot bullet into a place near the great
magazine: the fire occasioned by it, was so great
that the governor and garrison were afraid of
being blown up, and called for the assistance of
the besiegers to extinguish the flames: which
gave the allies, with the loss of only five men,
possession of a fortress, that otherwise would
have cost them many lives; and, for a considera-
ble time, prevented the progress of their arms.
The besiegers took the whole garrison prisoners;
and, amongst them, two colonels, a lieutenant-
colonel, four majors, eleven captains, thirteen
lieutenants, twelve ensigns, a commissary of war,
and a director of the hospital; besides the artil-
lery and military stores, which were a noble ac-
quisition, there being a considerable quantity of
bombs, and upwards of 150,000 pounds weight
of powder in the castle. This loss dispirited his
Sardinian majesty; who, thinking it improper to
venture a battle in the plain, as he had much
the inferiority of forces, retired to Saluzzo,
seventeen miles south of Turin; to cover that
metropolis: where he continued in expectation of
a re-inforcement, of 8,000 Austrians, under
General

General Pallavicini, from Mantua and the Mi-
lanese.

By the reduction of Demont, the French and Spanish princes became masters of the flat country of Piedmont, which they laid under heavy contributions; having exacted two millions and a half of livres, besides nine millions the country raised to be exempted from pillage. The princes were now determined to invest Coni, a strong town, and castle, seated on a hill, at the confluence of the rivers Stura and Gueffa, thirty-two miles south of Turin, and thirty-five north of Nice; which was ineffectually besieged, in 1691, by 40,000 French, under the command of Marshal Catinat.

1744.

CONI was now garrisoned by 1,200 men, commanded by Baron Leutrum; who made the necessary measures for an obstinate resistance. The Prince of Conti, on the 8th of September, appeared before the town, and sent an officer to summon the governor to surrender; who replied, "He would consider about it next year:" upon which the town was immediately invested; and the trenches opened on the 13th; when a smart firing ensued till the 18th. While the French and Spaniards were investing Coni, his Sardinian majesty delivered commissions to the Vaudois, who inhabit the vallies on the north of the Marquisate of Saluzzo, to make incursions on the French territories, which were entirely undefended: accordingly 800 peasants, from the valley of Lucerna, passed the Alps, and entered the valley of Queras, in Dauphine; where they laid several towns and villages under contribution, and returned, considerably loaded with plunder: another body, of 600 peasants, passed the Gorge de Agnello, at the same time,
and

PART and carried off several mules, laden with wine
V. and provisions for the French troops. His Sar-

1744. dinian majesty, on the 15th of September, had the satisfaction of being joined by the reinforcement commanded by General Pallavicini; when his army consisted of 45 battalions, 31 squadrons, and 2,000 Waradins, in all 36,000 men; which was only inferior in cavalry, to the French and Spaniards, who were now reduced to 41 battalions, and 56 squadrons, amounting to 33,000 men.

His Sardinian majesty perceiving that a battle, whether successful or not, might contribute to the preservation of Coni, and could not be attended with any dangerous consequences; formed the resolution of attempting to relieve it. His majesty made several dispositions, in the territory of Saluzzo, within ten miles of Coni, for diverting the attention of the confederate princes from penetrating his real design; which was to march to them on the side of the Voltignasco. The Piedmontese and Austrians, on the 18th of September, left the Marquisate of Saluzzo; marching towards the left, in such a manner, that, by a motion to the right, it might be easy to form in order of battle; a column of horse covering the right wing of the infantry, and another on the left. The rains and inundations were so great, that the army was obliged to halt, the 19th, for the coming up of the right wing; but, the next day, they encamped at Murasso: from whence they advanced, on the 21st, for Ronco, in four columns of infantry; the Waradins, on the left, keeping along the Stura; and two columns of horse on the right: the grenadiers being at the head of the columns, and the artillery in the rear. From
 Ronco

Ronco they continued their march, on the 23d, CHAP.
towards Coni, in order of battle: one column, VI.

of grenadiers and Waradins, being placed between the two lines, by way of reserve to the left; the artillery, in the interval, between the brigades: some cheveaux de frise, designed to cover the right wing of the infantry; and the regiment of Pallavicini closing the two lines; because the French and Spaniards had much the superiority of cavalry, which his majesty, by this prudent disposition, had rendered almost useless: the cavalry was placed, in two lines, to the right of the army; and the carabineers and life-guards composed the corps of reserve. 1744.

THE Prince of Conti was now informed that his Sardinian majesty was preparing to attack him, and the whole confederate army, by Rastignano; upon which his highness, in conjunction with the Royal Infant and the Spanish generals, made the necessary dispositions, for giving the Piedmontese a proper reception; and drew the army out of their intrenchments to meet the King of Sardinia; who arrived, in the evening of the 23d of September, in the plain near Madonna de l'Olmo, within sight of Coni. Early in the morning, on the 24th, the confederate princes marched from their intrenchments; and, about eleven o'clock, found the Piedmontese and Austrians drawn up in battle array, in the plain; being covered by chevaux de Frise, to secure their infantry against the superiority of the French cavalry. At one in the afternoon the two armies were come in sight, and began to cannonade each other with all imaginable vigour: but his Sardinian majesty intended to defer the engagement till the next day, with a view to give time for preparing every thing

necessary for the attack ; though he was disappointed by the boldness and indiscretion of the Waradins, who, being within reach of the fire from the intrenchments, were suddenly engaged. The Waradins behaved with bravery, but were repulsed : the Piedmontese grenadiers supported them ; and, the action being commenced, about two o' clock, the brigade of Savoy came to the attack. The Prince of Conti, at the head of his first line, attempted twice to break through the Piedmontese infantry : for this purpose, he attacked them on various sides, spite of the continual fire made by their small arms, and some field pieces : but it was impossible for him to force the Piedmontese, on account of the *cheveaux de frise* which covered them : and the difficulty met with here, made his highness resolve to bring back, to the intrenchments, the detachments that had been employed in this unsuccessful attack. His Sardinian majesty advanced towards the intrenchments : the second line marched thither by the left ; and both the one and the other, to the very center, were exposed to a terrible fire, of cannon and small arms, without giving ground, but without being able to force the intrenchments ; which were supported, on the right and left, by the French and Spanish infantry, and Carabineers in reserve. The engagement continued, till six at night, with a prodigious firing of artillery and musketry ; but neither the French or Spaniards ventured to attack the right wing of the Piedmontese, the cannon of which very much galled their center, and their left wing. At last his Sardinian majesty, seeing numbers of brave men perishing without success, consulted with General Pallavicini and some of the principal Piedmontese officers, who resolved

resolved upon a retreat: for which purpose CHAP. VI.
about a quarter after, six o' clock, a detachment, 1744.
of 5,000 Piedmontese, were sent to attack the French in flank, and cover their retreat. The

Prince of Conti perceived the design of this motion; he turned, against this detachment, part of his troops, who charged them with great resolution, and put their rear-guard into some little confusion: though the French did not think proper to continue the pursuit; but permitted his Sardinian majesty to retire, and encamp, in order of battle, in the plain of Murasso.

IN this action both his Sardinian majesty, and the French and Spanish commanders, exerted all the spirit, and conduct, of great and experienced officers. The Prince of Conti flew, with incredible bravery, to all places, where his presence was necessary; wherever the battle raged most he was chiefly exposed; two horses were killed under him; he received a shot in his thigh, and another in his belly, which dismounted him; but his cuirass happily proved his preservation, with no other damage than a slight contusion. His Sardinian majesty behaved with his accustomed intrepidity, despising every thought of danger; and, by his gallant example, animated and inspired his officers and soldiers, to meet death with ardour and glory. About 2,000 French and Spaniards were killed in this engagement, of whom 120 were officers, and among them the Marquis de la Force, and Lieutenant-Colonel Solmi; they had upwards of 1,200 wounded, among whom were the Marquis de la Chabannes, and Count Sennedette. The Piedmontese and Austrians lost about 3,000 soldiers killed and wounded, but few officers of distinction.

PART. WHILST the battle was carrying on, 4,000

V. peasants, supported by 1,000 Piedmontese soldiers, attacked the village del Borgo, where the

1744. Spanish magazines and hospitals were erected : but they were vigorously repulsed, with the loss of 300 soldiers, and the major part of the peasants ; who were not allowed any quarter. At the same time, the garrison of Coni sallied out : but, at the first discharge from the parallel of the intrenchments, they retired, with precipitation, leaving a considerable number of muskets behind them.

HIS Sardinian majesty was encamped near Communia, within four miles of Coni ; where he was advantageously posted to observe the operations of the siege, and to make such dispositions as the circumstances might require. The besiegers carried on their work, and bombarded the town with all the fury of men determined to succeed in their attempt : but the commandant made as vigorous and gallant a defence. In the night, between the 7th and 8th of October, the besiegers ineffectually sprung their mines ; doing the garrison no other prejudice than throwing some dirt among their works. On the 9th, there fell a prodigious quantity of rain, which continued incessantly descending till the 10th, and gave the King of Sardinia an opportunity of throwing 1,000 men, and a supply of provisions, into the garrison, who were re-animated, by so considerable a succour : while the besiegers were dispirited by the approach of winter ; and were reduced to the greatest extremity, by the deprivation of their convoys, which were generally intercepted by the peasants.

THE princes, being augmented by a re-inforcement of 8,000 French, commanded by the Marquis

quis de Mirepoix, notwithstanding the difficulties they encountered, persisted in their resolution of reducing the place, which would facilitate the rest of their designs in Italy: and their hopes, in this respect, were grounded on the late unsuccessful attempt to raise the siege, or succour the city; which predicted a speedy capitulation: but the besiegers were greatly mistaken; for Baron Leutrum made them sensible of the sincerity of his reply, to the summons of surrender. The besiegers played violently, though unsuccessfully, against the town, till the 20th of October; when the Marquis d'Ormea, who was posted with a detachment, of 500 Piedmontese, on the eastern side of the town, found an opportunity of getting Chevalier Soto, with 600 men, into the garrison; which entirely discouraged the besiegers. The Royal Infant, and the Prince of Conti, on the garrison receiving so strong a re-inforcement, immediately summoned a council of war; when it was represented, "That the
" advanced season; the snows and rains; the
" overflowing of the rivers; the considerable
" and perpetual losses, sustained by the fate of
" war and sickness, whereby the army was
" greatly diminished; the impossibility of en-
" tirely investing the city; the scarcity of
" forage and provisions, and the small hopes of
" procuring any more; the augmentations of
" the garrison; the difficulty of the ground;
" the danger from mines, by which the be-
" siegers had been prevented in their approaches;
" and the proximity of his Sardinian majesty;
" were motives sufficient to abandon the siege,
" and justify a retreat." This, at last, prevailed over the strong inclination which the princes had to take possession of so formidable a place; and

PART
V.

1744.

incited them to a resolution of postponing this affair, to another, and more convenient, opportunity: though the princes knew, that such a resolution would not only lose the best part of the advantages, they had been gaining, for the space of three years, in Italy; but, at the same time, all those which they flattered themselves would be reaped, after the reduction of so important a fortress. As the princes had determined to relinquish the siege, they afterwards resolved to make a vigorous effort against the town, before their departure; accordingly, on the 21st of October, they battered the place with extraordinary fury, and attempted to take it by a general storm; but were repulsed with the loss of 2,000 men: this occasioned them positively to raise the siege; of which his Sardinian majesty received early intelligence, and took the most effectual measures for incommoding their retreat. The besiegers lost upwards of 6,000 men before Coni, exclusive of the battle: and though, during forty days that the siege continued, the French and Spaniards threw 5,000 bombs, and many of them 500 pounds weight, into the town; and fired more than 10,000 cannon; yet the garrison received but an inconsiderable diminution. The besiegers, on the 23d of October, abandoned their trenches, and proceeded to Demont, leaving their sick and wounded behind them, to the number of 1,800: which the Prince of Conti recommended to the humanity of Baron Leutrum; bestowing, at the same time, the highest eulogiums, on the very gallant defence made by that commandant. As his Sardinian majesty exalted the event, the Barbets, and the Waldensis, as also the Limonasques, the Rubilandeze, and the Peveragnians, who are the pandours of Piedmont;

mont; were dispersed up and down the mountains, through which the confederate princes were to pass, to interrupt their retreat. The instant his Sardinian majesty received intelligence of their rout, he detached General Pallavicini, with twenty-four companies of grenadiers, and the Waradins; who was joined, at the mouth, or streight, of the Ortica, by 2,000 Piedmontese, under General Sinzano; where they were posted to harraßs the disappointed princes: Prince de Carignan was master of the eminencies of Vinac, with 2,800 men: General de la Rocca posted himself in the streight of Bernes, with twelve companies of grenadiers, and 200 Waldenses: so that the King of Sardinia did all that he was capable of doing, to incommode the retreating army; and make the difficult march, they were obliged to undertake, still more troublesome: by which 600 were taken prisoners, 1,200 killed; and such crouds of deserters came into the Sardinian monarch, that there were no less than 425 in one week. However the princes, with the residue of their forces, now diminished to 27,000 men, arrived in the neighbourhood of Demont, on the 6th of November, and encamped in the valley of Stura; the right extending to the castle of Demont; and the left to the foot of the mountains, adjacent to the narrow passes of Valoria,; where they continued, till the 18th, only to see the destruction of Demont: for the Prince of Conti flattered himself, that, by blowing up these valuable fortifications, and preserving Chateau Dauphine, he might return, without any obstacle, into Piedmont, whenever it should be thought proper to resume the siege of Coni: and

PART the destruction of the castle of Demont was

V. agreed to by the Royal Infant; though the
 1744. Marquis de la Minas was of opinion, that it
 ought to be preserved, by leaving a strong gar-
 rison there, and the necessary provisions, which
 would facilitate their conquests in the spring.

ACCORDING to the usual rules of the demo-
 lition of forts; six months, at least, would have
 been requisite to raise the fortifications and edi-
 fices of Demont. The Prince of Conti, being
 acquainted with even the most insignificant cor-
 ners and holes of the castle, was sensible of the
 advantage which might be made of the posterns,
 vaults, cisterns, magazines, and other subterrane-
 ous places; these being as so many powder cham-
 bers, or mines, ready dug, and of which a pro-
 fitable use might be made, for shortening and
 compleating the demolition; by charging, or
 filling, this sort of mines, with an extraordi-
 nary quantity of powder; of which there was
 700,000 pounds weight in the castle, that could
 not be employed so advantageously, to any other
 purpose; it being more inconvenient to carry
 away this powder to the frontiers of France,
 than the cannon, with which the castle was well
 furnished. Numberless mines for the demolition
 were found; but, notwithstanding the dispatch
 made by the miners, the Prince of Conti was so
 secret in his design, that all things seemed cal-
 culated for the preservation of the castle, till the
 12th of November; when the Prince of Conti
 saw that above 500 mines were prepared, which
 were sufficient to demolish, from the foundations,
 the three ramparts, and the outworks, that had
 been preferably attacked. His highness then
 directed Colonel Turmel, who commanded the
 miners,

miners, to charge the mines, as likewise all the subterraneous places requisite for the intended purpose, for their being sprung on the 13th, the day on which his highness had fixed for the departure of the army. On the 12th and 13th, the provisions, found in the castle, were distributed among the soldiers; and, on the 14th, all the preparations were ready for springing the mines. The French and Spanish army marched away at noon, and was drawn up, in order of battle, on an adjacent hill, at a proper distance from the castle, to prevent their being annoyed by the ruins, which the mines would necessarily scatter abroad. The army saw, from thence, the dismantling of the lower rampart southward; that of the gate, with the different works, which defended the approach to it; as also the bursting of two wells, newly finished. All the mines of the other ramparts were fired immediately after the foregoing, as successfully as could be expected; but this was only a prelude to the destruction that was to ensue by the remainder: from which the Prince of Conti thought proper to remove the army to a greater distance; which set out, about 4 o'clock, to march for Sambuc; leaving the rear-guard, commanded by Don d' Aramberg, a Spanish lieutenant-general, to watch the motions of General Pallavicini, and General de la Rocca; who had closely followed the army in its retreat, and had advantageously posted themselves to observe the motions of the confederate princes. As the garrison of the castle had been evacuated, for their return to their respective corps, General d' Aramberg detached a French lieutenant-colonel, with six companies of grenadiers and two piquets, to guard the avenues of it; and sustain the miners

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against

PART against the attempts of the Vaudois, who appear-

V. ed at the foot of the neighbouring mountains, with a resolution of attempting to extinguish the flames; which were dreadfully rousing in volumes, and reddening the atmosphere with their tremendous horrors. As soon as the French and Spanish army had removed from the hill, fire was set to the three posterns, that answered to the north front; which made so dreadful an explosion, as might naturally check the curiosity of the Vaudois, from advancing to see what was doing at the foot of the castle; where, even the French detachment were in imminent danger. The three ramparts and the rock were split, from top to bottom; and so wide a breach was made, on this occasion, that a squadron might have marched into it. A little after, fire was set to 30,000 pounds of powder, lodged in the aqueduct; and this made a second breach on the same side. The other posterns, looking southward, and charged as the abovementioned, made, about 5 o'clock, a still more dreadful desolation; and opened breaches quite into the heart of the rock, large pieces whereof were carried above 800 yards; and some pieces came almost to the rear-guard, killing and wounding several Spanish soldiers. One of these posterns, by which there was a descent from the first tower to the second rampart, made an amazing havoc: the vaults and other subterraneous places arched over, lying on each side of the great gate of entrance, were charged with 90,000 pounds weight of powder, which was not to be fired till the close of the whole: the rock in which this fatal postern, containing 60,000 pounds of powder, was cut, flew at random; and split on the inner side of the gate; under the passage of which, by way of shelter,

shelter, the French lieutenant-colonel had placed one of his piquets, consisting of fifty men, whom he had repeated orders to remove into the castle, for their greater security: immediately there issued, from the aperture of this rock, a stream of fire, which, rushing under the gate, lighted the principal saucisse, or long roll of powder, corresponding with twenty mines in the vaults; when these taking fire at once, with the 90,000 pounds weight of powder, blew up this gate, as likewise the buildings contiguous to it, and buried, under their ruins, the fifty ill-fated soldiers, of whom the least traces were not to be discovered. Several officers who, at that time, were at some distance from thence, had like to have perished, in the same miserable manner: Colonel Turmel was wounded, and one of his lieutenants killed by his side, with a serjeant and three miners. From this sad event arose a last breach, which extended almost to the whole curtain of the lower rampart, towards France; whose bastions had been first dismantled: never sure was heard such a horrid noise, as when the gate blew up; pieces of which were carried quite into the city of Demont; whose inhabitants had fled, for shelter, to the cellars, sensible of the danger to which they were exposed. The several charges of the posterns, as well as those of the other subterraneous places, had done the execution which was expected from them; the wells and cisterns were entirely destroyed, as likewise the magazine of powder of the inferior rampart, when the above accident of the gate happened: but there still remained, to blow up, the two magazines of the turret, and the governors apartments; the vaults whereof contained 100,000 pounds of powder, which

were

PART were to be destroyed, by a common fire, at the
V. same time with the magazines. The night was

now far advanced; every thing was demolished
1744. in the castle; the only way, now, to ascend the
turret, was by the breaches, where the passage
was exceeding difficult; as the fire, that had just
before been put to the fascine works, might
reach the powder, by the violence of the wind,
which was then very high. The miners, now
struck with a panic, and being most of them
unable to act, were retired from the castle; and
desired to be excused from returning; for which
they were not to be discommended: because
men may brave death on ordinary occasions,
animated no less by the force of example, than
by honour; but how much more formidable
would it appear to men, if left to themselves,
in circumstances which naturally intimidate the
boldest of the species, they should be excited, by
no other principle than honour, to face the most
tremendous terrors that ever art invented? Never-
theless a promise of thirty Louis d'Ors reward,
revived the courage of two miners, who had suf-
fered least; so that they resolved, with an air of
the greatest intrepidity, to venture: and, a little
after their return, the governors apartments
were heard to blow up, with a dreadful sound;
which was multiplied by the echoes of the neigh-
bouring rocks, and other circumstances that
might naturally strike with the greatest terror;
the earth shook a league round; insomuch that
the spectators imagined nothing less than the dis-
solution of nature, and that all things were return-
ing to chaos. At this horrid instant, fire had
accidentally been set to the city of Demont;
whence came the miserable cries of the distressed;
the cause of which was not owing so much to
the

the flames, as to the outrages of the Spanish miquelets, who had left their corps, to plunder a place just abandoned by their confederates: this still added to the astonishment of the spectators; who conjectured it was the last operation; which made the detachment, under the French lieutenant-colonel, return to the rear-guard: but Major-general Chauvelin was in doubt whether the two magazines blew up, with the governors apartments, and the last batteries of the castle; upon which Captain Malardiere, an officer of the train, returned, with a few miners, to the turret; and finding that the two magazines were still existing, he put the saucisse to them, each containing 20,000 pounds of powder, and withdrew. Scarce had this officer, and the miners, got to the bottom of the descent, but six Piedmontese grenadiers,, animated by the promise of being promoted to the rank of captains, desperately ventured among the smoking ruins; flew into the mines, at the time they had begun to spring; and had the good fortune to cut away most of the saucisses, and matches; by which the remainder of the castle was prevented from sharing in the general destruction. Lieutenant-General d'Aramberg, imagining the whole had been destroyed; after having checked the outrages committed by the miquelets in the city, set out, with the rear-guard; and joined, at a little distance, the rear of the column: when the whole army proceeded to Dauphine; though greatly incommoded, by the Vaudois, and other Piedmontese peasants: the French took up winter quarters, in Dauphine; as the Spaniards resumed theirs in Savoy, where they still continued to impoverish the country, by the heavy exactions laid on the inhabitants.

ALTHOUGH

ALTHOUGH history frequently furnishes examples of cities buried under their ruins; of fortifications destroyed; and of havoc and fire: although the reason of war requires, and martial laws sometimes permit, such destructions: yet is it no less true, according to Grotius, "That it is more just, and laudable, to refrain from them; of what kind soever the war carrying on may be." But as, pursuant to the same excellent author, "If the cause of war is unjust, all the actions, in consequence thereof, are unjust; of an intrinsic and adherent injustice, though the war be declared in a solemn form; insomuch that the authors of the evil, both the advisers thereof, and those who executed it, are obliged to restitution:" ought the authors of the demolition of Demont to be excused, for alledging that reasons of war obliged them to have recourse to such horrid devastations? The enormity of such an act, is little inferior to the savage fury, that raged in him who fired the temple of Ephesus! it almost equals the destruction of Persepolis!

THE termination of this fatal campaign, in Lombardy, greatly embarrassed the Spanish ministry; who had expended above fifty millions of pieces of eight, without being able to accomplish their projects in Piedmont; the single maintenance of the Spanish army having cost above fourteen millions, during the two last campaigns: but, as some persons must be culpable, in all events which happen contrary to the intentions of princes, the Marquis de la Minas was censured, for the ill success of this enterprize: it was alledged, that this general, contrary to the opinion of the Royal Infant and the Prince of Conti, caused Coni to be attacked on the most formidable

ble side; though it was universally agreed, that the combined army had neither cannon, or force, sufficient to succeed in a design of so much im-
portance: however to gratify the clamours of a
discontented populace, the Marquis de la Minas,
received orders to quit his command, to retire to
Saragossa, and not to approach within fifty
leagues of the court: this unfortunate nobleman
obeyed the summons, and repaired to Saragossa;
where he accompanied the Duke de Montemar,
who had continued in disgrace, since the resigna-
tion of his command, to Count de Gages, in Italy.

His Sardinian majesty, on the retreat of the
French and Spaniards out of his dominions, en-
tered Coni, on the 24th of November; when
his majesty was present at the solemnity of
te deum, for the deliverance of the town, and of
all Piedmont, from the desolation which had
lately impended over it. His majesty rewarded
the bravery and fidelity of General Leutrum,
with, what he so justly merited, the government
of Coni: the king immediately dispatched some
engineers to view the ruins of Demont; who re-
ported that the fortifications might be repaired
before the ensuing spring: upon which 6,000
men were directed to be instantly employed in
renewing the fortifications: 4,000 men were also
ordered to repair Coni; and directions were
issued for the resortifying Chiarasco, a town situate
on the river Tanaro, twenty miles S. E. of Tu-
rin, and twenty-four N. E. of Coni. After
which his Sardinian majesty cantoned his troops
in winter quarters, and returned to Turin.

It was some consolation to the Queen of Hun-
gary, to find such a faithful ally, as his Sardini-
an majesty, released from the terrors of an inva-
sion: but the court of Vienna, received an ad-
ditional

PART additional mortification, from the conduct of his

V. Sicilian majesty; who assisted the Spaniards in the pontifical territories; and obliged the Austrians, commanded by Prince Lobkowitz, to abandon the hopes they had formed, the preceeding winter, from their superiority, and the necessity of the diminished forces under Count de Gages.

THE Duke of Modena, and the Spanish general, with the remainder of their enteebled army, consisting of only 10,000 men, had taken up their winter quarters in the neighbourhood of Fano: while the Austrians, under Prince Lobkowitz, posted themselves about Rimini. The Spanish general was now confident of receiving assistance from his Sicilian majesty, if the Austrians attempted to force the Spaniards to the frontiers of Naples; which Prince Lobkowitz was determined to do: and accordingly, on the 27th of February, his highness quitted the cantonments at Rimini, and began his march towards the Spaniards; who, on the approach of the Austrians, retired from their fortified passes on the Foglia, and departed from Pesaro, in their retreat to the Neapolitan dominions. The Spanish general, continued his retreat by Sinigaglia; and, on the 18th of March, passed the river Tronto, which divides Naples from the ecclesiastical state; taking post under the cannon of Pescara, a port town in the province of Abruzzo, situate on the gulph of Venice, ninety miles north of Naples.

HIS Sicilian majesty was apprehensive that the Austrians would penetrate into his dominions, in pursuit of the Spaniards, to whom he had permitted an asylum, ordered them all manner of provisions, and was assembling an army to secure them

them from the violence of the Austrians. The Sicilian monarch had been hitherto deterred, by the proximity of the British squadron, from espousing the cause of his own family: those fears were dissipated; strong batteries had been erected for the security of his metropolis; from the influence of his Polish majesty, the father of the Sicilian queen, they little dreaded the bombardment of Naples, which was a sufficient encouragement for his Sicilian majesty to violate his neutrality, and publicly commit hostilities against the Queen of Hungary. No longer awed with the apprehensions of the resentment of the British fleet, his Sicilian majesty, on the arrival of Count de Gages at Pescara, published a declaration, importing, "That as his father, the King of Spain, had given him the troops under the command of that general, they must be looked upon as neutral; otherwise he would put himself at the head of his army, then assembled under the Duke de Vieuville, and within a days march of Pescara; disregard the neutrality; and give the Austrians battle, if Prince Lobkowitz advanced into his territories." When his majesty found that Prince Lobkowitz was no ways intimidated, by this declaration; but continued advancing towards Rome; the Duke de Vieuville was ordered to re-inforce Count de Gages, with the Neapolitan forces, consisting of 25,000 men: soon after his majesty established a regency, for transacting the national affairs, in his absence; sent his queen to Gaeta; and set out, from his capital city, on the 25th of March, to put himself at the head of the combined army, and oppose the progress of the Austrians. As this step was en-

PART
V. *tiely* contradictory to the neutrality he had promised his Britannic majesty, the Sicilian monarch, on the 29th of March, published a manifesto, in vindication of his conduct, alledging, “ That
1744. “ though, in compliance with his engagements
“ to his Britannic majesty in 1742, he had sacrificed all the ties of duty, tenderness, and
“ gratitude, which bound him to the King of
“ Spain, his father ; yet neither the courts of
“ London or Vienna, had valued his moderation as it deserved : That his majesty, therefore, could not behold his frontiers threatened
“ with the calamities of war, without arming
“ in his own defence ; and the rather, as the
“ Queen of Hungary made no secret of her intentions to invade his dominions.”

PRINCE LOBKOWITZ did not immediately continue to pursue the Spaniards, to the Neapolitan territories; he conjectured that his Sicilian majesty would infringe the neutrality; and he was desirous of forming his conduct agreeable to the sentiments of the court of Vienna, on so extraordinary an occasion : besides his Sardinian majesty had requested the assistance of Prince Lobkowitz, to repel the successful progress of the French and Spanish army, in Piedmont ; which was another important affair for the deliberation of the Austrian ministry, before his highness could resolve how to act, in so critical a conjuncture. Upon these considerations, Prince Lobkowitz, on the sudden departure of Count de Gages from the banks of the Foglia, dispatched a courier to Vienna, for the directions of her Hungarian majesty ; the prince then continued his march to the province of Umbria ; and encamped at Foligno, within 60 miles of Rome : where he continued till the return of the courier from Vienna.

Vienna. On the 1st of May, orders arrived CHAP. VI.
from her Hungarian majesty, for Prince Lob-

kowitz, to penetrate into the Neapolitan domi-
nions; and disperse a declaration, among the in- 1744.

habitants, to incite the malecontents to an insur-
rection: upon which the prince immediately or-
dered the troops to decamp, from Foligno, and
advance, in three columns, by the way of Rome.

The Austrian army, on the 13th of May, arriv-
ed at Narni, within forty-five miles north of
Rome; where Prince Lobkowitz received intel-
ligence that his Sicilian majesty, at the head of
the Spanish and Neapolitan army, was advancing
towards the Campagna di Roma, in two columns;
the first whereof came, by Cypriano, towards
Frusinone, and Valmontone; and the second by
Sora, towards Sobiaco; the van-guard having
marched towards Tivoli, twenty miles east of
Rome: this occasioned a council of war, wherein
it was unanimously resolved, that the whole ar-
my should double its march, that it might be the
sooner collected; and, accordingly, the Austri-
ans advanced from Narni, arriving, on the 15th,
at Civita Castellana, twenty-five miles north of
Rome.

THE combined army, of Spaniards and Nea-
politans, was superior to the Austrians; which
consisted only of 28,000 men: this occasioned
his Sicilian majesty, the Duke of Modena, and
Count de Gages, to concur in the resolution, of
advancing towards the neighbourhood of Rome,
and check the progress of Prince Lobkowitz.
In pursuance of this determination, the conjunct
army arrived in the Campagna di Roma; and,
on the 22d of May, posted themselves in an ad-
vantageous camp, on the eminencies in the
neighbourhood of Velletri, situated twenty miles

PART east of Rome ; where they threw up intrench-
 V. ments. Prince Lobkowitz, on the 2d of June,
 1744. seized upon the rising grounds, opposite to the
 confederate camp ; where he also threw up in-
 trenchments, and erected a small battery, to de-
 fend his camp, which was pitched within cannon-
 shot of the confederate intrenchments. Both
 armies continued to complete their works on the
 eminencies ; where each party appeared reso-
 lutely determined to employ their utmost efforts,
 in distressing and annoying the other ; though
 they came to no material action, for a consider-
 able time.

PRINCE LOBKOWITZ, in the mean time,
 detached Count Gorani, and General Soro, with
 5,000 men, to penetrate into the territories of
 Abruzzo, the westernmost province in the king-
 dom of Naples ; which they entered, by Taglia-
 cozzo, without any opposition. Count Gorani
 took several towns in the Abruzzo ; among others
 the fortresses of Civitella, and Pescara : and, af-
 ter leaving troops in Teramo and Penna, the
 Austrian generals appeared before Aquila, the
 capital of the province, sixty miles N. E. of
 Rome ; which immediately surrendered. Count
 Gorani, on the 16th of June, published a mani-
 festo, wherein her Hungarian majesty intituled
 herself Queen of Naples and Sicily ; declaring,
 after setting forth the reasons which prompted
 her to turn her arms against Don Carlos, that she
 was resolved, with the divine assistance, to re-con-
 quer these two kingdoms ; inviting all the inha-
 bitants to accept of the advantageous conditions
 offered them, by her majesty : the principal of
 which were :

“ THAT the body of barons, possessing fiefs,
 “ should be restored to the free exercise of their
 “ jurisdic-

“ jurisdiction, which the nobles ought to have
“ over their vassals. CHAP. VI.

“ THAT the gables, taxes, and imposts, set-
“ tled by the Spanish government, should be 1744.
“ suppressed.

“ THAT the new laws should be abrogated ;
“ and the several tribunals, created by the Spa-
“ nish government, annulled ; as likewise all the
“ courts of judicature, the establishment where-
“ of were contrary to the antient privileges of
“ the nation.

“ THAT the dignities of the state, and the
“ judicial employments, should be conferred on
“ none but natives ; who might merit them, by
“ the antiquity of their noble extraction, their
“ knowledge, their integrity, and their affection
“ to the Austrian family.

“ THAT the forcible levies, for the service of
“ the troops, should be abolished for ever ; and
“ every Neapolitan should be considered as a free
“ citizen, who should serve in the army no
“ otherwise than as a volunteer, and for no longer
“ time than he thought proper.

“ THAT the tribunal of the inquisition should
“ be abolished, in the two kingdoms, by a per-
“ petual decree ; and the tribunal of manufac-
“ tures should be kept within due bounds, that
“ the public might no longer be exposed to its
“ extorsions.

“ THAT the Jews should be banished ; and
“ a perpetual irrevocable edict should be pub-
“ lished, sentencing to death all such Jews as
“ should set their foot in either of the two king-
“ doms.”

ALTHOUGH such proposals, could not but be
infinitely pleasing to the nations, to whom they
were addressed ; being so well suited to their ge-



nus, and so properly adapted to their manner of thinking; yet this manifesto did not produce any considerable effect. Some of the inhabitants, of the Abruzzo, formed themselves into a body and joined the Austrians; but the Duke de Vieuville advancing towards them, with a superior force, the Austrian generals were obliged to retire to their main army, without committing any material depredations in the Neapolitan territories.

THE two armies, encamped on the eminencies adjacent to Velletri, frequently cannonaded each other; but with inconsiderable prejudice. The Spanish camp, naturally advantageous, had been rendered almost inaccessible by the industry of the soldiers; and the least his Sicilian majesty proposed was, to make Prince Lobkowitz lose the campaign: the prince also exerted his utmost endeavours to oblige the Spaniards and Neapolitans to retire. The Austrians cut off the communication of the confederate troops with their water; and caused a great scarcity of provisions, by intercepting their convoys by land: while Commodore Long, with a British squadron, prevented any supplies by sea. The confederate army was reduced to the greatest extremity for bread and water; they were perishing with hunger, and the soldiers deserted in whole companies, with their officers, merely to quench their raging thirst, which daily occasioned a great mortality in the confederate camp: however, the patience of his Sicilian majesty, at last, overcame this fatal obstacle; an engineer having discovered, in the very camp, a spring, which revived their spirits; and for which his Sicilian majesty rewarded the discoverer, with a present of 3,000 ducats.

EARLY on the 16th of June, Major-General CHAP. VI.
Baron Pestaluzzi, with 1,000 Lycanians, was ordered to seize one of the advanced posts of the Spanish camp; which he attacked so vigorously as to take it, in a few hours. The Lycanians found a great quantity of wine, and drank to excess: of which Count de Gages, received information, by a deserter; and, understanding the watch word, fell the same night with a large detachment, on the Lycanians; who, being incapable of making a proper resistance, were most of them killed, and 270 taken prisoners, with Baron Pestaluzzi, Colonel Tribbe, Lieutenant-Colonel Ockely, and Major Holtzen. 1744.

AFTER this engagement, the two armies continued their cannonading, with little advantage on either side; for Prince Lobkowitz, and Count de Gages, seemed to be playing, with the utmost art, one against the other, to elude the observation of his antagonist. The Austrian general, on the 20th of July, made a motion, with his army, to the left; whence the Spanish general imagined that he was going to retire under the walls of Rome, and perhaps to march part of his troops into the city: upon this supposition, the Spanish general sent a message to the pope, acquainting his holiness, "That, if he gave ever so little asylum to the Austrian troops, the Spanish army would be obliged to bombard Rome, to force them out of it." It may be naturally concluded, that such a compliment made the strongest impression on the pontiff; who had already seen the ecclesiastical territories entirely impoverished, by the residence of such numerous armies: immediately all the city gates were shut; the inhabitants were under the most terrible apprehensions; and his holiness intreated

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1744.

Prince Lobkowitz not to expose his metropolis to the fury of the Spaniards. The prince, to remove the fears of the court of Rome, wrote a letter to the cardinal secretary, acquainting him, " That his eminence might be assured Count de Gages was greatly mistaken, if he imagined the Austrians intended to retire under the walls of the city of Rome, or to make it a place of arms ; for the regard that the prince had hitherto shewn to his holiness, and to all the inhabitants of that city, ought to remove any fears they had entertained on this account. The Spanish general might therefore spare himself the trouble of menacing his holiness with a bombardment ; but in case he imagined, by his threats, to discover the designs of the Austrian generals, he was absolutely mistaken." The Austrian general kept his word ; he was far from concerting a retreat ; and even revolved a design to oblige his Sicilian majesty to return, with all possible diligence, towards Naples.

GENERAL PLATZ, on the 20th of July, arrived with some dispatches from Vienna ; which occasioned a general council of war, wherein it was resolved, " That the Austrian army should continue in their present situation, to take every advantage that presented of annoying the confederate army ; without venturing a decisive engagement : because an unsuccessful battle would prove the ruin of Italy, and prevent his Sardinian majesty from receiving any assistance, if the army under Don Philip should accomplish their designs in Piedmont." Prince Lobkowitz, to amuse the Spanish general, collected some transports at Fiumicino ; and made such preparations for a considerable embarkation,

barkation as wholly attracted the attention of his Sicilian majesty, and the confederate generals; who conjectured an attempt would be made, either on Gaeta or Naples, with the assistance of Commodore Long, then actually on the coasts of the ecclesiastical state, with a British squadron, consisting of eleven men of war and three bomb-ketches; who had been frequently on shore, and in the Austrian camp, where he held several conferences with the Austrian general. Whilst the Spaniards were reflecting on this embarkation, Prince Lobkowitz diligently observed their motions and situation; he was assured, that Prince Charles of Lorrain had effected his passage of the Rhine; and, on the 10th of August, received intelligence, that the flank of the Spanish camp, lying next to the plain, was negligently guarded: this incited the prince to form a design of surprizing it; and, a council of war being immediately assembled, it was resolved; “That they should attack the confederates in their camp, and surprize the town of Velletri, where their head-quarters were.” Orders were instantly issued very strictly to guard the avenues of the camp, to prevent any spies or deserters from betraying the design of the Austrian generals; preparations were made for striking the intended blow with all imaginable secrecy; and, the better to conceal his intention, Prince Lobkowitz briskly cannonaded the confederate camp. Night being come, the Austrian general divided his army into three bodies, with which he intended to surround Velletri; and carry off his Sicilian majesty, and the Duke of Modena. One of these corps, consisting of eight battalions and six companies of grenadiers, under the command of General Platz, was ordered

PART ed to invest the mountain of Artemizio, on the
V. side of Fayola. Count Brown, with another detachment of six battalions, six companies of grenadiers, and 1,000 Sclavonians; together with two regiments of dragoons, and one of hussars, commanded by Lieutenant-General Lynden; was ordered to advance privately to Velletri, and make a sudden attack on the town, with a view of surrounding the quarters of the confederate generals, and making them prisoners. General Andreasi was charged with the execution of the third attack, which was to be made on the intrenchment of the Capuchins, with a battalion of his own regiment, 600 grenadiers, 1,000 croats, and 2,000 Lycanians; though this, and the detachment under General Platz, were only to attack the retrenchments, to amuse the Spanish general, whilst an affair of much greater importance was carrying on.

THE several detachments set out, for their respective posts, about twelve o'clock at night; and Prince Lobkowitz, with the remainder of his army, made the best dispositions for supporting the detachments, or favouring their retreat. General Platz, about two o'clock in the morning, posted himself near the mountain of Artemizio; where the Spaniards had fortified themselves with three good retrenchments: the Germans however, prosecuted the attack so vigorously, that the Spaniards were soon obliged to abandon the two first; but the third being higher, better fortified, and defended by the best part of the Spanish troops, it was not thought fit to make a general attack; because in reality no such thing was intended. While General Platz continued the attack of the retrenchments, Count Brown marched softly by the vineyards, advancing round
the

the mountains towards the sea, crossing the an-
cient way called Via Appia: his march, was so
successful, that he arrived, without any difficulty,
before the camp which the great guards of the
confederate troops occupied, behind Velletri;
consisting of four regiments of Spanish horse, a
regiment of Neapolitan dragoons, and an Irish
brigade, in the service of Spain. The Austrians
immediately began a general fire, and made
great havoc of the Spanish and Neapolitan horse;
who retired, with considerable loss, and in the
utmost consternation, by different ways, to the
main body of the army: while the Austrians ap-
peared before the southern gate of Velletri, cal-
led the gate of Naples; where, after forcing it,
as likewise the guard, they advanced into the
town, cutting to pieces all who made the least
resistance, taking a great number of prisoners,
and burning several houses and magazines.
Count Brown advanced immediately to the pa-
lace of Ginetti; where his Sicilian majesty, and
the Duke of Modena, had taken their apart-
ments; who had both fallen into the hands of
the Austrian general, only for the eagerness of
the Slavonians, in plundering: for while they
were pillaging the house of the Marquis de
l'Hospital, the French ambassador, that noble-
man had time to awaken the king and the duke;
who, as General Andreasi, had been prevented,
by the difficulty of the ways, from arriving sea-
sonably at his station, found an opportunity of
escaping, through the gardens, to the village of
Juliano; just before their apartments were en-
tirely surrounded. The fire, and the noise,
having roused the rest of the Spanish and Nea-
politan forces, who were in Velletri; most of
them, springing from the leaden embraces of
sleep,

PART sleep, withdrew precipitately to the tops of the
 V. houses, as likewise to the palace of Ginetti;
 where they posted grenadiers and carabineers,
 1744. which were augmented by two battalions of the
 Walloon guards, under Don Julian Laissy, who
 had entered the town, and made a prodigious
 fire on the Austrian troops.

THE eastern hemisphere now streamed out the
 the first lustre of the day; and the blushing
 morn received an early salutation, issuing from
 the tubes of every horrid instrument of war:
 General Andreasi, at this time, attacked the in-
 trenchment of the capuchins, forced the advanced
 post, and seized upon that of the fuzileers of
 the country. Count de Geve, a Spanish lieutenant-
 general, perceiving this, and that General
 Andreasi was got to the top of the mountain,
 marched thither with three battalions, where he
 was joined by Brigadier Marquis Tobin, and six
 companies of grenadiers, under his command; who
 put the Austrians to a stand, and attacked them
 with such courage and impetuosity, as occasioned
 a very vigorous conflict: but the Spanish regi-
 ments of the crown, of Guadalaxara, and of
 Terra di Lavora, coming up, exerted them-
 selves with abundance of spirit, and rendered
 the engagement very unequal: this occasioned
 General Andreasi to resolve on a retreat, towards
 the southern gate of Velletri; which was conducted
 with great prudence, and inconsiderable loss.

COUNT BROWN, in the mean time, was con-
 vinced of the escape of his Sicilian majesty, and
 of the Duke of Modena; and that these princes
 were returning, with Count de Gages, and a
 strong re-inforcement, to prevent his retreat
 from Velletri: the Austrian general immediately
 sent this intelligence to Prince Lobkowitz, Ge-
 neral

neral Platz, and General Andreasi; informing them, that he was preparing to retire, with his booty and prisoners. The Austrians, in Velletri, seized on all the baggage, plate, and furniture, of his Sicilian majesty, the Duke of Modena, the French ambassador, and several other noblemen and officers of distinction; an immense booty; with which they retired: and, in their retreat, burnt all the tents of the confederate camp, behind Velletri: after which the three Austrian detachments united; and were supported by a large body of hussars, whom Prince Lobkowitz had posted, advantageously enough, to secure their retreat; which was effected with little interruption; and the Austrian generals returned to their camp, having brought in all their booty, together with their prisoners. The Spaniards had 3,500 men killed or wounded, in the several actions; and 1,200 men taken prisoners: among the slain was Lieutenant-General Count de Beaufort, with seventy officers killed or wounded: among the prisoners were Count Mariani, a Neapolitan Lieutenant-General; the Brigadier-Generals, Chevalier de Stephen, and Don John Anthony Medrano; the Colonels, Don Anthony Manetti, and Don Pedro Cypriani; two majors; sixteen captains; twenty-five lieutenants, and twenty-five ensigns: they also lost twelve standards; and, what was a more sensible loss than the booty, the Austrians took 2,000 horse, and hamstrung above 1,200 more; so that the confederates had not above a thousand fit for service. The Austrians had about 600 men killed or wounded, and 300 taken prisoners; among the latter was Major-General Novati, and eighteen officers, but no others of considerable rank.

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V.

THE next day, after this engagement, it was known, to both the confederate and Austrian generals, that his Prussian majesty had again taken up arms against the Queen of Hungary. This instigated Count de Gages, to repay a visit to Prince Lobkowitz; but with this difference, that, instead of the night, he made choice of the day: though Prince Lobkowitz got early intelligence of his design, and stood so cautiously on his guard, that the Spanish general thought proper to defer it till another opportunity.

THE Spanish general, on the 25th of August, received a re-inforcement of 2,000 men, which had been landed at Pescara, from Majorca; with assurances, that, as the princes were so successful in Lombardy, a further re-inforcement should be sent him, to enable the Spanish and Neapolitan army to attack the Austrians in their retreat; if Prince Lobkowitz, as it was suspected, should withdraw towards Lombardy, for the security of Piedmont: after which it was confidently reported, that Count de Gages, might execute, with little opposition, the plan concerted for the conquest of the dominions of their Hungarian and Sardinian majesties in that country. Prince Lobkowitz found the autumnal season occasioned a terrible mortality in the Austrian army; and perceived if the French and Spanish forces, who had entered Piedmont, should penetrate into the Milanese, that he must necessarily be inclosed between the fires of two superior armies: these considerations, joined to the difficulty of subsisting in a territory so greatly impoverished and exhausted, obliged the Austrian general to meditate a retreat; and endeavour to deceive the Spaniards and Neapolitans, not only with regard to his
real

real design, but likewise, in case they could discover it, on the rout he was going to take.

BOTH armies continued in the same position, constantly cannonading each other, till the 31st of October; when Prince Lobkowitz decamped suddenly, and unexpectedly, from Genzano, to cross the Tiber at Ponte Molle: and Count de Gages as soon as he was informed that the Austrians were retreated, marched out, with his whole army, in pursuit of them. The Austrians marched under the walls of Rome; and, on the 2d of November, crossed the Tiber, and broke down the bridges: though not so expeditiously but the confederate forces came up, and attempted to do the same; which occasioned a warm contest, wherein the Germans lost 120 men, and the Spaniards about 260. As the confederate generals were obliged to repair the bridges, Prince Lobkowitz gained time to continue his rout, by Viterbo, into the Bolognese: while all that Count de Gages could do, was to overtake Count Soro, who commanded a body of 700 men, part of the Austrian rear-guard, at Nocera; which, after a short resistance, were obliged to surrender prisoners of war; and, being most of them Spanish or Neapolitan deserters, the principal part of them were executed, according to the military law. The Austrians suffered greatly in the retreat, both by sickness, and also by desertion; which was encouraged by a reward, of seven sequins, offered to every deserter that came over to the Spaniards: but Prince Lobkowitz, at last arrived in the territories of Bologna and Romagna; when his highness was informed of the expulsion of the French and Spaniards out of the Piedmontese dominions; which occasioned him to put his army in cantonments,


PART V. 182 miles N. W. of Rome : whilst Count de Gages settled his in Terni, forty-six miles N. E. of Rome ; and quartered his troops as far as Viterbo, within twenty-five miles of Rome ; where the Neapolitan troops continued with the Spaniards, their monarch being seriously determined to second, with all possible vigour, the views of the courts of Madrid and Versailles, at the commencement of the next campaign ; when Count de Gages was determined to penetrate over the eminencies, and effect a junction with Don Philip.

THE departure of the two armies from the neighbourhood of Rome, was no great advantage to the inhabitants of the papal territories ; those troops having only altered their situation, without evacuating the ecclesiastical dominions : their renewed marches occasioned fresh grievances ; and the pope, who was ardently desirous of peace, at least that his territories, where the troops were perpetually foraging, might be exempted from the calamities of war, wrote, for this purpose, to the several courts, exhorting them to put an end to the disasters which afflicted the christian world : but as his holiness had, on other occasions, found the inefficacy of his pacific intentions, he could expect but little obedience to his request. However his holiness had the satisfaction to see a crowned head come, in person, to Rome, and pay the accustomed ceremonial, which the Roman pontiffs have always required from their visitants, of every quality and condition : this was his Sicilian majesty, who, being desirous to take an opportunity of viewing the magnificence of Rome, made his entry there, on the 30th of November. Though his majesty appeared in a
private

private capacity, assuming only the name of Count de Pozzuolo; he was accompanied by the Duke of Modena, and some other generals; by all the Roman princes, and barons, feudatories to the crown of Naples; and by his horse-guards; his majesty was immediately admitted to an audience with the pope; and, after kneeling thrice, kissed his foot; upon which his holiness, having raised and embraced him, held a long conference with the king, on the subject of a pacification; both his holiness and his majesty standing the whole time. After visiting some churches and relics; waiting on the pretender to the British crown; and dining in public, at the Vatican; his Sicilian majesty set out for Velletri: from whence he repaired to his queen at Gaeta; and afterwards returned to his capital; where *te deum* was sung for the deliverance of the kingdom from an army, which gave the court such prodigious uneasiness: a public thanksgiving was also solemnized for the abatement of the plague, which had made such dreadful havoc in Calabria, particularly in Reggio; by which the kingdom was delivered from an enemy more formidable than all the forces of her Hungarian majesty. This, and the retreat of Prince Lobkowitz, raised the spirits of the Neapolitan ministers; who bent their whole thoughts to take advantage of the removal of the Austrian forces, and to put themselves in a condition of acting, with greater vigour, in the ensuing campaign; especially as they were assured, that the republic of Genoa had engaged to furnish a body of troops, against the Queen of Hungary.

THE European system was never in greater perplexity; feuds never arrived to a greater height; nor the flame of war spread further,

PART than in the campaign of 1744: during this pe-

V.  as imagined themselves secure, either by their
 1744. situation, or by treaties, from military fury; powerful states were shaken; leagues formed; treaties violated; barriers forced; countries plundered; and cities sacked: though no decisive battle was fought; which is surprizing, as this last circumstance seems a natural consequence of the preceeding ones; and this surprize must be increased, when it is considered, that upwards of 650,000 men, divided into various armies, and raised to annoy each other as much as possible, should yet have been prevented from meeting with a single opportunity, during a whole campaign, to fight in the open field: nevertheless the havoc was little inferior; for exclusive of several particular engagements, in which slaughter employed her destructive arm, as busily as in a general battle, sieges, and other accidents of war, were fatal to multitudes; if to these are added diseases occasioned by laborious marches, by sickness and other calamities, it is certain that one third of those who unsheathed the sword, in the beginning of March, were swept from the earth before the end of December. In this astonishing number of victims sacrificed to the ambition and policy of princes, are not included the prodigious numbers, who fell a prey to the evils, or consequences, of war, even beneath the shade of their own vines, and the shelter of their own habitations; nor crouds of others, who were compelled to quit their peaceful cottages, to meet in the trenches, with a death that seems reserved for

for the sons of war : it, therefore may be concluded, in general, that, from the time of the grand war, terminated by the treaties of Utrecht, and Baden, Europe had not seen a more fatal year than the present.

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CHAPTER VII.

Ministerial transactions, between the belligerent powers, at the respective courts of EUROPE. The disgrace of the MARQUIS DE LA CHETARDIE in RUSSIA ; and the reconciliation of the CZARINA, with the Queen of HUNGARY, concerning the Marquis DE BOTTA. The assembly, and dissolution, of the POLISH diet. The marriage of the Prince successor of SWEDEN, with the Princess LOUISA ULRICA of PRUSSIA : the conduct of the SWEDISH senate ; and of the Landgrave of HESSE. The conduct of the Electors of MENTZ,

Y 2 TREVES,

The Conduct of the Powers of Europe,

TREVES, and COLOGNE, in opposing the march of Marshal MAILLEBOIS on the LOWER RHINE; and the oppression of the neutral states by the FRENCH. The conduct of the ITALIAN powers: the treaty of alliance between FRANCE, SPAIN, and GENOA; and the SARDINIAN loan of 200,000 *l.* The detention of the Earl of HOLDERNESS, in his journey to VENICE. The arrest, case, and releasement of Marshal BELLEISLE, and his brother the Chevalier.

THE court of Versailles, during the operations of the campaign, still continued to countermine the negotiations of the British and Austrian ministers, at the respective courts of Europe. In Holland, the influence of France was so considerable, as to occasion their high mightinesses, to refuse entering into the war, as principals: this incited Mr Trevor, the British minister, on the 6th of November, to present a memorial, to the states general, importing, “ That, though his Britannic majesty had resolved to make no more representations to the republic, to induce them to enter into the war; yet he found himself under an in-
“ dis-

“ dispensible necessity, at this juncture particu-
“ larly, to shew their high mightinesses how
“ difficult it would be to keep up that amicable
“ correspondence, between Great Britain and
“ the Republic, which was requisite to subsist
“ between them, if the states general persisted,
“ any longer, in shewing themselves indifferent
“ to the welfare and tranquility of Europe.
“ That, however, since their high mightinesses
“ discovered such an invincible repugnance to
“ taking part openly in the present war, his
“ Britannic majesty desisted from exhorting them
“ thereto, and only invited them to join their ef-
“ forts and good offices, with his majesty, to reap
“ advantage from the favourable dispositions
“ that the court of Saxony, and several other
“ princes of the Empire, shewed in the present
“ conjuncture.” This declaration, of his Bri-
tannic majesty, being conformable to what the
republic had proposed; Mr Trevor was, there-
upon, invited to two conferences, held at the
house of the grand pensionary; at which also
assisted some of the principal members of the
state; when the following answer was made to
Mr Trevor: “ That the States General perceiv-
“ ed, with the utmost satisfaction, that his Bri-
“ tannic majesty did not entirely disapprove of
“ the conduct which they were obliged to pur-
“ sue; and should be always extremely delight-
“ ed with showing their hearty zeal for promot-
“ ing the interest of the common cause. That
“ their high mightinesses not being able, for
“ the reasons they had formerly alledged, to
“ engage themselves in a general war, his Bri-
“ tannic majesty might be assured, that, in
“ every respect, they would use their utmost
“ efforts, to keep and improve the princes and

PART " states that were favourably inclined, towards

V. " her Hungarian majesty, in their good dispo-

1744. " sitions. That it was for this end they had ap-

" pointed Mynheer Calkoen to repair, on their

" part, to the court of Dresden; where they

" would, with the greatest pleasure, support

" all the propositions which should be made,

" there, to determine that court to employ all

" its forces in favour of the Queen of Hungary."

Mynheer Calkoen was accordingly dispatched to the court of Dresden; where, in conjunction with the British minister, a treaty was concluded with the Elector of Saxony, to the advantage of her Hungarian majesty: their high mightinesses also sent Mynheer de Dieu to the court of Russia; Count de Wassenaer to Bonn; and Mynheer Aylva to several princes in Germany; to corroborate their inclinations to the house of Austria. The States also came to a resolution, on the second of December, to add 12,000 men to their forces, to be in a condition of acting vigorously in the ensuing spring, if affairs did not take a more peaceable turn: upon which the Abbe de la Ville, the French resident at the Hague, demanded of the States General, the reason of augmenting their forces; adding, that if it was with a design to give uneasiness to France, they might as well declare war directly; for, if they proceeded, it would be looked upon, at Versailles, as the same thing: this incited several of the deputies of the states to advise a declaration of war; but, through the artifices of other members in the interest of France, the proposition was suspended, till the success of the negotiations, at the several courts of Europe, could be known.

THE princes in the Francfort confederacy, CHAP.
apprehended the court of Russia would oppose VII.
their attempts, and grant a formidable assistance
to the Queen of Hungary; which it was abso-
lutely necessary to prevent, to facilitate the en-
terprize, to be conducted by his Prussian ma-
jesty, in Bohemia. With this view, M. d'Al-
lion, the French minister, to the Czarina, had
already fomented a misunderstanding between
the courts of Petersburg and Vienna, by charg-
ing the Marquis de Botta with promoting a con-
spiracy against her Imperial majesty; whose re-
sentment occasioned the disgrace and imprison-
ment of the Austrian minister. To aggravate
this dissention, and to establish the influence of
France in Russia, the Marquis de la Chetardie
was dispatched from Versailles, as ambassador to
the court of Petersburg: Baron de Neuhaus was
also sent, as minister plenipotentiary from the
Emperor of the Romans; charged with a ne-
gociation, to engage the Russian empress to ob-
serve a neutrality with respect to the affairs of
Germany: and Baron Mardefield, the Prussian
minister, was directed to enforce, as much as
possible, the proposals of Baron Neuhaus: though
his Britannic majesty, had ordered Lord Tyraw-
ley, to assist Baron de Hohenholtz, the Austrian
minister, to accommodate the differences relating
to the Marquis de Botta; and to defeat the ne-
gociations of the ministers employed in favour
of the Francfort confederacy.

THE Czarina, from the beginning of Janu-
ary till the middle of June, resided at Moscow,
to solemnize the nuptials of the great Prince
with the young Princess of Anhalt Zerbst; who
had received the communion according to the
ritual of the Grecian church, and was named

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Catherina Alexiewna. The Marquis de la Chetardie was ordered to found the court, to see whether, for a certain consideration, they would enter into the views of France, and the emperor; to overturn the ministry, in case of a refusal; and not to acknowledge the Czarina as sovereign autocratrix, or empress, of all the Russias, till the last extremities, and after all other expedients should be found ineffectual. The marquis, after his arrival at Moscow, insidiously assured the Russian ministry of the favourable disposition of the court of Versailles, to recognize the titles of her Imperial majesty, as soon as it was done by the Emperor of the Romans: though the marquis, in the mean time, enlarged very strongly to Baron de Neuhaus, on the necessity the court of Francfort was under, never to admit it; by insinuating that he knew better expedients, to accomplish his views. The imperial minister, accordingly, reported this matter to the court of Francfort; and, by this means, inclined the emperor not to shew any forwardness in such an affair: nevertheless this prince, being impatient to see the effects of the promises made by the Marquis de la Chetardie, and laying great stress on Russia, commanded his minister solemnly to recognize the empress: though the French marquis, far from doing the same, as was justly expected, not only censured the conduct of the court of Francfort, but even endeavoured to blacken it in France; while he testified the very contrary, by word of mouth, to the Vice-Chancellor Count Bestucheff, who presided in the Russian ministry; declaring, that he waited impatiently for orders, from Versailles, to do the same. The marquis had assured his court, among other particulars, that he should certainly

certainly occasion the disgrace of Count Bestucheff, and that, he thought, it would be proper to dispence with giving the empress the titles she claimed; because that, in a little time, she would be obliged to submit to the will and pleasure of France: in the mean time, he was perpetually imposing upon Count Bestucheff, by declaring to him, how exceedingly sorry the French were, to see so intelligent a minister, as he was, in the interest of the house of Austria.

At last, the many repeated delays of the Marquis de la Chetardie, in recognizing the Czarina, having entirely worn out her patience; this princess declared, that she considered him only as in a private character: in consequence of which, her ministers should receive no further overtures from the marquis, except he gave in new credentials; which if he failed to do, she advised him to withdraw, to prevent his becoming suspected as a dangerous person. The marquis, still relying on the continuance of the regard and affection, with which the Czarina had formerly distinguished him, for his services in advancing her to the imperial throne; again had recourse to his old evasion, the expectation of orders from the court of Versailles: though the sole motive of this additional delay, was, to see what 400 disguised Jesuits, who were spread throughout all the provinces of the Empire, where they fomented a rebellious spirit, could effect in facilitating the views of France, and the abolition of the Russian ministry. Besides these diabolical emissaries, these instruments of rebellion, the marquis had employed others, by addressing himself, for that purpose, to such as he knew were either male-contents, or enemies to Count Bestucheff in the ministry, and among the people: he

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he did not scruple to seduce some of the principal clergy; nor did he refrain from the weakness to imagine he could form to himself adherents in the senate; because some members of it, to whom he had opened himself on this occasion, had feigned an approbation of his reasons, and made no objection against receiving his presents; for which the marquis was well supplied, by the chief clerk of the French treasury, who had issued several bills, for 60 and 120,000 livres, payable at sight, to the marquis, for to bestow where he thought proper: but the marquis himself had been imposed upon, on this occasion; these senators having mutually communicated, one to the other, unknown to the marquis, every particular he revealed to them, firmly determined to discover the whole, on a favourable opportunity.

COUNT BESTUCHEFF, at last, suspected some secret machinations; and was confirmed of the certainty of these suspicions, by his friends, who even informed him of several circumstances of it: the vice-chancellor, to procure proofs of such assertions, wrote to the Russian ministers at Berlin and Stockholm, to use their utmost endeavours, to obtain the originals, or copies, of some of the letters which the Marquis de la Chetardie so frequently wrote to the French ministers in those courts. Count Bestucheff procured copies of the three letters, wrote one after another, to the Marquis de Valory at Berlin; containing almost the whole detail of the grand project, besides a great many too free expressions relative to the Russian ministry and government, and scandalous epithets with regard to both: he also procured some original letters, wrote between the Marquis de la Chetardie, and the Marquis de

de Leumarie, the French ambassador in Sweden; CHAP.
containing the state of the conspiracy, both at VII.
court, and in the provinces. When Count Bestu-
tucheff, had collected so many proofs in his cus- 1744.
tody, he informed the Czarina of the policy, in-
fidelity, and ingratitude of the Marquis de la
Chetardie; upon which her Imperial majesty
broke out into an exclamation, "Is it possible
" that nature should have given birth to such a
" monster! he shall be instantly seized!" but
the vice-chancellor informing the Czarina that
he expected other proofs to corroborate his intel-
ligence, it was thought proper to defer appre-
hending the marquis till then. Soon after Count
Bestucheff received other dispatches, which the
marquis had sent to Stockholm, whence they
were to go to Paris and Constantinople; con-
taining all the machinations and progress made
by the Jesuit emissaries; in one of which the
marquis declared, "That all his affairs went on
" as happily as he could wish: the snare was so
" well laid, that nothing was wanting; his par-
" tridges having already won over most of the
" provinces: as to Bestucheff, and the Austrian
" faction, they could not subsist above a month
" longer, at most. That he had nothing to
" fear: he himself did not act directly in this
" affair; and he flattered himself that the
" Czarina would, in a little time, be convinced
" that her ministry, harbouring ill will, and
" hardened by ignorance and stupidity, would
" be the cause of the calamity which might
" happen to the monarchy: for in case that
" princess disregarded this, and repaid him with
" ingratitude, he, who set the crown upon her
" head, was able to bestow it on any other he
" pleased, who might be in the French interest:
" for

PART “ for Bestucheff was a — devoted to the ene-
 V. “ mies of France, who prevented the punish-
 — “ ment which Botta deserved.”

1744. THE Russian senate, having, at last, been amply informed of the pernicious designs of the Marquis de la Chetardie, as well by what Count Bestucheff had put into their hands, as by the depositions of several persons; they were of opinion that it would be proper for the court to remove from Moscow, lest some unforeseen accident should favour the horrid designs of their enemies: upon which the Czarina resolved to make a pilgrimage, on foot, to the convent of Troitzka, eighteen leagues from Moscow.

WHEN the Czarina set out for Troitzka, the Marquis de la Chetardie, used all his endeavours for permission to attend her, as he had done when he formerly resided in Moscow: but the Czarina refused his request; observing that he, at that time, was invested with a public character; but had none at present. Her Imperial majesty, on the 10th of June, began her pilgrimage; and, immediately afterwards, the Marquis de la Chetardie perceived, in the cold and distant behaviour of the ministry, the symptoms of his approaching disgrace. The marquis was soon satisfied that he had incurred the displeasure of the Czarina, and that all his artifices were detected: for, on the 17th of June, a chamberlain of the court arrived express from Troitzka; upon which, on the 18th, at six in the morning, General Ushakoff, and the state counsellor Wesselowsky, accompanied with a lieutenant and twelve grenadiers, went to the house of the Marquis de la Chetardie, who was then in a profound sleep, having supped with Baron de Mardefeld and continued with him till four in the morning:

the

the marquis was ordered to be waked ; and told that a message was sent him by the empress : he came out, in his night-gown, complaining of a violent head-ach ; and enquired the motive of so extraordinary a visit : when General Ushakoff took a paper out of his pocket, which was read over to the marquis, in the Russian and French languages ; by which the marquis was informed, “ That the consideration and regard, which were “ formerly shewn to him, at the time that he “ was invested with the title of minister plenipotentiary ; and still more the gracious manner “ in which her Imperial majesty of all the “ Russias, desired and saw his return to Moscow, justly promised the greater gratitude “ from him ; since, as a private person, he “ could in no manner have expected the favour “ he had met with. But, instead of answering “ in a respectful manner to this, that he had forgot himself so far, as not only to endeavour to “ corrupt the fidelity of many of the clergy, to “ form a party in her court, and overturn her “ ministry ; but even to describe and calumniate, “ in his dispatches, her sacred person with equal “ boldness and temerity, in so gross a manner “ as never was, nor ever would be, suffered by “ any monarch. That these assertions were not “ made at random, but taken from his letters, “ written in cypher, to which a key had been “ found ; as was evident from the originals and “ extracts ; which were then produced. But, “ notwithstanding the right thereby given to “ the punishing of his person ; her Imperial “ majesty, magnanimously forgot her resentment “ and that he was but a private person ; who, “ though he should attempt it, could not assume “ any public character : therefore her Imperial “ majesty

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“ majesty commanded him to quit the city of Moscow, in twenty-four hours, without seeing any person; and to leave her empire as soon as possible; permitting him the liberty to dispose of his effects, in a manner suitable to his enjoying them after his departure: and that her majesty also thought fit to cause him to be accompanied, by an officer, to the frontiers, to procure him fresh horses, and whatever else he might want in his journey. That care had been taken to send dispatches, containing this whole proceeding, to his court; which, it was hoped, would acknowledge both the moderation that was shewn to him, and the high regard that the Czarina had for the French monarch, in the person of one of his subjects, who, by his equally irregular and unexpected conduct, had rendered himself obnoxious to the utmost rigours of her justice; and consequently the King of France must be convinced, that the marquis, by his longer continuance in Russia, instead of cementing the friendship subsisting between the two crowns, would certainly, for some time, have produced a reserve and misunderstanding.”

The marquis was astonished, and confounded, at so unexpected a message; declaring, “ That the accusation was very grievous, but that the business would be to prove it:” upon which the state counsellor Wesselowsky shewed him some particular papers, and entirely disconcerted his asseverations of innocency. They afterwards all withdrew, leaving the officer and the guards to execute their orders on the marquis; who being recovered from his surprize, said to the officer: “ That he could not reproach himself with having done any thing, directly against

“ the

“ the Czarina ; he having ever entertained the
“ highest zeal and respect for her sacred person :
“ however, that he was sensible he had some
“ enemies at court, and that these only could
“ have traduced him to the empress ; but that
“ he intreated her Imperial majesty not to con-
“ demn him unheard, and to grant him the
“ permission of justifying himself.” The marquis
was also extremely desirous of speaking to Baron
de Neuhaus, or to the Privy Counsellor Lestock ;
who, from his future behaviour, which incurred
his exile, might well be supposed to have been
one of his confederates : but the officer told him,
“ His orders were so express, that he was not
“ permitted to leave him a single moment, or
“ allow him the privilege of speaking to any
“ person.” The marquis was therefore obliged
to depart from Moscow, on the 18th of June,
very early in the morning, attended by the of-
ficer, and his guards, to Petersburg ; where he
settled his affairs with his banker, and made all
imaginable expedition to get out of the Russian
dominions ; probably from the fear he was under,
lest the mysterious iniquities contained in his pa-
pers, should prompt the court to repent of their
indulgence : this did not happen ; but, as the
marquis refused to return the pictures, present-
ed him by the Czarina, and the order of St An-
drew, he was stopped in Livonia ; where he was
informed, by the officer, who guarded him,
that his name was struck out of the list of
knights, and commands were issued not to let
him go, till he had restored the presents, of
which he had rendered himself altogether unwor-
thy. The marquis, dreading more dangerous
consequences, complied, though very reluctantly,
with the order : so that, after delivering up, to
the

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PART the officer, the things demanded, he proceeded
V. towards Dantzwick ; thence to go and inform
 the court of Versailles of his own confusion, and
 1744. the triumph of those whom he had endeavoured
 to ruin. This affair was immediately notified
 to all the foreign ministers residing in Moscow ;
 and the Russian ministers in foreign courts were
 also informed of it, by a circular rescript, al-
 ledging the same facts and complaints that had
 been represented to the marquis, when he was
 taken into custody.

AFTER this fatal catastrophe, to the interest
 of France, the Czarina returned to Moscow ;
 where Lord Tyrawley met with a more gracious
 reception at court than ever ; most of the Russian
 ministry declaring more openly in favour of Great
 Britain, and the Queen of Hungary. Though
 the affair of Marquis de Botta had been repre-
 sented to the Czarina, by the enemies of the
 court of Vienna, in the blackest colours, inve-
 nomed with all the rancour of malice and de-
 traction ; yet it now began to be considered in a
 more favourable light, at the Russian court. As
 the Marquis de Botta, notwithstanding his inno-
 cence had been reported to the Queen of Hun-
 gary, was recalled from his embassy at Ber-
 lin, and banished to Gratz in Styria, during
 the pleasure of the Czarina ; this was satisfactory
 to her Imperial majesty, who impatiently expect-
 ed Count Rosenberg, as ambassador extraordi-
 nary from the Queen of Hungary, to termi-
 nate this affair, to their mutual satisfactions ;
 which possibly had never been adjusted had the
 Marquis de la Chetardie resided continually in
 Russia.

PEACE was now proclaimed with Sweden ;
 the Czarina had completed a reconciliation be-
 tween

tween the courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen ; CHAP.
the marriage of the Grand Prince, with the VII.
Princess of Anhalt-Zerbst, was consummated, 
with the most splendid festivity ; and the whole 1744.
Russian monarchy was in as much tranquility,
as the Empire of Rome when the temple of
Janus was closed. Baron de Cedercreutz, em-
bassador extraordinary from Sweden, represented,
on the 19th of October, to Count Bestucheff,
that his Swedish majesty had acceded to the
treaty of Francfort, only as Duke of Pomerania ;
whence the kingdom was not obliged to furnish
any succours, either in men or money ; but the
Swedish minister was acquainted, that the Czari-
na was determined strictly to adhere to the al-
liances and engagements entered into by her :
this had been already hinted to the Imperial and
Prussian ministers, when they invited the Czari-
na, and the Grand Prince, to accede to the treaty
of Francfort ; which convinced these ministers
how deluded their former hopes were, when they
flattered themselves with the thoughts of a suc-
cessful negociation. Lord Tyrawley was highly
caressed at the Russian court ; where he took
every opportunity of facilitating a reconciliation
with the court of Vienna ; from whence Count
de Rosenberg had set out on his embassy, and,
on the 25th of November, had his private au-
dience ; when he represented to the Czarina,
“ That the Queen of Hungary was entirely
“ convinced, that she could not give her Impe-
“ rial majesty a stronger proof of her esteem,
“ and the perfect confidence she reposed in her,
“ than to testify, by an embassy appointed solely
“ for that purpose, the sincere grief she felt
“ for the notorious conduct of the Marquis de
“ Botta. That the Queen abhorred even the
“ faintest shadow of such actions ; and, without
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“entering into a farther detail concerning those
 “ execrable deeds, it was sufficient for her to be
 “ informed, that the party accused had incurred
 “ the indignation of her Imperial majesty : and
 “ the queen, as a testimony of her entire friendship
 “ and esteem, had banished the marquis to Gratz,
 “ for such time as her Imperial majesty should
 “ think proper; the queen flattering herself, that she
 “ had, thereby given, as far as lay in her power,
 “ in presence of the whole world, the conspicuous
 “ satisfaction demanded from her.” Count Bestu-
 cheff, who had lately been created Great Chancellor
 of the Empire, answered the Austrian minister, in
 the name of her Imperial majesty, “ That the
 “ Czarina received, with singular satisfaction, the
 “ assurances which the Queen of Hungary had
 “ given of her sincere friendship : but it was true,
 “ indeed, that as there was before given, though
 “ requested by her Imperial majesty, sufficient
 “ satisfaction with respect to the Marquis de
 “ Botta, the empress had just reason to give
 “ umbrage at it : yet, since her Hungarian ma-
 “ jesty, to terminate this affair in the most sig-
 “ nal manner, had sent an embassy upon that
 “ account, her Imperial majesty was willing to
 “ bury all that had passed in eternal oblivion ;
 “ and to leave the queen at full liberty to release
 “ the Marquis de Botta, from his confinement,
 “ whenever she should think proper : her Impe-
 “ rial majesty not harbouring the least resentment
 “ against, nor requiring that any further punish-
 “ ment should be inflicted on, him.” After
 this amicable termination of so important an af-
 fair, the Austrian minister had several conferences
 with Count Bestucheff, and Count Woronzow,
 the vice-chancellor, seeming entirely satisfied
 with his negotiations ; for he had reason to expect
 a renewal of the antient treaties subsisting between
 the

the courts of Petersburg and Vienna, and of CHAP. VII.
a succour from the Czarina, in case the war should continue: but the Czarina had offered a more favourable circumstance to the republic of 1744.
Poland, and the court of Dresden, by not only giving a negative answer to all the invitations made her to accede to the treaty of Francfort; but also in causing a declaration to be made, to the ministers residing at Moscow, and by those of Russia in foreign courts; “ That, should any attempt be made against the kingdom of Poland, or the Electorate of Saxony, in revenge for the succours which his Polish majesty granted to the Queen of Hungary; her Imperial majesty would consider it, not merely as the case of an alliance, but as a declaration of war made immediately against herself.”

THE ministry of Versailles were more successful in Poland; where his Prussian majesty also took every precaution, to prevent the republic from assisting their monarch, in his electoral capacity, and from granting any succours to the Queen of Hungary. The domestic troubles of Poland, occasioned by the dissensions between the two houses of Tarlo and Poniatowski; and by an insurrection of the peasants, in Lithuania, against the severity and exactions of the Jews, who farmed the provincial revenues; obliged the primate, and senate, to make repeated solicitations to their monarch to remove from Dresden to Warsaw, the capital of Poland, to summon a general diet at Grodno, in Lithuania; to which his majesty consented; and, together with his queen, the royal family, and the whole court, set out from his electoral dominions, on the 20th of May, and arrived, on the 2d of June, at Warsaw; where he received the compliments of the primate, and the principal part

PART. of the nobility. The presence of his majesty
 V. was highly agreeable to the Poles, who justly

flattered themselves that his residence in the king-
 1744. dom would greatly contribute to its tranquility ;
 and occasion effectual measures to be taken, in the
 approaching diet, with respect to foreign affairs.

THE constitution of Poland is a mixed monarchy, inclining to a democracy ; which makes it frequently called a republic. Every province has its particular or provincial diet, which make laws for the respective provinces : the senate consists of the Bishops, Palatines, Castellans, and ten great officers of the crown ; who are consulted by his majesty in all acts of state : but the legislative power is lodged in the grand diet, consisting of the king ; the senate ; and the nuncios, or deputies of every palatinate or country ; who ought, by their constitution, to assemble once in three years, and their session to continue only for six weeks ; in which the opposition of a single member, can easily defeat the most salutary measures concerted for the welfare and security of the public. The provincial diets had unanimously recommended to their nuncios, to insist on the augmentation of the army ; and these representatives, having received their proper instructions, circular letters were issued, on the 20th of August, for the assembly of the general diet, on the 5th of October : but, to prepare the necessary matters, which were to be treated of at Grodno, his majesty, on the 29th of August, held an extraordinary assembly of the senate ; wherein, after setting forth the present posture of the European affairs, the king desired the opinion of the senate, in what manner it would be most proper and convenient for the republic to act, both for the advantage of the inhabitants, and the glory of their sovereign : upon
 this

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this occasion Prince Lubomirski, great general of the crown, gave a fresh testimony of his attachment to the house of Austria, by the following nervous and laconic speech; "The kingdom and republic of Poland, our dear country, enjoys, at this time, the sweets of peace, ever since the intestine feuds that began to break out in it, and which might have been attended with fatal consequences, were quieted by the regal authority, and the prudence of the nobles: but it is far otherwise without doors; for not only the whole christian world is in a dreadful ferment, but even the fire of war is just now lighted up on the frontiers of our territories: by the havoc made of our neighbours, our destruction is preparing: shall we therefore look on with an indifferent eye, till they are completely crushed; and shall we wait supinely till our turn approaches, and till we ourselves, after our allies have been harrassed out and quite enervated, are attacked directly? No! my dear countrymen! let us follow the example set us by so many other states, and principal powers, of Europe; let us fly to arms! let us order a proper number of the nobility to mount on horseback; and let the states of the kingdom evince, to the whole world, that it is of the utmost necessity for us to defend ourselves against so dangerous an enemy, as his Prussian majesty, who lays waste the countries contiguous to the republic." This speech was enforced by the Palatine of Lublin, and by several others of the principal senators: nevertheless, some were of opinion, that the only thing necessary to be done was, to take proper measures for the security of the frontiers of the kingdom, and to continue in peace with the neighbours of the republic: though the ge-
nerality

PART nerality of the nation were strongly inclined to
 V. espouse the interest of the house of Austria, and
 to enter into the measures taken by the courts of
 1744. London and Vienna. To corroborate this favourable opinion among the Poles, Mr Villiers, the British minister, and Count Esterhasi, the Hungarian envoy, repaired to Warsaw, with fresh instructions from their respective courts, to negotiate an antipodical alliance to the Francfort confederacy; while the Czarina sent Count Bestucheff, her great marshal, to assure his Polish majesty of her friendship and affection for the republic, and to promote the interest of the court of Vienna at the general diet: but Count de Wallenrodt, the Prussian minister had already taken his residence in Warsaw, where he informed his Polish majesty, in a private manner, of the motives which had determined his sovereign to march his forces in favour of the emperor; adding, "That his Prussian majesty hoped, that
 " the king, and the republic of Poland, would
 " be sensible of the justice and necessity of this
 " conduct, and continue to correspond with the
 " intention of his sovereign, in maintaining
 " the most perfect amity, founded on what ever
 " could contribute to strengthen the amicable
 " neighbourhood between the two powers:"
 Baron Wezel, the imperial minister, and Count de St Severin, the French ambassador, were also dispatched to Warsaw, to enforce the representations of the Prussian minister; and endeavoured to prevail on his Polish majesty to accede to the treaty of Francfort; but as they found the republic, almost unanimously, concurring in the resolution of assisting the Queen of Hungary, they had recourse to more sinister and efficacious methods; by encouraging their partizans, and corrupting some of the diet, to frustrate the resolutions of that
 august

august assembly : for which purpose the bankers of Dantzick, had lately received considerable remittances, from Paris, by the way of Amsterdam and Hamburg.

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THEIR Polish majesties, on the 19th of September, set out from Warsaw, and arrived at Grodno, on the 30th ; where, on the 5th of October, the diet was opened with the usual ceremonies, in which were 162 representatives. Count Oginski being elected marshal ; the preliminary points, for their deliberation, were laid before the diet ; the principal of which were :

“ THAT the conférences with the foreign ministers should be resumed ; and other commissioners appointed, in the room of those deceased. THAT endeavours should be used to cultivate a greater harmony and friendship with the court of Russia ; and to bestow on the sovereign of that Empire, the imperial title insisted upon by her. THAT there should be a conference with the ministers of Berlin, relative to the passage of the Prussian troops through the republic. AND that it should be consulted, whether it would be for the interest of the republic to assemble the Pospolite-Ruszenje, or arriere ban of the kingdom.”

The primary subject deliberated upon, in the diet, was the augmentation of the army : but opinions seemed a little divided, with regard to the method of doing this, and the raising of funds sufficient for that purpose : this augmentation was to consist of 30,000 men, whereby the crown army, and that of Lithuania, would be increased to 90,000 ; which were to be constantly maintained, with no other view than to defend the republic, in case it should be attacked. But, before the assembly could form any determination, their proceedings were entirely interrupted,

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by the artifices of the French and Prussian ministers: for, on the 5th of November, M. Wilczewski, nuncio of Wisnaw, rose up; and, with great marks of contrition, declared, to the diet, "That the Prussian minister had endeavoured to suborn him, by offering him 3,000 ducats, the post of lieutenant-colonel in the Prussian service, and the exemption of his estate in the Electorate of Brandenburg; upon condition that he occasioned the dissolution of the diet: and declared that Baron de Wallenrodt had even given him 350 ducats, by way of earnest;" which the nuncio threw into the middle of the salon, in a sealed bag; adding, "That he left it to the disposal of the diet; being resolved not to betray his country, nor defile his hands, with the wages of iniquity:" at the same time, he exhorted the nuncios, his accomplices, whose names he said he knew, to follow his example, and to make a discovery; otherwise that he would certainly discover them. This confession, made with all the tokens of grief and sincerity, had a visible effect; the profound silence, which ensued, manifested a general consternation and surprize: at last the assembly insisted, very impetuously, that M. Wilczewski, should declare the names of his accomplices; upon which he rose up, and gave a long detail of the whole transaction: relating how he came acquainted with the Prussian minister; the arts he had used to pervert him; and how, on his representing that the design he proposed could not be effected by a single person, the envoy named several other nuncios he had secured to his party, with whom he desired M. Wilczewski would concert the proper measures for executing the design: and after recommending himself to the protection of the king and senate, he named nine of
his

his accomplices, that had been mentioned to him by Baron de Wallenrodt. Scarce had the nuncio made this discovery, but the hall was filled with clamour and confusion; some crying out for justice on the traytors, others demanding that they should quit the assembly. At length the heat abated, and the marshal of the diet, observed, "That as M. Wilczewski had proposed to accuse no body, but only to nominate such as the Prussian minister had mentioned to him; it was but just to hear what those gentlemen had to offer in their own defence:" which was approved, and the nominated nuncios were permitted to speak in their own vindication: five of them loudly protested their innocence, absolutely denying the fact, or that ever they had any correspondence with Baron de Wallenrodt: but four others confessed, "That this minister had tampered with them, as to the affairs of the diet, and promised them considerable sums, in case they could dissolve it; but they added that they had acquainted his majesty with these proposals, and had rejected the offers of the Prussian minister." The debates, which this extraordinary affair occasioned in the chamber of the nuncios, took all their time and attention: some were for having the matter absolutely terminated, before they should proceed on any other business: whilst others insisted that it would be most proper to come to a resolution, with regard to the augmentation of the army, and such other matters as were then the subject of their deliberations: this confusion and disorder continued till the 16th of November at midnight, the instant that the diet was to end, pursuant to the laws of the kingdom; so that the assembly was dissolved, without concurring

PART ring in any thing either for their own security,
 V. or the advantage of her Hungarian majesty.

1744. This obliged his Polish majesty, two days afterwards, to hold a senatus consilium, in which it was provisionally decreed ;

1st " THAT the king, for the internal security of the kingdom, should have the power of summoning an extraordinary diet, in convenient time : but as to the external defence of the state, it should be left to the care of the crown generals.

2d " THAT the ministers should enquire into the foreign intrigues, and cabals, lately detected ; to discover and punish the criminals, according to their demerit.

3d " THAT, in case the extraordinary diet could not be soon assembled, his majesty should order the dietines of relation to be held, as often as the circumstances required.

4th " THAT, to preserve a good harmony between the republic and the neighbouring powers, the conferences with foreign ministers, appointed by the constitutions of 1726, should be continued at Warsaw.

5th " THAT the great treasurer of the crown should have power to contract for arms and ammunition, for the augmentation of the army, and to issue the necessary sums for that purpose.

6th " THAT his majesty should be intreated to assign, M. Wilczewski a reward, of 2,000 crowns for the service he had done his country ; till a proper opportunity offered of recompensing his zeal and fidelity."

BARON DE WALLENRODT, the Prussian plenipotentiary, and M. Hoffman, the Prussian resident ;

resident; being informed of the above transactions, presented jointly, on the 9th of November, a memorial, to his Polish majesty, representing, " That they could not dispense with them-

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" selves from remonstrating, on the outrage
" committed against their persons, and character, by M. Wilczewski; an outrage as evidently repugnant to truth, as contrary to the
" principles by which they had ever modelled
" their conduct. SENT from the king their sovereign, to his majesty and the republic, to
" act in quality of his ministers; this was the
" sole object of their commission, and the principle from which they had never swerved:
" the scrupulous attention they had always retained, to discharge the duties of their character, doubly embittered the odium of the calumny advanced by M. Wilczewski; in his
" presuming to assert, that they endeavoured to
" frustrate the meeting of the present diet, and
" would have employed his assistance for that
" purpose; the most false imputation ever uttered, and which they denied in presence of
" the whole world. THAT it was certain, on
" the contrary, that this very nuncio had, several
" times, attempted to corrupt the wisdom and
" moderation by which they had always conducted themselves; and this charge, which he
" durst not deny, was sufficient to show him
" such as he really was. WHAT person did not
" perceive, that this calumny was entirely owing to an insignificant cabal, enemies to the
" republic; whose sole endeavours were to set it
" at variance with his Prussian majesty; and to
" carry matters, between both powers, to extremities equally odious and fatal. THAT sensibly insulted, by the impostures of M. Wilczewski,

PART “zewski, they had taken the resolution most
 V. “humbly to demand satisfaction of his Polish
 “majesty, on that occasion; and they addressed
 1744. “themselves to his well known justice, which
 “would not grant protection to knaves, who
 “endeavoured to impose upon the religion and
 “equity of his majesty.”

WHETHER M. Wilczewski, on this occasion, acted a real, or, as it was suspected by some, an imaginary part; it equally answered the endeavours of those, whose interest it was, that the republic of Poland should be of no assistance to the Queen of Hungary: but the senate had so firm a reliance in the declaration of the nuncio of Wisna, that, in opposition to the memorial presented by the Prussian ministers, a resolution was taken to cause satisfaction to be demanded of his Prussian majesty, for the blameable conduct of his ministers. As the Polish nation, in general, were greatly exasperated at the fruitless result of the diet; his majesty signed the writs for assembling a diet extraordinary, with blank dates, to be filled up when the circumstances of affairs presented the most suitable and favourable opportunity, for convening another diet. After this his Polish majesty, and the whole court, returned to Warsaw, on the 4th of December; where the king continued till the 11th of January, on purpose that the important negociations, then carrying on, for the Warsaw alliance, might not be interrupted; and that he might return to Dresden, with the satisfaction of having seen them happily terminated.

HIS Prussian majesty had an opportunity of corroborating his interest with the King of Sweden; who had already, in his electoral capacity, associated himself in the Francfort confederacy.

The

The bleeding wounds, which Sweden had re-
ceived from the sword of Russia were healed ;

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and Count Tessin, by his negociations at Copenhagen, had effected a reconciliation between the crowns of Sweden and Denmark : after which he was sent, in June, to Berlin, to demand the Princess Louisa Ulrica, sister to his Prussian majesty, in marriage for his royal highness the prince successor to the crown of Sweden. The Swedish minister, having publicly demanded the princess with the greatest solemnity, had an audience, on the 17th of July ; and was afterwards introduced to her royal highness, to whom he delivered himself in the following manner :

1744.

“ MADAM,

“ I AM commanded to offer you the desires
“ of a king, of a prince, and of a whole nation ;
“ who, from this time, consider you as the
“ daughter, as the consort, as the sovereign born,
“ of the throne. Heaven also destined you to
“ ascend it ; and was the crown to be bestowed
“ only on virtue, your royal highness would de-
“ serve to wear it, independently on the exalted
“ rank you possess, and which familiarizes you
“ with sceptres. AFTER having obtained the
“ consent of his majesty the king your brother,
“ and of her majesty the queen your mother, it
“ is from yours, madam, that his royal high-
“ ness, the Prince of Sweden, expects the com-
“ pletion of his felicity. Deign to grant it ;
“ and come and fill the place which providence,
“ and your virtues, allot you ! Come and reign
“ over the destiny, the hearts, and the wills of
“ a free people, and over subjects who, notwith-
“ standing the great calamities they have suffer-
“ ed, could not extinguish the glorious emula-
“ tion

- PART "tion with which they are fired, to sacrifice
 V. "their blood, their lives, and their possessions,
 "for the service of their prince and country.
 1744. "MAY the throne, which your royal highness
 "is going to approach, be as much your delight,
 "as you will certainly form the felicity and or-
 "nament of it!"

THE festivities at Berlin, on this occasion, were very magnificent; and the princess, after being espoused by her second brother Augustus William, as proxy for the Prince successor of Sweden, set out, on the 25th of July, with a noble retinue, from Stralsund; where she embarked on board the Swedish squadron, commanded by Count de Taube, who convoyed her highness to Carelsroon, the principal maritime town of Sweden; where the squadron arrived on the 7th of August. The Prince royal of Sweden, who waited her arrival, immediately went on board the admiral ship to pay his compliments to the princess; after which their royal highnesses landed, and made their entry into the city, under a fire from all the cannon of the ships and the ramparts. On the 14th their royal highnesses set out for the castle of Drottningholm; where they arrived on the 28th, and were received by his Swedish majesty, under a splendid tent, with the greatest demonstrations of tenderness, joy, and affection. The next day the whole court was assembled, to pay their respects to their royal highnesses; after which the princess was conducted from her apartment to the hall, or salon, prepared for receiving the nuptial benediction, which was solemnized by Dr Benzelius, Archbishop of Upsal, in the presence of his majesty, and a very brilliant court of the foreign ministers, and all the nobility

lity of distinction in the kingdom; who had been invited to share in the solemnity.

AFTER the nuptial ceremony, the court removed to Carlsburg; where Count Finckenstein, ambassador extraordinary from his Prussian majesty, had, on the 9th of August, his first private audience of the king; in which he delivered to his majesty, "The declaration of the motives which induced the King of Prussia to assist the emperor, with auxiliary forces." He then invited his majesty to accede, in his regal capacity, to the treaty of Francfort: which invitation was transmitted to the senate, at Stockholm, and occasioned great debates; wherein it was represented, that, if the nation acceded to this confederacy, the army could suffer no reduction; but as the finances of the kingdom, instead of being sacrificed to maintain a greater number of troops than was necessary, required a sage oeconomy, therefore it was the interest of the nation to preserve their present tranquility: especially as the subsidies from France, would not, for a long time, suffice to indemnify the Swedes for the losses they had sustained in maintaining the war against Russia, with whom it was their interest to preserve the perfect harmony subsisting between the two courts: upon which the senate rejected the invitation of the Prussian minister, and determined to support the peace and happiness of the kingdom. Accordingly they resolved upon a reduction of the national forces; that the kingdom, which had been involved in so burthenfome a war, might devote itself entirely to the enjoyment of the sweets of peace.

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FROM these measures, it was apparent that the Swedes, notwithstanding their long intimacy with

PART with France, and their new alliance with Prussia,
 V. could not, easily be prevailed upon to assist, the
 1744. views of those two crowns, in the present conjuncture. Though the Marquis de Laumarie, the French ambassador, was perfectly sensible of this truth, he frequently inculcated, to the president Count de Gyllenburg, that the friendship of France, and her allies, might, and ought to compensate Sweden, for all the advantages she might reap from other powers: but neither these considerations, nor even the favourable conditions offered the Swedish kingdom, with respect to the free trade of its subjects to the West Indies, had been able to make the senate and court of Sweden forfeit the great advantages they collected by the sincere amity of Russia; whose alliance, joined to their good intelligence with the maritime powers, was sufficient to make them, for ever, respected; and secure Sweden, against those who might attempt to disturb its tranquility.

THOUGH the Swedish nation absolutely refused to intermeddle with the confusions of Germany, their monarch, as Landgrave of Hesse, resolved to support the Francfort alliance; and no sooner had he received information that his Prussian majesty had invaded Bohemia, than he permitted Prince William, his brother, to give, in like manner, to the emperor, a body of Hessians, in quality of auxiliaries. This step was looked upon as the more extraordinary by the British ministry; as they had employed their endeavours, with so much cordiality, to accommodate the differences between the courts of Petersburg and Stockholm; as likewise to renew, and strengthen, the harmony between their Swedish and Danish majesties: but the most affecting circumstance, on this occasion, with regard to Great Britain, was, that the 6,000 Hessians, appointed to re-inforce the imperial army,

army, were the very identical troops that were raised and supported, a considerable time, for the service of his Britannic majesty, and at the expence of the British nation; though it never reaped any material advantage from their assistance. When the Hessian auxiliaries had joined the Imperial and Palatine troops, in Bavaria; Guy Dickins, Esq; the British envoy extraordinary at the court of Stockholm, made representations to his Swedish majesty, on a conduct so contradictory to the expectations of the British court; "Desiring his majesty to send, to the regency of Hesse Cassel, the necessary orders, for recalling those troops into the territories of Hesse; at least not to permit them to serve against the Queen of Hungary:" to this his majesty answered, "That he would ever shew the highest regard to the representations of the King of Great Britain; but that, on the present occasion, it was not in his power to oblige his Britannic majesty, he having given the Landgrave William, his brother, an absolute power concerning all the affairs of the Empire; and, therefore, that it would be proper for the court of Great Britain to address him, for a successful event of such representations:" but the prince regent was too much exasperated with the British court, by its rejection of the negotiations at Hanau, to give the least attention to any pacific measures that might interrupt the operation of the Francfort confederacy: besides he was in expectation of having the landgraviate erected into an electorate.

WHILE France was executing her stratagems, in the remoter parts of the European dominions; she had other emissaries, to spread her indirect machinations, among the neutral princes, and states, of Germany. Immediately after the re-

PART duction of Friburg, and before the cantonment
V. of Marshal Maillebois in the circle of the Lower

1744. Rhine; Monsieur Renaud, the French minister
at the court of Treves, acquainted his electoral
highness of the intention of the court of Ver-
sailles, concerning the disposition of these troops:
at the same time, exhorting his highness to ac-
cede to the union of Francfort, lest he should
expose himself to not receiving any indemnifi-
cation for the winter quarters: adding, that he
had no orders to insist upon this article; but that
he was to declare, in the name of the king his
sovereign, that he was resolved no longer to ac-
knowledge any neutrality in the Empire, as a
term in itself equivocal, or rather of no meaning
at all: that, in case his electoral highness would
accede to the Francfort alliance, a great differ-
ence should be observed between his dominions,
and those of the Electors of Mentz, and Co-
logne: but that every member of the Germanic
body, who disapproved of this union, would
thereby declare himself an enemy to the Em-
pire; in which case his Most Christian majesty
would be obliged to defend the Emperor, in
quality of his ally, and guarantee of the liber-
ties of the Empire. The French minister, on
the 22d of October, was answered, by his elec-
toral highness; "That, in a few words, he
" would never change; that his neutrality was
" grounded upon a solemn resolution of the
" Empire, approved by the Emperor himself;
" to which his highness was firmly resolved to
" continue his adherence; neither would he suf-
" fer himself to be undeservedly foreclosed of
" his rights, by any union, or alliance, nor by
" any open infraction of the laws of nature and
" nations: that he was determined to bear what

he

“ he could not alter ; but that then this was not
“ a personal cause, with regard to him and his
“ dominions ; it equally concerned the whole
“ constitution of Germany, which would find
“ itself obliged to take cognizance of these vio-
“ lences ; and that his highness could not dis-
“ pense with notifying them, in a proper time
“ and place, since no particular member of the
“ Germanic system was allowed to grant winter
“ quarters in the territories of the Empire, with-
“ out the privity and consent of that august
“ body.” The French minister retired much
disatisfied with so resolute an answer : but as an
affair of this nature ought to be brought to the
cognizance of the Empire, and be proposed in
full diet ; especially since it was plainly insinuated
that the territories of the three first Electors of
the Empire, were to be treated little better than
in an hostile manner : therefore his electoral high-
ness immediately acquainted the Electors of
Mentz and Cologne, with what had happened
between him and the French minister ; inform-
ing their highnesses, “ That it was necessary for
“ them to know what the whole Empire thought
“ of this insult, and what measures and reme-
“ dies it would oppose against it ; especially,
“ since it openly appeared that the combined
“ army regulated itself already by this plan of
“ violence, in the circles of Suabia and Franco-
“ nia ; and that the Prussian army intended to
“ act no otherwise in Saxony, and other neigh-
“ bouring dominions. That, if they did not
“ instantly open their eyes, there would remain
“ nothing else for them, than to receive the
“ law, without daring to speak ; and shame-
“ fully to bury, before the eyes of the whole
“ world, the liberty of Germany, and the im-
“ perial

“ perial dignity, which, hitherto, had been
 “ its most distinguished prerogative : but as his
 “ highness did not doubt their dilections would
 “ send proper instructions, on this occasion, to
 “ their minister at Francfort, so he had not neg-
 “ lected to instruct his in a conformable manner.”

THIS awakened the jealousies of several
 of the German princes, and occasioned them
 to make proper representations to Count de
 Konigsfeld, the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire :
 but as the vice-chancellor returned a disatisfactory
 answer, it promoted a general inquietude ; and
 the Elector of Mentz, who imagined himself
 principally concerned in it, addressed the em-
 peror, on such an extraordinary a proceedure :
 who answered his dilection, among other particu-
 lars, “ That he was persuaded his highness was
 “ too desirous of discharging the obligations in-
 “ cumbent upon him, to suffer himself to be
 “ drawn away by the suggestions of the enemies
 “ of his Imperial majesty. The only thing then
 “ remaining for his Imperial majesty to do, was,
 “ to remove the uneasiness which the arrival of
 “ a body of French troops in the Empire might
 “ have occasioned. That the necessity of the
 “ times, together with other important confi-
 “ derations, made it absolutely necessary that
 “ those troops should march thither ; they com-
 “ ing as friends both to the emperor, and the
 “ Empire. Such measures were taken, that
 “ his Imperial majesty had room to hope they
 “ would not be burthensome to any one : their
 “ stay in Germany should be as short as the cir-
 “ cumstances would permit ; and that those cir-
 “ cumstances did not relate to his Imperial ma-
 “ jesty only, but also affecting his faithful allies
 “ in the Empire, who thought it necessary to
 “ get

“ get protection for themselves from the motions CHAP.
“ of other forces. Such was the situation of VII.
“ the Elector Palatine in particular ; who was
“ desirous of securing his dominions from the 1744.
“ treatment which was shewn to the Duchy of
“ Neuberg and Sultzbach : therefore his Impe-
“ rial majesty hoped, that these observations,
“ would be sufficient to dispel all the inquietudes
“ and apprehensions of his dilection.”

HIS Imperial majesty also represented, on the
20th of December, to the Elector of Cologne,
“ That he could not be ignorant in what an in-
“ decent manner the Austrians had ravaged the
“ countries of Neuberg and Sultzbach ; for no
“ other reason, but because the Elector Palatine
“ had concluded a treaty of union, with his
“ Imperial majesty, and because he had sent the
“ emperor a succour of troops ; though without
“ prejudice to the neutrality, which subsisted in its
“ full force. That, contrary to all expectations,
“ his Imperial majesty had received certain ad-
“ vices, that the court of Vienna had formed
“ the design of a like invasion, as well against
“ the territories of the Electorate of Branden-
“ burg, as against those of the Elector Pala-
“ tine, situate upon the Lower Rhine, which she
“ had already menaced therewith, and from
“ which she was no longer at any considerable
“ distance ; so that there was scarce any doubt
“ remaining of the execution of this fatal pro-
“ ject. That his Imperial majesty would have
“ been glad to have employed his own troops
“ for the speedy deliverance, and defence, of
“ the territories of Juliers, Bergue, and Cleves,
“ against the danger of such an hostile devasta-
“ tion : but as that was impossible, as well upon
“ account of the distance of his troops, as be-
“ cause they were absolutely necessary for the

PART " defence of his electoral hereditary dominions ;

V. " the most christian king, in consideration of

— " these circumstances, had been prevailed upon

1744. " to grant his Imperial majesty another corps of

" auxiliary troops, to march for the defence of

" the countries destined to be invaded by the

" court of Vienna: for these reasons his Impe-

" rial majesty required his dilection, to grant

" these auxiliary troops, which were advancing

" by land and water, not only a free passage,

" conformably to the constitutions of the Em-

" pire ; but also to dispatch, as soon as possible,

" the orders for furnishing them with provisions,

" and other things, necessary for their subsist-

" ance." The same day as this requisitorial

letter was presented, by the Imperial minister

at the court of Bonn, to his electoral highness

of Cologne; his dilection received another

requisition from Marshal Maillebois, dated the

18th of December, importing, " That the

" French monarch was determined to pursue

" his enemies, and those of the emperor ;

" to support his rights, and those of the Em-

" pire ; and to obtain a just satisfaction for so

" many injuries accumulated one upon another ;

" and for the violences which the Austrians,

" depending upon alliances fatal to the repose

" of Germany, did not cease exercising upon

" those princes, who were jealous to perform

" the duties, and obligations, which united

" them so closely to their head: his majesty

" therefore hoped that his electoral highness,

" and the laudable circle, would voluntarily

" second, in every thing which depended upon

" them, a defence so just and necessary as this,

" which he could not avoid undertaking in con-

" sideration of what he owed to himself, to the

" emperor,

“ emperor, the Empire, and his allies; and
“ that, in consequence thereof, not only a free
“ passage should be granted to the auxiliary
“ troops of France, but that his electoral high-
“ ness would concert, with the French commis-
“ saries, the necessary dispositions to facilitate
“ the passage of the troops, as well as for the
“ continuance which they might be obliged to
“ make in the electoral territories; and to re-
“ gulate the provisions, and carriages, requisite
“ for the forces; they paying for them upon a
“ moderate foot, according to reason and equity.”

The answer made by his electoral highness, on the 22d of December, to the French general, was nobly resolute; wherein his dilection acquainted the marshal, “ That he knew, as well as the
“ most jealous prince, what he owed to the em-
“ peror, to the Empire, and to himself: that
“ the measures which he had taken for the sup-
“ port of his dominions, appeared to him the
“ most conformable to this obligation; by the
“ means of which, besides the neutrality, from
“ which he should not depart, he hoped to re-
“ move from his territories every thing which
“ might bring war upon them; or the calami-
“ ties which the neighbouring electors, neutral
“ as himself, experienced under the same spec-
“ ious title, which the marshal alledged, in a
“ war that did not, in any manner concern the
“ Empire. Upon these motives, his highness
“ declared, that he could not grant either the
“ passage, or the stay, which the marshal de-
“ manded for the troops under his command:
“ as his highness, besides, was too well persuaded
“ of the equity of the most christian king, he
“ could not figure to himself that his majesty
“ would be willing to exercise compulsory me-

“ thods ; or that he could take it ill, if his
 “ electoral highness, to secure himself from
 “ consequences whereof the above cited example
 “ renewed his whole attention, should make
 “ use of proper methods, and such as were pre-
 “ scribed by the laws of the Empire, for shel-
 “ tering himself from them.” His electoral
 highness of Cologne, at the same time, acquaint-
 ed the emperor, “ That his Imperial majesty
 “ had been pleased to demand a bare passage ;
 “ whereas the French marshal insisted upon
 “ permission for the troops under his command,
 “ to make such continuance in the country as
 “ they should have occasion for. That as his
 “ highness had before his eyes, the sad example of
 “ what was passing in the electoral territories of
 “ Mentz, although that prince had recourse to
 “ his Imperial majesty, and instantly implored
 “ the succour and assistance, which, by virtue
 “ of the imperial capitulation, there was all the
 “ reason in the world to expect, against the op-
 “ pressions of the neutral states of the Empire,
 “ exercised by a foreign power, even in the
 “ name of his Imperial majesty : this example
 “ had determined his highness to make, and put
 “ in execution, the dispositions that were con-
 “ formable to the constitutions of the Empire ;
 “ to keep off the invasion from which he was
 “ openly threatened, and to satisfy the obliga-
 “ tion he was under to provide for the defence
 “ of his country, and the security of his subjects :
 “ he therefore hoped his Imperial majesty,
 “ would vouchsafe to approve the measures
 “ which his highness had taken ; and would not
 “ be displeased, that, for such pressing motives,
 “ his highness had not been able to grant either
 “ a passage, or leave to halt, to the troops com-
 “ manded

“manded by Marshal Maillebois; especially
“since in permitting the first, it would be im-
“possible to prevent the latter.”

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To free the other imperial princes from the apprehensions they had discovered on this occasion, his Imperial majesty thought proper to send to Count Konigsfeld a circular letter, dated at Munich the 25th of December, for the vice-chancellor to communicate to the ministers of the diet; whereby his Imperial majesty declared,
“That he flattered himself, the electors, princes,
“and states, perceived, and felt, evidently
“enough, that if the restoration of tranquility
“was so far removed, and the troubles still in-
“creasing, the sole reason was, because he had
“not yet been assisted and seconded with vigour
“and unanimity, in the exercise of his impe-
“rial dignity; although, pursuant to the con-
“stitution of the Empire, he was no less im-
“powered to demand that assistance, which he
“had constantly done, than the princes and
“electors were to claim his protection; and al-
“though it was as clear as the sun, that the chief
“could defend the members, only in proportion
“to the aid he himself received from them.
“That he truly persisted in the resolution, so
“often repeated by him, not to involve the
“empire in the war which broke out on occasion
“of the succession to the house of Austria:
“but that it was universally known, the war
“was carried on against him, in quality of head
“of the Empire; and consequently that the
“honour, the glory, and system of the Germa-
“nic body, were openly attacked. So that
“the emperor being more injured in his dignity;
“and having suffered more in his patrimonial
“dominions, than any other member of the
“Empire

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“ Empire had suffered in his prerogatives, or
 “ being annoyed with regard to his dominions ;
 “ he thought he might hope, and insist upon,
 “ that such princes and states, particularly those
 “ who had signed the memorial against the pas-
 “ sage of the French troops, should, at last,
 “ join together all their forces to maintain him
 “ in the exercise of his Imperial dignity ; and
 “ secure to him so effectually the possession of
 “ his patrimonial dominions, that he might no
 “ longer be obliged to have recourse to foreign
 “ succours ; but that he might be enabled to
 “ support the splendour of his supreme dignity,
 “ assist his allies, and maintain the states of the
 “ Empire in their rights and prerogatives.”

Notwithstanding this remonstrance, the princes and states, who presented the memorial, adhered to their neutrality ; though, by their honourable attachment to the cause of liberty and justice, they incurred all the displeasure of the French.

WHEN Marshal Maillebois was advancing into the imperial territories, the alarm increased, according to the proximity of the danger : the states of Suabia assembled at Ulm, the capital city of the circle ; and, on the 18th of December, came to the resolutions, “ That the circle
 “ should not send commissaries to such French
 “ troops as might either demand quarters, or
 “ to make some continuance in the territories of
 “ Suabia, but that they should rather permit
 “ those troops to take them forcibly. THAT
 “ orders should be given, to all the officers of
 “ the circle, to oppose the entrance of the
 “ French ; to wait till they proceeded to acts of
 “ violence ; and to repulse them in the best man-
 “ ner possible, by force : observing, at the same
 “ time,

“ time, to make such a defence only as neces- CHAP.
“ sity might compel them to. THAT 2,000 VII.
“ men should be added to the forces, which
“ should be ordered to re-inforce the garrison of 1744.
“ Ulm ; where some of the deputies should con-
“ tinue all the christmas. THAT all the troops
“ should be provided with every thing necessary
“ for entering the field : that all the states of
“ the circle should assemble the militia of the
“ country : and that the chief command of the
“ troops of the circle, with the title of field
“ marshal, should be given, on certain conditi-
“ ons, to the Duke of Wirtemberg. THAT
“ the states should desire, in an amicable manner,
“ from Monsieur de la Noue, the son, the French
“ minister to the circle, who resided at Stut-
“ gard, a categorical declaration of what the
“ circle might expect, from the king his sove-
“ reign ; whether he would permit the circle,
“ henceforward, to enjoy its neutrality, without
“ violating it in any manner ; and consequently
“ whether he would remedy the several infringe-
“ ments hitherto made to it ; the outrages for-
“ merly committed, being absolutely insupport-
“ able.” The French however seized upon all
Anterior Austria ; though the Queen of Hun-
gary had recommended to the states of Suabia
to insist on its preservation, as included in the
general neutrality of the circle : but the French
despised the remonstrances of the circle ; and
even demanded the city of Lindau to dismiss
the troops in garrison there, and to receive one
composed of the auxiliary troops of France : al-
though no emperor of the house of Austria, how
extensive soever he exerted his power, ever of-
fered to put troops into the garrison ; and con-
sequently this was unprecedented in the Empire.
The

PART The French officers ordered the cities of Isny,

V. Wangen, Dillingen, Leutkirch, Uberlingen,

— Nordlingen, Rotweil, Aalen, Fueffen, Kemp-

1744. ten, Memminghen, and Ulm, to prepare for

the reception of their auxiliary forces : but, on

a refusal, the French officers openly told the ma-

gistrates, that, in case they did not obey the or-

ders, the large cannon, then bringing from Fri-

berg, should be employed in their reduction.

The French now acted as unjust and irrecon-

cilable enemies; they trampled under foot

every solemn treaty of neutrality, pretending

that it was no ways conclusive on them : they

extorted from the states of Wirtemberg, Bade-

Bade, Bade Dourlach, and Fustemberg, exces-

sive contributions, upon pain of the most rigor-

ous military execution; and of punishing the

officers, corporally, with the utmost severity :

they even passed, in many places, from words

to actions, seizing on the principal towns, and

even daring to interrupt the residence of sovereign

princes. The former affected gentleness, and

the deceitful assurances, of France, instead of

being any longer practised, were entirely discon-

tinued : the mask was almost pulled off ; and

they carried on things still farther, in proportion

as they imagined this might be done with impu-

nity, and without hazard : they first contented

themselves with dissuading the Empire from ac-

ceding to the guarantee ; by setting forth the

advantages that might accrue to it, from ob-

serving a strict neutrality : they afterwards en-

deavoured, to engage it, to undertake the me-

diation sword in hand : but now they threw off

all restraint ; they employed, openly, menaces

and outrages, to induce the least powerful states

of the Germanic body, to declare, against the

Queen

Queen of Hungary, in favour of France and Prussia; or, to speak plainer, they endeavoured to compel those states, to become the instruments of their own ruin, and the total destruction of their country. The conduct of the French troops, both in the Franconian and Suabian circles, entirely corresponded with the counsels of Marshal Schmettau: even palaces of princes were not spared; the castle of Hohenzollern being seized, and threatened to be demolished; which was a place venerable for its antiquity, and for being the birth place of the princes of that illustrious family: rations of forage, and other provisions, were, every where, demanded on the full foot, though the troops were greatly diminished; they received the articles delivered in kind, only for as many effective troops as they consisted of, and required the rest to be furnished them in specie; these rations were afterwards doubled, by which the French were able to furnish themselves with magazines at an inconsiderable expence; and by which the law of nations was violated, in a manner unheard of in the Empire, and among civilized people. Such a conduct, as it was absolutely irreconcilable to the band of human society, was detested by the princes and states of the laudable circle of Suabia: they made repeated representations, to the King of France, to the Marshals Coigni and Belleisle, and the other French officers; as likewise to the court of Munich, to Count Seckendorff, and to the imperial ministers: the circle, notwithstanding the submission it shewed to a superior force, discovered magnanimity; and frequently delivered harsh truths to them all; but without violating the respect due to the head of the Empire. Nevertheless all they had been able to obtain, by this prudent

PART prudent conduct, were answers; which, though
 V. they appeared to promise something, yet termi-
 nated in nothing: the French only fed the states
 1744. with delusive hopes, while they continued their
 outrages; insomuch that the kindest assurances,
 in outward appearance, were productive of no-
 thing but a series of evils.

THE Emperor, incited by the the complaints
 that had been continually presented to him, con-
 cerning the outrages committed by the French
 in the Empire, wrote, on the 14th of Decem-
 ber, to the French monarch, acquainting him,
 “ That although Marshal Maillebois had taken
 “ all imaginable pains, to oblige the troops,
 “ under his command, to observe the most ex-
 “ act discipline; and had, for that purpose,
 “ published a regulation, than which, nothing
 “ could be more proper for the end it was in-
 “ tended to answer: nevertheless it so fell out,
 “ that the states, where they were obliged to
 “ halt, had exhibited to him great complaints;
 “ more especially, as to the immense subsistence
 “ which they were obliged to furnish; and the
 “ abuses, which, under that pretence, had been
 “ practised; by which they were in danger of
 “ being absolutely ruined. THAT the very
 “ intention of his majesty, in sending this suc-
 “ cour, and the constant regard he had always
 “ testified for the princes and states of the Em-
 “ pire, obliged his Imperial majesty, as well as
 “ the quality of their supreme head, to watch
 “ over their safety: he would not therefore
 “ conceal from his majesty, the real affliction
 “ with which he learnt that the countries, where
 “ the corps of troops resided, had so much
 “ reason to complain: and he most earnestly
 “ intreated, that his majesty would give imme-
 “ diate

“ diate and precise orders, for remedying the CHAP.
“ complaints, which the states of the Empire VII.
“ might, with any degree of foundation, make
“ against that corps of auxiliary troops; which 1744-
“ were sent with no other view than to preserve
“ the princes of the Empire from the evils with
“ which they were threatened; and not to fill
“ them with any inquietudes: by which his
“ majesty could not give him any mark of his
“ friendship which would be more agreeable,
“ or by which he should think himself more
“ obliged.” Such expressions, if sincere, denoted an excellent disposition in his Imperial majesty: but, notwithstanding these instances made to the court of Versailles, and the solemn assurances given to the princes of the Empire; those of the Lower Rhine were as cruelly treated, by the French, as the circles of Suabia and Franconia: though the Elector of Cologne was somewhat exempted, on account of his fraternal affinity to the Emperor: but the electoral dominions of Mentz, and Treves, were occupied, and put under contribution; insomuch that the electors had little security in their own capitals; and his Dilection of Mentz, particularly, suffered all the calamities which the insolence of the French could bring upon him, on account of his attachment to the house of Austria.

FRANCE, during this campaign, had more strongly corroborated her interest in Italy, by prevailing on the republic of Genoa, to associate herself in the confederacy against the Queen of Hungary; and, accordingly, a treaty was concluded, on the 22d of August, between the crowns of France and Spain, and the Genoese republic; the principal articles of which were,
“ That the island of Corsica should be yielded
“ to

“ to Don Philip ; and that the allies, in return,
 “ should obtain, for the republic, the whole
 “ coast, including the county of Nice, and the
 “ marquisate of Oneglia, as likewise the peace-
 “ able possession of Final: That France should
 “ be guarantee of this accession to be dismem-
 “ bered from the dominions of his Sardinian
 “ majesty ; and be rewarded, for the trouble,
 “ with the duchy of Savoy, which should be
 “ annexed, in perpetuity, to the French monar-
 “ chy : That the Genoese should assist the allies
 “ in conquering Lombardy, and form the sieges
 “ of Tortona and Alexandria ; but should not
 “ be obliged to declare themselves, till after the
 “ reduction of Coni.” The Genoese, in pur-
 suance of this alliance, began insensibly to dis-
 cover their intentions ; and, though they dread-
 ed a visit from the British squadron, they conti-
 nued their military preparations ; being diligently
 employed at the arsenals, in casting a great
 number of new cannon of every sort ; and hav-
 ing augmented their troops to 20,000 men,
 10,000 of which were lodged in the churches,
 for want of barracks, and were designed to march
 for a re-inforcement to Don Philip, under the
 command of Don Luke Spinola, a Spanish
 general, and vice-roy of Arragon ; who with
 14,000 men, was to invest Tortona, as soon as
 he had received intelligence of the surrender of
 Coni : but, as the besiegers were disappointed,
 and shamefully expelled from the Piedmontese
 dominions, the senate of Genoa were in the ut-
 most perplexity ; they suspended their armament,
 and seemed inclinable to observe a strict neutra-
 lity. They were the more induced, at present,
 to make an external appearance of a neutral
 disposition, by the apprehensions they were un-
 der

der from the resentment of his Britannic majesty; who had great reason to suspect that the republic was entering into a private treaty with France and Spain, with an intention to join those powers, and to assist them, in their military operations, against his majesty and his allies: whereupon Vice-Admiral Rowley, who commanded the British fleet in the Mediterranean, did, on the 10th of November, by a declaration in writing, made in pursuance of the commands of his Britannic majesty, signify, to the doge and senate, "That, if the republic did not observe an exact neutrality, but should either join with, or aid or assist, the enemies of his Britannic majesty; he, the vice-admiral, should look upon it as a declaration of war against his majesty; and should be obliged to treat the Genoese as enemies; and act against them, in a hostile manner, with the whole force under his command." This, added to the disappointment of the reduction of Coni, sufficiently intimidated the Genoese from commencing hostilities: though their intentions were to throw off the mask, at the commencement of the next campaign, and to re-inforce the army under Don Philip; for which purpose they had granted him permission to enter their territories in the spring.

As the French and Spaniards had made so violent an irruption through the Piedmontese passes, his Sardinian majesty was determined to oppose their future attempts with all his ability; and, the better to enable him to make a vigorous opposition, the king applied to his Britannic majesty to recommend it to his subjects to advance his Sardinian majesty a loan of 200,000*l.* at 6*l.* per cent, for the more effectual prosecution

tion of the war in Italy, and for which he was willing to give undoubted security, by engaging all the taxes of his dominions called Tailles, and all the revenues of, or belonging to, his crown, as well as his subsidies granted, or to be granted, by the British government. His Britannic majesty, on the 12th of October, publicly represented it to his subjects, earnestly recommending to them the advancement of such a loan, as a matter which would be most acceptable to him, and likely to be of great advantage to the affairs of the war in general; his majesty thereby appointing John Bristow and Gerrard Van Neck, Esqs; to be trustees, for taking, transacting, and managing the said loan; the first payment whereof was compleated on the 19th of October, and the fourth, and last, on the 19th of January; though the interest on the whole commenced upon the first payment.

SUCH of the states of Italy as preserved their neutrality, could not be unconcerned, when two numerous armies were endeavouring to plunge their country in confusion: and, as the friendship of the Venetian state was too considerable to be neglected, his Britannic majesty appointed the Earl of Holderness, his envoy to this republic. His excellency set out on his embassy, taking the rout of Franconia, and, on the 16th of September, arrived at Emskirkin, two posts from the imperial city of Nurenberg; from whence he dispatched one of his domestics, with a guide, to have the gates of the city kept open. About a quarter of a league from Earnbach, a village where his excellency went to take fresh horses, another of his domestics, who was on horseback at some distance before his coach, returned to him, with two hussars, by whom he had

had been stopped: one of them, who spoke a little French, told his excellency, that he belonged to the regiment of Prince Esterhasi, in the Hungarian service, under the command of General Bernklau; that they were ordered to patrol upon that road; and that they would go to the next village, to inform their officer of his arrival. At the village of Farnbach, his excellency was informed, that these hussars belonged to his Imperial majesty; that they had taken prisoner, and searched, the messenger whom he had sent to Nurenberg; that they had a post, guarded by an officer and thirty men, at a leagues distance; and that he would run the risk of being plundered, if he advanced farther. His excellency, upon these informations, determined to remain at Farnbach, till such time as he could obtain an escorte from Lieutenant-General Count de St Germain, who commanded a large detachment of imperial troops at some leagues distance. Whilst his excellency was writing to this general, a corporal and two hussars came to him, and would have obliged his lordship to go with them to the quarters of their commander in chief, saying, they had orders not to suffer any Austrians, English, or Hollanders, to pass. His excellency refused to go with them, proposing to send one of their hussars, with the person whom he had charged with his letter to their general, which they agreed to: and, on the 17th at noon, an officer brought his excellency, by order of the Count de St Germain, an answer to his letter, by which the imperial general acquainted his excellency, “ That though the emperor was not
“ at war with his Britannic majesty, yet as that
“ monarch was in alliance with the enemies of
“ the court of Francfort, he could not decide

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“ whether his excellency was prisoner of war or
 “ not : but he desired his excellency would be
 “ pleased to give a reversal letter, that, in case
 “ he should be declared prisoner of war, he
 “ would submit to that condition. That he had
 “ sent his excellency an officer, who would
 “ cause every thing to be returned that might
 “ have been taken, and escorte his excellency to
 “ Nurenberg : and that he also had inclosed a
 “ pass-port, that his excellency might be secure
 “ the remaining part of his journey.” The of-
 ficer, sent with this letter, gave his excellency to
 understand, that he had orders to obtain from
 him a reversal, such as his general demanded in
 the letter : his excellency represented, to the
 officer, the impossibility of making prisoner the
 minister of a prince who was not at war with his
 Imperial majesty : but he replied that he was
 obliged to obey his orders ; which his excellency
 was under a necessity of complying with, and,
 accordingly, signed a reversal : upon which,
 the Imperial officer, with four hussars, escorted
 his excellency to Nurenberg. His excellency
 immediately sent an express to his Britannic ma-
 jesty, with an account of this transaction ; who
 demanded satisfaction, from the emperor, for this
 violation of the sacred law of nations, in the
 person of his ambassador : his Imperial majesty
 declared, that all this had been done without
 his knowledge, and contrary to his intentions ;
 he therefore commanded the reversal, extorted
 from the Earl of Holderness, to be returned
 him ; requiring also, that the officer who had
 interrupted his excellency, should submissively
 beg his pardon : of which the imperial minister
 at the court of London, informed his Britannic
 majesty ;

majesty; who was satisfied with the conduct of the emperor.

ANOTHER accident of a similar nature, in the detention of Marshal Belleisle, was attended with more deliberate, and important, circumstances. The name of this nobleman was Charles Lewis Augustus Fouquet: for his services in Bohemia, his Imperial majesty had created him a prince of the Roman empire: his titles in France were, the Duke of Belleisle, Marshal of France, knight of the orders of the kingdom of France, and of the golden fleece; governor of Metz, of the counties of Metz and Verdun, and of the town of Verdun; Lieutenant-General of the dukedom of Lorraine; and commander of the bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. The marshal, at the commencement of the campaign, repaired to his government, to re-enter upon the military functions of his post: which he exercised till the arrival of the French monarch at Metz, whom he was obliged to follow to the siege of Friberg; where he commanded the army, under his majesty, jointly with the Marshals Noailles, Coigni, and Maillebois. Marshal Belleisle, on the surrender of Friberg, was ordered to Munich, according to the report of the court of Versailles, to induce the emperor to put an end to the campaign in Bavaria; to regulate with that prince the winter-quarters for his troops, that those of his most christian majesty might be disposed of accordingly; and to settle the general operations of the ensuing campaign. These, and other, purely military services, as it was pretended, he exercised during his continuance at Munich; whence he was to proceed to Berlin, to communicate, to the King of Prussia, all that should be

1744

PART settled with his Imperial majesty, concerning the
 V. operations of the subsequent campaign.

1744. MARSHAL BELLEISLE, and the Chevalier his brother, lieutenant-general in the French service, on the 29th of November, departed from Munich, taking Donawert in his way, towards the court of Cassel: he arrived at Hanau, on the 2d of December, where he acquainted the landgrave regent of his transactions with the Emperor; and afterwards prepared for his journey to Berlin; for which, if he had taken the common road in the winter season, he must have gone through the whole extent of the electorate of Hanover: but, as the circumstances of the war did not admit of his taking the rout through those dominions, he wrote before-hand to Berlin, to be informed of another road, by which he might avoid that electorate: the marshal made the like enquiry at Hanau; and all his informations agreed, that he might go by Hartz, a mountainous tract in the duchy of Brunswic, a road throughout which he should find either imperial or Prussian posts.

THE marshal, thus deceived by the double informations given him from Berlin and at Hanau, and reckoning to traverse none but neutral countries, or those belonging to allies, imagined he had no necessity either of an escort, or any occasion of passports; and, in that confidence, arrived, on the 9th of December, about five o'clock in the afternoon, at Elbing-rode, a village in the forest of Hartz, but dependent on the electorate of Hanover; though the post-house belongs to his Prussian majesty, whose arms were fixed up there, and whose livery was wore by the post-master. While the marshal stopped at the post office, to take fresh horses, the Bailiff

of Elbing-rodé, understanding a French general of distinction was there, came up to the marshal, accompanied with some soldiers, huntsmen and peasants, and asked him if he was not the Marshal Belleisle; to which the marshal answering in the affirmative, the bailiff enquired if he had a passport: the marshal answered that he had not, because he had occasion of none in the Prussian territories: whereupon the bailiff replied, that Elbing-rodé belonged to his Britannic majesty, by whose orders, and in whose name, he made him, the marshal, prisoner of war; who, together with his brother, and their retinue, surrendered, without making any resistance, and acknowledged themselves prisoners of war: they were immediately sent to Oisterode; where, by order of the Hanoverian ministry, they were closely confined; till the regency, who instantly dispatched a courier to London, should understand the pleasure of his Britannic majesty, how to act on so extraordinary an occasion.

THE marshal immediately wrote to the Hanoverian ministry, and acknowledged both himself and his brother prisoners of war; but insisting to be set at liberty in virtue of the cartel of Francfort, concluded on the 18th of July 1743, and continued, in the succeeding campaign, by agreement between Marshal Wade and Marshal Saxe, who had received their reciprocal instructions for that purpose from their respective courts. The Hanoverian ministry would not acknowledge his right to the cartel; upon which his Imperial majesty, who was strongly affected with this unfortunate incident, sent back for Count de Bunau, whom he had sent to the Northern courts, with instructions to proceed to Hanover, there to demand the releasement of

PART Marshal Belleisle, and the restoration of his
V. papers.

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COUNT DE BUNAU, on his arrival at Hanover, made the best advantage of the arguments laid down in his instructions, and represented to the regency, “ That Marshal Belleisle was a
“ Prince of the Empire, and, as such, had a
“ toleration to pass, without any molestation,
“ through the territories of Germany. That
“ his Imperial majesty had made use of the
“ ministry of Marshal Belleisle, in his own affairs,
“ as ambassador to the King of Prussia; and
“ therefore his arrest, and detention, in the territories of Hanover, was a violation of the
“ most sacred laws and customs of the Empire;
“ and of the duty due from all the members of
“ the Germanic body to the emperor and Empire. That Marshal Belleisle was only in a
“ military capacity, with regard to the court of
“ Versailles; and, for that reason, was intitled
“ to the benefit of the cartel: but if he should
“ be looked upon in a ministerial capacity, from
“ the French monarch to his Imperial majesty,
“ and the King of Prussia; his excellency insisted, that the princes of Germany, far from
“ having any coercive power over foreign ambassadors, sent to the emperor, were themselves subject to his imperial power in the persons of their ministers; he declared, that the
“ sovereignty of the head of the Empire, in
“ respect to foreign ministers, was never controverted; this, the most precious and important of his prerogatives, had not been so much
“ as attempted to be abridged by any of the
“ members of the Germanic body, till the
“ chief of the house of Lunenburg, judged it
“ for his conveniency to make the experiment,
“ in

“ in the capture of Marshal Belleisle: a conduct so repugnant to the customs, laws, and constitutions of the Empire, could scarce be expected from any Prince of Germany, but much less from the Elector of Hanover, who was the very first of the electors that favoured the emperor with his suffrage; who had been the first, and forwardest, to salute him emperor, and to own his dignity; and who had been particularly obliged to that illustrious candidate, for the safety of his electoral dominions, about the time of his election. Besides the marshal, if looked upon in a ministerial capacity, ought to be set at liberty, conformable to the example lately shewn by the emperor, in the person of the Earl of Holderness.”

All the rhetoric of the Count de Bunau had no manner of effect, with the regency of Hanover; who, on the contrary, replied, to the several heads of his memorial; “ THAT France had published a declaration of war against his Britannic majesty, and his electoral highness of Brunswic Lunenberg; which sufficiently authorized every one of the British and Hanoverian subjects, to make war upon the subjects of France, on every opportunity. What was meant by the expression, *King of England, Elector of Hanover*, the thing itself, and subsequent events, plainly demonstrated: but, should it even be supposed that France designed, in her declaration, to speak obscurely, and make use of terms which she might afterwards, according to her own conveniency, construe, otherwise than all the world would do; there was no one but what might find out the intentions of France, and the sense of her declaration of war, when she was marching

“ ing

PART
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ing an army, from the extremity of Germa-
 ny on the side of Brisgau, towards the middle
 of the Lower Rhine, where his Imperial ma-
 jesty had no mind to make conquests, where
 there was no army that opposed France; and
 where there was even no necessity to pre-
 serve a free communication, in favour of the
 military operations to be undertaken by his
 Imperial majesty: when it was not only the
 general opinion, but the French themselves
 owned, and spread the report, that this was
 done with a design to invade the territories of
 Hanover: when the states of the Empire were
 burthened with all vexations and violences; so
 publicly insulted, and attacked, by France in
 quartering the army, commanded by Marshal
 Maillebois, in neutral dominions; when the
 Imperial states saw they could hope for little
 protection from their chief, because the French,
 who were to compass their ruin, screened
 themselves under the name of auxiliaries to
 the emperor, untill they found an opportunity
 of striking the blow with security: what re-
 medy had they left, but that of defending
 themselves, as well as they could, against the
 violence and injustice that overwhelmed them?
 WHATEVER might have been the design of
 Marshal Belleisle, in taking this journey,
 whether to reconnoitre the country, or to
 make military dispositions for continuing the
 war, were things which the regency could
 not be informed of, nor was it necessary to
 trouble their heads about them; the legality
 of his arrest not depending, in the least, on this
 discussion: but besides that it was certain the
 marshal might have easily avoided the electoral
 territories; it was no less certain, that, if he
 desired

“ desired to pass in security, he ought to have CHAP.
“ demanded, and obtained, a passport, from VII.
“ his Britannic majesty, or the Hanoverian mi-
“ nistry; which, as he did not do, caused a 1744.
“ suspicion that he wanted to make a per-
“ sonal observation, whether an army might
“ not penetrate, by the same rout, into the
“ electorate: and this was a principle so evident,
“ and so well grounded, that it could not be
“ disputed, without overthrowing the most com-
“ mon and incontestible rules of the law of
“ nations, and calling in question the genuine-
“ ness of the public acts and muniments, which
“ declare, that even the ambassadors sent to
“ congresses for a peace, had always provided
“ themselves with a passport, from the powers
“ at war; from whence it naturally followed,
“ that those who travel in an hostile country,
“ upon quite another account than a pacific er-
“ rand, were in much greater necessity of a
“ passport. THAT whether or no the marshal
“ travelled as an ambassador, and what court
“ he was going to, were circumstances quite in-
“ different; because, according to the undoubt-
“ ed principles of the law of nations, the pre-
“ rogatives and privileges of an ambassador, far
“ from being due to him in the country of an
“ enemy, did not extend beyond the limits of
“ the territory of the potentate he was sent to:
“ nevertheless the regency could not refrain
“ from observing, that the marshal, when he
“ was arrested, not only gave himself no other
“ title than that of Marshal and Duke of France,
“ but even never alledged the characters of am-
“ bassador or minister, in any capacity. As for
“ the quality of prince of the Empire, which
“ Count de Bunau insisted on, and which Mar-
“ shal

PART. " shal Belleisle did dot so much as mention;

V. " they might answer, that they were not inform-

~~~~~ " ed of it at Hanover, having never received

1744. " any notification thereof, as is usual among the

" princes of the Empire: but they should con-

" tent themselves with observing, that as the

" history of Germany furnished examples enough

" of one prince of the Empire making another

" prisoner, with whom he was at variance; so

" the consideration of prince of the Empire

" must undoubtedly cease, with respect to the

" marshal, while he was in the service of France,

" and exercised the functions of his post. THAT

" the regency were very far from having an in-

" clination to compare the case with what the

" imperialists attempted against the Earl of Hol-

" derness, and so to justify one by the other:

" so far from it, that they found a vast differ-

" ence between them, though entirely to the

" disadvantage of Count de Bunau: for, in the

" first place, the Earl of Holderness was stop-

" ped by the troops of a potentate who was not

" at war with his Britannic majesty; whereas

" Marshal Belleisle had been arrested by the

" subjects of a prince against whom France had

" solemnly declared war, and was carrying on

" the most dangerous machinations against him:

" secondly, the Earl of Holderness was stop-

" ped in a foreign and neutral territory; but

" Marshal Belleisle was arrested on the terri-

" tories of his Britannic majesty."

THAT the persons of ambassadors are, by the law of nations, held sacred, was out of dispute: but the point was, considering Marshal Belleisle in a ministerial capacity, whether, even in regard to ambassadors, there are not times and seasons, when this privilege of theirs is suspended; and in this,



this, the Hanoverian ministry were affirmatively CHAP.  
inclined by the opinion of Grotius, who, in his VII.  
*de jure belli et pacis*, declares, “ That the ar- ~~~~~  
“ ticle of the law of nations, which secures the 1744.  
“ persons of ambassadors from all violence,  
“ ought to be so understood, as that it obliges  
“ no other power than that to whom the ambaf-  
“ fador is sent, and that too only from the time  
“ he is received.” This law does not therefore  
extend to other powers, through whose dominions such ambassadors may pass without permission : for if they are either sent to their enemies, or on the part of their enemies, or if they commit any act of hostility, they have a right to put them to death ; as the Athenians actually did such as were sent by the Lacedemonians to the King of Persia : and with much more reason are such ambassadors made prisoners only ; which was the conduct pursued by Xenophon, and by Alexander the Great, with respect to those of the Thebans and Lacedemonians to Darius. In this opinion, Wiquefort, Bynkershoek, Zouch, Huber, and other moderns, agreed with Grotius : so that the Hanoverian ministry considered the arrest of Marshal Belleisle, as no breach committed against the law of nations.

THE capture of such important persons, as the marshal and the Chevalier Belleisle, was a very favourable circumstance to the interest of their Britannic and Hungarian majesties ; who otherwise, must have been obliged, in several courts, to combat the persuasive arguments of a nobleman possessed of all the graces of elocution. The princes of the Francfort confederacy might, at the same time, be naturally exasperated ; especially as a discovery was made, in examining the papers found in the custody of  
Marshal



398 *The Conduct of the Powers of Europe,*  
PART Marshal Belleisle, of a scheme for dispossessing  
V. his Britannic majesty of Bremen and Verden,  
1744. which were transferred, in the year 1716, by his  
Danish majesty to the Elector of Hanover; and  
afterwards confirmed by the Swedes, from whom  
the Danes had formerly conquered them: this  
might put the Francfort allies under apprehen-  
sions, lest several other equally important and  
dark machinations should be made public, be-  
fore things were ripe for execution: and this oc-  
casioned his Prussian majesty to make strong sol-  
licitations for the releasement of the marshal;  
though his representations were equally ineffec-  
tual with those of his Imperial majesty. But the  
court of Versailles was more immediately con-  
cerned, and perplexed, at this unfortunate acci-  
dent; as it must necessarily discover the projects  
machining against the Electorate of Hanover,  
wherein it was agreed, “ To dismember it;  
“ to divide the spoils; to divest it of the electo-  
“ ral dignity, and bestow it on another; and  
“ so to contract the dominions of the electoral  
“ house, that it should afterwards make but a  
“ very inconsiderable figure in the circle of  
“ Lower Saxony:” besides, by the imprison-  
ment of Marshal Belleisle, and his brother, the  
French were deprived of the most necessary en-  
gines they could possibly employ in foreign  
countries, either to encourage their allies; to  
gain them new friends; or, at least, to prevent  
the neutral powers from declaring against France:  
this occasioned the French ministry to come to a  
resolution of demanding his liberty; and, accord-  
ingly, the Marquis d’Argenson, secretary of  
state for foreign affairs, wrote a letter, to the  
Duke of Newcastle, for that purpose, represent-  
ing, “ That the French monarch had been in-  
“ formed,

1744.

“ formed, that Marshal Belleisle, and the Che-  
“ valier his brother, had been stopped at a post-  
“ house, on the road from Cassel to Berlin,  
“ which belonged to the King of Prussia, hav-  
“ ing his arms and livery ; where they were ar-  
“ rested by a gang of armed men, without any  
“ officer of character at their head, but only a  
“ man who stiled himself bailiff of Elbing-rode,  
“ by whose orders the grossest violences were  
“ committed against the marshal and his brother ;  
“ which continued till their arrival at Osterode,  
“ whither they were conducted like criminals,  
“ without any regard shewn to their persons or  
“ dignity, which the bailiff was thoroughly ac-  
“ quainted with. THAT such excesses were  
“ not tolerated in any country, nor in any cir-  
“ cumstances ; and princes ought to do one  
“ another justice for them : his majesty did not  
“ doubt but the king of Great Britain, had  
“ already sent orders for punishing the bailiff of  
“ Elbing-rode ; and he demanded that such pu-  
“ nishment might be speedy, and executed with  
“ an exemplary severity, suitable to the conduct of  
“ the bailiff, which had been contrary to all the  
“ rules of justice and humanity. THAT his  
“ majesty was likewise informed, that the mar-  
“ shal, and his brother, continued to be detain-  
“ ed at Osterode, though he was ignorant of the  
“ motives for it : when they were stopped, they  
“ were not accompanied by any troops, but  
“ only travelled with their domestics ; and had  
“ reason to believe that they should enjoy the  
“ freedom of the public roads, as every one did  
“ that traversed Germany, either upon their  
“ private business, or the affairs of their masters.  
“ If it was pretended that they made free with  
“ the territory of Hanover ; and that in the

“ corner

PART

V.

1744.

“ corner of it, which they traversed, there was  
 “ no fixed passages ; and if the posthouse, where  
 “ they were insulted, did not enjoy its peculiar  
 “ franchises, then the marshal and his brother  
 “ must be deemed prisoners of war. On such  
 “ an occasion, it was no easy matter to get, in  
 “ a few days, all the eclairsissements necessary :  
 “ and, as a longer delay would leave them in  
 “ suspense with regard to their fate, the king,  
 “ to obviate all difficulties, and put an end to  
 “ their confinement, had given orders for pay-  
 “ ing their ransome, according to the cartel of  
 “ Francfort. THAT the king was persuaded,  
 “ his Britannic majesty, if his commands were  
 “ not already dispatched to the regency of Ha-  
 “ nover, would not delay to send thither posi-  
 “ tive orders for setting them at liberty, whether  
 “ they were looked upon only as travellers, or  
 “ treated as prisoners of war, in directing the  
 “ regency to receive the price of the ransome  
 “ settled by the cartel ; the amount of which  
 “ was actually deposited, in the hands of sub-  
 “ stantial bankers, in London, Hanover, Am-  
 “ sterдам, and Hamburg, at the option of his  
 “ Britannic majesty ; and this was what his ma-  
 “ jesty required, and expected, from the King  
 “ of Great Britain, as he himself would do in  
 “ the like case. THAT his majesty could not,  
 “ in the present situation of affairs, get this me-  
 “ morial delivered by his ministers to those of  
 “ his Britannic majesty ; but he had ordered it  
 “ to be delivered to M. Van Hoey, embassador  
 “ from the States General to him ; and his ma-  
 “ jesty did not doubt but this minister would use  
 “ his credit with their high mightinesses, to ob-  
 “ tain, by their good offices, a speedy dispatch  
 “ of the requested orders to the regency of Ha-  
 “ nover,

“ never, for punishing the bailiff of Elbing-CHAP.  
“ rode; and releasing the Marshal and Cheva- VII.

“ lier Belleisle. THAT all princes, and states, 1744.  
“ had an interest in not suffering the safety

“ of the high roads to be interrupted; hence

“ arose the necessity of inflicting an exemplary

“ punishment on the bailiff of Elbing-rode.

“ THAT the execution of cartel-treaties ought

“ not, nor could not be retarded, upon any

“ pretence whatsoever; and, according to that

“ of Francfort, every prisoner was to be set at

“ liberty a fortnight after his detention, either

“ by exchange or ransom.” But the British

ministry were of a very contrary opinion: the

whole nation was overjoyed at the pleasure of

seeing one of the ablest generals, and negociators,

of France in confinement; and it was universally

apprehended, that neither the marshal, nor his

brother, were intitled to the benefit of the cartel;

because, “ The marshal was become a public

“ minister, in consequence of the credentials of

“ which he was bearer; his own court having

“ stiled and qualified him as such: and, as there

“ was no mention of ambassadors, or ministers,

“ in the cartel, therefore the marshal was intit-

“ led to no benefit by that convention. That

“ the marshal being taken in a village, part of

“ the territories of the Electorate of Hanover,

“ at war with France, without passport, as a

“ simple traveller, distant from any of the French

“ armies, and without troops; therefore ought

“ not to be considered but as a subject of France,

“ at war with the electorate; and, by conse-

“ quence, as a simple prisoner, subject to the

“ will and discretion of the elector: that he

“ was not within the description of the cartel,

“ as he was not taken either in battle, combat,



PART “surrender of a place, or by party: and there-  
 V. “fore, the Bailiff of Elbing-ode had only  
 “done his duty.” Upon such considerations,  
 1744. his Britannic majesty directed the regency of  
 Hanover to remove the marshal, and his brother,  
 to Stade, a port in the duchy of Bremen;  
 where they were given to understand, that it  
 was the pleasure of the British court to have  
 them transported to England, where they should  
 receive an answer to their demand of being re-  
 leased in virtue of the cartel: accordingly, on  
 the 1st of February, they embarked on board  
 the *Wager* man of war, and landed at Har-  
 wich, on the 13th; from whence they were con-  
 ducted to Windsor castle, and treated with all  
 the distinction, and regard, due to their exalted  
 rank, and distinguished merit.

THE marshal, soon after his arrival at Wind-  
 sor, was visited by the secretaries of state, who  
 informed him, that it was the opinion of his  
 majesty, “That the cartel, in virtue of which  
 “the marshal demanded his enlargement, was  
 “not in force at the time of his caption, being  
 “made at a time when his Britannic majesty,  
 “elector of Hanover, was but an auxiliary to  
 “the emperor. THAT, though the cartel had  
 “existed in its full force, the marshal could  
 “claim no benefit from it, considering the cir-  
 “cumstances attending his arrest: but that the  
 “intention of his majesty being to shew the  
 “marshal every mark of his regard for him,  
 “he had ordered them to let him know, that he  
 “should be treated as Marshal Tallard had  
 “been, as soon as he gave his parole of hon-  
 “our;” and, soon after, the marshal, and his  
 brother, were released from their confinement  
 in



in Windsor castle, and were permitted to reside in the adjacent country, on their parole.

CHAP.  
VII.

THE Duke of Newcastle, the next day after the first conference with the marshal, acquainted him, that the cartel did subsist; though his majesty continued to think, that he ought not to be comprehended in it: the marshal then solicited the ministry, to let him know the motives that had induced his majesty, to look upon him as not intitled to the benefit of the cartel: but, unable to procure the satisfaction he so earnestly desired, on the 25th of April 1745, he addressed himself, by letter, directly to his majesty; who, being then preparing for his departure to his German dominions, was pleased to refer the case, of Marshal Belleisle and his brother, to the Marshals Stair, Cobham, and Wade. The generals, to whom this reference was appointed, after examining into the marshal's letters of credence from the French King to the Emperor, and the King of Prussia, from the emperor to the same king, and the answer of his Imperial majesty to the French monarch, considered the marshal purely in a military capacity; and were of opinion, that both the marshal and his brother were comprehended in the 2d article of the treaty of Francfort; by which it was agreed, " That all prisoners of war, of whatever nation and condition they might be, without any exception, who should happen to be taken on either side, after the first exchange or rancome, by the armies or garrisons of the parties at war, and their auxiliaries; whether in battles, combats, taking of places, parties, OR ANY OTHERWISE, should be returned, in fifteen days after their being made prisoners, or as soon as might be, by exchange of prisoners of

C c 2

" the

“ the same rank or equivalent, or of others,  
 “ by making a due and proper allowance; or  
 “ else should pay their ransoms, according to  
 “ the rate stipulated in subsequent articles:” by  
 which a general of an army, or a Marshal of  
 France, were to pay 25,000 German florins;  
 and a lieutenant-general 5,000: but, as a great  
 number of the British soldiers, and their auxili-  
 ary Hanoverians, had been lately made prisoners  
 at the battle of Fontenoy, who were refused to  
 be exchanged till the releasement of Marshal  
 Belleisle and his brother; these generals obtained  
 their liberty, on a promise of obtaining the dis-  
 charge of the British and Hanoverian prisoners  
 of war: accordingly, on the 14th of August,  
 they were honourably conducted to Dover, where  
 they immediately embarked for Calais; and, on  
 their arrival, the marshal punctually performed  
 his promise, in procuring the discharge of the  
 prisoners; and expressed the most grateful sense  
 of the civilities he received, during his residence  
 in the British nation.





## SECOND DIVISION.

Naval transactions in EUROPE, ASIA,  
and AMERICA.



### CHAPTER I.

State of the commerce, maritime force, and natural and acquired interests, of GREAT BRITAIN and FRANCE, relative to both nations. Proclamations to encourage the BRITISH cruizers, and privateers. Sir CHARLES HARDY, and the storeships for ADMIRAL MATHEWS, detained at LISBON, by the approach of the BREST squadron. Junction of the auxiliary

*The Conduct of the Powers of Europe,*  
iliary twenty DUTCH ships of  
war, with Sir JOHN BALCHEN;  
their expedition to disengage Sir  
CHARLES HARDY; and the wreck  
of the BRITISH ADMIRAL, in the  
VICTORY man of war.



HO could consider the usage the  
British nation met with, from  
France, in the prosecution of the  
necessary war against Spain, with-  
out conceiving a just indignation  
to so treacherous an enemy? or who could re-  
flect on the late intended invasion, and not en-  
joy greater satisfaction to see the mask thrown  
off, and France standing in her proper light,  
that of an avowed foe to the security, welfare,  
and liberties, of Great Britain? These she had  
been long, by fraud and force, endeavouring to  
subvert; in defence of these, the British nation  
was now engaged in a war, which must conse-  
quently be necessary and just.

A WAR with France was ever an affair of the ut-  
most importance to the British nation; but never  
more so than at present: when that under King  
William, broke out, the British nation was not  
only rich and flourishing, but out of debt: when  
the second, under Queen Anne, took place, the  
nation was still in tolerable circumstances; and  
besides, the advantage of being at the head of  
a very great and formidable confederacy: under  
both those monarchs the credit of the British na-  
tion was higher even than their power; and they  
certainly made large acquisitions of glory, if  
nothing

nothing else : whereas, at the commencement of the present war, the British nation subsisted, in a manner, on the remembrance of their former glory ; their credit continued to sink, ever since, under a prejudicial administration ; their debts, after thirty years peace, were rather increased than diminished ; their taxes were heavier, and more insupportable than ever ; and as to confederates, they seemed to have none, as yet, but such as were rather a burthen to them, than an advantage. This, at first, intimidated a great part of the nation from engaging in the measures of a French war : many of the British subjects had been habitually terrified at the name of France ; they had been taught to think that she had, by her late acquisitions of dominion, and the long prosperity of her commerce, obtained such a degree of power, as was no longer to be resisted. In that part of the kingdom, where the woollen manufacture is carried on, the greatest number of the looms were unemployed, before the commencement of hostilities with France ; from all sides, and from all parties, was heard an universal complaint of the decay of trade, and an increase of the poor ; accompanied with a general dread of greater calamities from a war with France, which begun then to be foreseen, and which they imagined likely to destroy the last remains of their trade, and spread the whole country with helpless and irremediable beggary. The other part of the nation, averse to a war with France, considered the true interest of Britain, as the great metropolis of commerce, was to be at peace with its neighbours ; security being the parent of trade ; and, for which reason, they were somewhat terrified with the formidable sound



PART of war: such persons, on this occasion, figured  
V. to themselves a long suspension of commerce; a  
decay of the public wealth; an universal anxiety  
1744. spread over all the people; the proprietors of  
lands oppressed, or at least a general discontent  
at the conduct of those by whom the war had  
been advised; and a hasty, disadvantageous,  
peace, concluded, perhaps in the midst of suc-  
cess, only to pacify the impatience of the people:  
such persons even dreaded that the nation, when  
heated with the imagination of conquests, or tri-  
umphs, would not know when to set limits to  
their expectations: they were afraid, lest the go-  
vernment should forget that the end of war is  
peace; and that, from defending the dominions  
of their allies, they would proceed to designs of  
conquering those of their enemies; conjecturing  
the nation would, then, persuade themselves, that  
the empty glitter of military glory, was more  
than equivalent to the plenty, and tranquility, of  
peace; and that the government might well be  
excused for impoverishing the merchants, if they  
adorned the public halls with the standards and  
ensigns of France. But these persons did not  
consider, that France was a near and powerful  
enemy; an enemy which, equally in peace and  
war, endeavoured the destruction of Britain,  
and whose trade and armies were equally to  
be dreaded; an enemy so artful, that even the  
utmost friendship, that could subsist between  
them, was only an intermission of open hos-  
tilities, while the British wealth was hourly ex-  
hausted, either by clandestine and illicit traffic,  
or by such as, though permitted by negligence  
or complaisance, was apparently pernicious to  
Britain in the loss of her wool, the fund of her  
opulence, a fund superior to all the gold, silver,  
and

and diamonds of Mexico, Peru, and Brazil: CHAP. I.

traffic by which the British nation received nothing necessary or useful, in which they purchased only luxuries or superfluities, and these only for money. The nation must necessarily find very different effects from a war with France, than some persons, at first, apprehended: nothing could so much conduce to the revival of the British manufactures; and, by consequence, to the removal of those grievances, which were then lamented in the woollen trade. 1744.

THE French were too sensible of their inability to oppose the maritime force of Britain; they were entirely conscious of the advantageous commerce, that a peace with Britain waisted into their ports; and they knew that, by this, they almost monopolized the whole traffic of Spain: the French had, of late years, established a very flourishing woollen manufactory at Abbeville, in Picardy; as their workmen were cheaper, the merchants were soon enabled to undersel the English and Dutch, and to gain upon them in this important branch of trade: but as it was evident they could not work to so good advantage, without the British or Irish wool, this incited them to take every opportunity of clandestinely conveying away, and procuring, considerable quantities of so valuable a commodity; and for which they were fond of dissembling an amity with the British government. The five principal branches of the commerce of France, consist, in a traffic to their settlements, and other places, in the East Indies; to their sugar islands in America, where their trade was grown to such a height, as not only to hurt, but to endanger that of Britain; the third is their fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, and the river of St Laurence,

PART V. Laurence, the chief seminary for their marine ;  
 1744. the fourth is their Turkey trade, up the Levant,  
 where their interest was the most considerable ;  
 and their African trade is the fifth, in which  
 their advantages are not inferior to the other  
 Europeans: though their trade with Great Bri-  
 tain was also extremely beneficial, as they receiv-  
 ed ready specie for their wines, silks, linnen,  
 cambrics, and lace. It was evident that France  
 had not sufficient funds to promote her schemes  
 upon the continent, and protect her commerce,  
 at the same time ; her marine, though indefati-  
 gably augmented, was insufficient for the protec-  
 tion of her trade ; and these were the principal  
 reasons that occasioned the French ministry to  
 refrain, so long, from declaring an open hostili-  
 ty against the British nation : there was no such  
 fundamental stock in the natural product of  
 France, as could afford a surplus sufficient to  
 maintain both the ordinary charge of govern-  
 ment, and the extraordinaries of a land and na-  
 val war: the wealth which has been, for many  
 ages, heaping together, is soon and easily squan-  
 dered: where there is an annual consumption,  
 there must be an annual access to make an equi-  
 valent: and France could find this annual ac-  
 cess no where but in a foreign trade, by which  
 the industry of a nation is carried to market,  
 as well as the growth of the soil ; and the mer-  
 chant enriches his country with the common  
 profits of both: but as the vent for their ma-  
 nufactures must, in a great degree, depend upon  
 their navigation ; and their navigation, by the  
 inferiority of their fleet, must be dependent on  
 the courtesy of Britain, the French knew, that,  
 by attacking them in this sensible part, Britain  
 would exert her natural strength against their  
 most

most obvious weakness; and that, by making war upon their wealth, Britain would take the surest, and speediest, method, to deliver Germany and Italy, out of their oppressive hands. Such considerations must be naturally prevalent with the court of France, and induce her rather to conceal her resentment against the British nation, than to endanger her traffic, from whence she expected her greatest supplies for the prosecution of her designs on the continent: the French ministry had long perceived the British government practising the weaker part of Cromwell, with respect to their politics and friendship with France; since the accession of the illustrious house of Hanover to the British throne, it was plain that the administration thought it their interest to humour the court of Versailles; but then they never, like Cromwell, took fire at the least appearance of ill usage; and, by setting them openly at defiance, convince the French, that the friendship of Britain was, to the full, of as much consequence to them, as theirs to Britain: and the French would have taken a further advantage of this disposition of the British court, if the Spanish monarch would have permitted them to continue their neutrality at sea.

A WAR between Great Britain and France, must eternally be more prejudicial to the latter, than the former; both on account of their maritime force, and the circulation of commerce. The general income of France, from land, trade, and manufacture, in times of peace, and before the persecution of that kingdom, amounted to one thousand one hundred millions of French livres, which, at the low exchange of twelve pence per livre, made fifty-five millions sterling; of which the clergy, and religious houses,

PART houses, had about seventeen millions sterling;

V. and the king, by the taxes, and duties, about

ten millions sterling: from whence it appears,

1744. that, even in the times of peace, the mass of the people of France did not enjoy above five parts in eight, of the annual income of that plentiful country. But the interruption of trade, and expulsion of the protestants, having sunk the annual income to seventy-seven millions of livres, and the ordinary crown revenue to eight millions sterling; this was insufficient to answer the annual revenues of the crown, and these expences were supplied by augmenting the land tax, or les tailles, a heavy capitation, and creation of employments, increasing salaries of antient officers, and by new pensions or annuities laid on the chamber of Paris; insomuch, that, during the last nine years of the war before the treaty of Utrecht, it was computed, by a medium, that these additional imposts brought in an increasing annual revenue of 3,500,000 *l.* sterling.

THE French monarch, at the commencement of the present war with the British nation, enjoyed an annual revenue of two hundred and sixty-seven millions, nine hundred and twenty-four thousand, one hundred and thirty livres; or thirteen millions, three hundred and ninety-six thousand, two hundred and six pounds sterling; arising by the tailles, capitations, free gifts, tenths, aids, gabelles, and other casual revenues: the expences, of the royal household, maintenance of the princes of the blood, charge of the army, expences, of the navy, and other matters appertaining to the government, in time of war, are computed to amount annually to eleven millions sterling; and as the govern-  
ment



ment was considerably in debt, the annual revenue was incapable of defraying the annual expences: hence it is demonstrable, that a war with Great Britain, is one of the greatest incumbrances that can be thrown upon the back of France. Besides such a war is always highly injurious to the commercial interest of the French nation; who imported annually, upon an average, into Great Britain, 174,540 cambrics, the original cost of which, at 2*l.* 10*s.* each, amounted to 82,416*l.* about 2,242 ton of wine, which, at 60*l.* per ton, amounted to 71,520*l.* about 3,212 ton of brandy, which, at 20*l.* per ton, amounted to 90,400*l.* and about 500,000 lb weight of indigo, which, at 4*s.* per lb, amounted to 100,000*l.*; in all 344,336*l.* France also imported wine, brandy, and cambrics, into Ireland, to the annual amount of 180,627*l.* so that she annually received 524,963*l.* from Great Britain, and Ireland, and mostly in specie: to the above account might be added a very considerable sum paid annually to the French, by the British smugglers, for tea, brandy, wine, and cambrics; since it is certain that the town of Boulogne, alone, received 50,000*l.* a year from this set of people; and this, added to the sums generally spent in France by the British travellers, makes it evident that the French receive, from their trade, and intercourse, with the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, the annual sum of one million sterling. All the advantages resulting to the British nation, from their traffic with France, was, is, and ever will be, very inconsiderable; the British merchants exporting into France but a small quantity of tobacco, horn, plates, tin, lead, flannels, and corn; though the trade with Ireland was more beneficial,

PART beneficial, the linnen manufacture of that  
 V country finding a good exportation into France :  
 but, upon the whole, the commerce with France  
 1744. was the most disadvantageous of any to the British nation

FRANCE, notwithstanding the great augmentation of her maritime force, was never able to equip a fleet of more than 45 ships of the line, 67 frigates, and 55 gallies; and it would be a great piece of difficulty for the French to raise 30,000 sailors, for the service of the royal navy, even supposing all their ships were actually in commission: whereas the British nation can readily fit out a fleet infinitely more formidable; for, at the commencement of the present war with France, his Britannic majesty had a fleet consisting of seven ships of the first rate, of 100 guns, and 950 men each; he had 16 ships of the second rate, 90 guns, and 750 men each; he had 59 third rate ships, 12 of which were of 80 guns, and 600 men, 23 of 70 guns and 480 men, and 24 of which were 60 guns and 400 men; of fourth rates he had 31 of 50 guns, and 300 men; there were 22 fifth rates, 16 of which had 44 guns and 250 men each, and six of which were of 40 guns, and 240 men each; the number of sixth rates was 22 ships, one of which was of 24 guns and 150 men, the rest had 22 guns and 130 men each: his majesty had 19 fireships, 9 bombketches, 2 storeships, 2 hospital ships, 11 sloops, and 7 yachts; besides 19 ships of war stationed in the West Indies: in all 90 ships of the line, 84 frigates, and 50 others, amounting together to 224 ships; which was an augmentation of 12 ships of the line, and 93 frigates and other vessels, since the commencement of the Spanish war. The  
 British

British nation can generally fit out above 200 CHAP. privateers, of considerable force, at home and I. in the American colonies; which are greatly superior to the numbers that can be fitted out by the French: and though it would require 70,000 seamen to man the whole royal navy of Britain, if every ship was in commission, there could be found sailors sufficient for such an occasion: but supposing only one half of this magnificent fleet was in employ, that half, and the 40,000 seamen, granted annually for the service, would be abundantly superior to the united maritime force of both France and Spain. Hence it is apparently testified, that the British nation is, every way, the superior of France at sea; and this advantage is increased, by the nature of the shipping, and the skill and bravery of the British sailors; for the seamen of France are nothing comparable to those of Britain: besides France has little store of timber proper for navigation, most of her ships being purchased of other nations; and consequently, were she, by some instant blow, such as was given to her by Admiral Russel in 1692, to be deprived of her present navy, the loss would be almost irreparable; at least, it would be certainly so, during the continuance of a war. To these Britain has many natural advantages, by a four times greater extent of sea coast than the French, and being more commodiously situated for navigation: the British ports are numerous, and safe; those of France few, and yet fewer safe and convenient: Britain has all the nerves of commerce within herself; having such excellent wool, as would, alone, if duly preserved, engross the wealth of the world: France can obtain no sufficient fund of treasure, but by the intercourse of commerce;

PART merce; and her ports, and harbours, are so  
V. far distant from each other, that their naval force

might be destroyed before they could unite:  
1744. therefore as nothing is more the interest, so  
nothing ought to be more the care and endeavours, of the maritime powers, than to prevent the French from opening any more ports and harbours: for that monarch who has many ships and few harbours, is of as little consideration as the prince who has many ports and harbours, but is deficient in ships; it being an undeniable fact, that nothing multiplies seamen but foreign commerce; and nothing so much encourages commerce, as plenty of good ports, secure harbours, and convenient coasts: this makes it the true and principal interest of the British nation, and the republic of the united provinces, to destroy the French in their naval strength, their fishery, and their West India trade, which are their nursery for seamen; by which means, their navigation being at an end, their commerce must decay; and their boasted superiority at land languish away, till they should be no more the common terror of Europe, the disturbers of tranquility, and the destroyers of mankind.

As the war was commenced with France, the British ministry exerted their utmost efforts, to make the French sensible, they were mistaken in imagining that the British subjects would grow weary of the immense charges to support their naval reputation; or doubt their being in a capacity to oppose so many enemies, at one, and the same time. His Britannic majesty, for the encouragement of his ships of war, and privateers, published a declaration, on the 3d of April, whereby it was declared, " That the flag  
" officers,



“ officers, commanders, officers, seamen, ma-  
“ rines, and soldiers, on board every ship or vessel  
“ of war in his pay, and on board privateers,  
“ should have the sole interest and property, of,  
“ and in, all and every ship, vessel, goods,  
“ merchandizes, and effects, which they should  
“ take, during the continuance of the war against  
“ France; but subject to the payment of the  
“ accustomed duties; to be divided, and distri-  
“ buted, in the following proportions, that is to  
“ say: That the neat produce, of all such prizes,  
“ should be divided into eight equal parts;  
“ three-eighth parts whereof should belong to  
“ the captain, or captains, actually on board,  
“ at the taking of any prize; but, in case any  
“ prize should be taken by any ship or ships of  
“ war under the command of a flag or flags,  
“ the flag-officer or officers, being actually on  
“ board, or directing, or assisting, in the cap-  
“ tures, should have one of the three-eighth  
“ parts. The proclamation then declared the  
“ distribution of the other shares: and, for en-  
“ couraging privateers, his majesty further de-  
“ clared, that the prizes brought into port,  
“ should continue in their possession, having  
“ only custom-house officers on board. The  
“ proclamation then ratified the contracts be-  
“ tween owners of privateers and their men;  
“ and consigned the shares of prizes, which  
“ were not demanded in three years, to Green-  
“ wich hospital.” Soon after, another procla-  
“ mation was published, for appointing the shares,  
“ that flag-officers should receive out of any prize;  
“ which were settled as following: “ First, a  
“ flag-officer commanding in chief, upon service,  
“ should have one-eighth part of all prizes, ta-  
“ ken by ships under his command: Secondly,



PART " a flag-officer sent to command at Jamaica,  
 V. " or elsewhere, should have no right to any  
 1744. " share of prizes taken by ships employed there,  
 " before he arrived within the limits of his com-  
 " mand: Thirdly, when an inferior flag-officer,  
 " or private ships, were sent out to reinforce a  
 " superior flag-officer at Jamaica, or elsewhere,  
 " the said superior flag-officer should have no  
 " right to any share of prizes taken by them,  
 " before their arrival within the limits of his  
 " command: Fourthly, a chief flag-officer re-  
 " turning home from Jamaica, or elsewhere,  
 " should have no share in prizes taken by the  
 " ships left at Jamaica, or elsewhere, after he  
 " had got out of the limits of his command:  
 " Fifthly, if a flag-officer was sent to command  
 " in the out-ports of the kingdom, he should  
 " have no share in prizes taken by ships that sail-  
 " ed for that port, by order from the admiralty:  
 " Sixthly, when more flag-officers than one  
 " served together, the eighth part of all prizes,  
 " taken by any ships of the fleet or squadron,  
 " should be divided in the following proportion,  
 " that is to say; That if there should be but  
 " two flag-officers, the chief should have two-  
 " third parts, and the other should have the  
 " remaining third part; but if the number of  
 " flag-officers should be more than two, the  
 " chief should have only one half, and the other  
 " half should be divided equally among the  
 " other flag-officers: Seventhly, that commo-  
 " dores, with captains under them, should be  
 " esteemed as flag-officers, with respect to their  
 " right, to an eighth part of the prizes, whether  
 " commanding in chief, or serving under com-  
 " mand."

ON the 23d of June there was a grand promotion in the navy ; when Nicholas Haddock, Esq; and Sir Chaloner Ogle, were appointed Admirals of the Blue : James Steuart, Esq; and Sir Charles Hardy, Vice-Admirals of the Red : Thomas Davers, Esq; and the Honourable George Clinton, Esq; Vice-Admirals of the White : William Rowley, Esq; and William Martin, Esq; Vice-Admirals of the Blue : Isaac Townsend, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Red; Henry Medley, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the White ; and George Anson, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

1744.

THE Mediterranean fleet, under the command of Admiral Mathews, being in the utmost necessity for stores and provisions, a considerable number of storeships were ordered to be convoyed there, by Sir Charles Hardy, with a squadron of eleven ships of the line, and a bomketch. The vice-admiral, with the storeships, set sail from St Helens, on the 18th of April, and conducted his convoy to Lisbon ; where he was detained for a considerable time : for the French received early information of the stores to be convoyed, to the Mediterranean ; and, as the detention of these supplies would prevent Admiral Mathews from attempting any thing, the French were determined to intercept, or delay, the passage of Vice-Admiral Hardy. Accordingly the Brest squadron, consisting of fourteen ships of the line, and six frigates, commanded by Monsieur Rochambault, sailed out, two by two, and met in the appointed latitude ; from whence they proceeded to, and blocked up Sir Charles Hardy, and the storeships, in the Tagus ; who was

PART afraid to put to sea, while a superior fleet was  
V. waiting to intercept the convoy.

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1744. ON the 6th of July, the Dutch squadron, of twenty men of war, commanded by Admiral Bacchereft, arrived on the British coast, and was ordered to Portsmouth; where a large fleet was assembled, under Sir John Balchen, who was joined, on the 15th of July, by the Dutch squadron. As soon as the British ministry received intelligence that Sir Charles Hardy, and the storeships, were blocked up in the Tagus; Sir John Balchen received orders to sail, with the first favourable wind, and proceed in quest of the Breft squadron; to disengage Sir Charles Hardy from his detention at Lisbon. Sir John Balchen, on the 7th of August, sailed on this expedition, from Spithead, with the following fleet, and 200 sail of merchant ships bound for the coast of Portugal and the Mediterranean :

BRITISH DIVISION.

Sir JOHN BALCHEN, Admiral, in the Victory.

Ships.	Guns.
Hampton-Court	70
Augusta	60
Captain	70
Victory	110
Princess Amelia	80

Vice-Admiral MARTIN, in the St George.

Falkland	50
Suffolk	70
St George	90
Exeter	60

Vice-

Engaged in the late General War.
 Vice-Admiral STEUART, in the Duke.

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 CAHP.
 I.

Sunderland	60
Monmouth	70
Duke	90
Prince Frederic	60
Princess Mary	60

1744.

Ætna } Fire-ships.
 Scipio }

And Fly Sloop.

DUTCH DIVISION.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Haerlem	70	Admiral Bacchereft.
Dordrecht	54	Vice-Admiral t'Hooft.
Damiata	64	Vice-Admiral Schryver.
Leeuwenhorft	54	Rear-Admiral Reynft.
Edam	54	Captain Trenscl.
Affendelft	54	Boudaen.
Delft	54	Wellefteyn.

And Two Frigates.

SIR JOHN BALCHEN, with the whole confederate fleet, came and caft anchor, on the 9th of September, off the rock of Lifbon; where he was joined by the fquadron under Sir Charles Hardy, and the ftoreships which had been detained there by the appearance of the French fquadron; after which the Britifh admiral conveyed the ftoreships to Gibraltar. The Breft fquadron, which had continued cruizing fome time on the coaft of Algarva, received advice, that Sir John Balchen was advancing; upon which Monfieur Rochambault thought proper to

PART pass the streights, and leave the sea entirely open
V. to the British fleet.

1744. SIR JOHN BALCHEN only victualled, and re-
inforced, the Mediterranean fleet and the garri-
son of Gibraltar ; and then proceeded to cruize
down the coast of Portugal, in search of the
Brest squadron: but, finding that the French
commander had retired into Cadiz, the British
admiral returned on his way to England. The
confederate squadrons left the coast of Galicia,
on the 28th of November, and entered the Bay
of Biscay on the 30th: before they arrived off
Ushant, a violent storm arose, on the 3d of Oc-
tober, which dispersed the whole fleet, and
brought several of the ships into imminent dan-
ger: the Exeter lost her main and mizen masts,
and was obliged to throw twelve of her guns
over-board to save her from foundering; the
Duke, which had Vice-Admiral Steuart on
board, had all her sails and rigging tore, with
ten feet water in her hold, and the crew mo-
mentarily expected to be swallowed up: many
others were greatly disabled; but, at length,
the whole fleet, except the Victory, arrived at
St Helens, on the 10th of October, in a very
shattered condition. Sir John Balchen, was not
so fortunate as the rest of the officers under his
command; for the Victory, on the 4th of Oc-
tober, was separated from every one of the fleet,
and drove on the coast of Alderney, an island
belonging to the British crown, situated about
three leagues west from Cape la Hogue in Nor-
mandy, and opposite to Portland, at the distance
of about eight leagues, from the English shore;
where she struck on the Caskets, a large and
dangerous ledge of rocks, between two and
three leagues S. E. of Guernsey, and somewhat

to the N. W. of, and about a league and half distant from, Alderney: the admiral made several signals of distress, which were distinctly heard by the inhabitants of Alderney; but the tempest was so violent no assistance could be given: the Victory continued her signals in the night; and, towards break of day, unhappily sunk; by which melancholy accident, one of the bravest amongst the British admirals, and Capt. Faulkener, an experienced officer, fatally perished, with 1,100 sailors, and amongst them fifty gentlemen volunteers: sad disaster! a misfortune sensibly felt by the public, and greatly deplored by the private; because the Victory carried 110 brass guns; and, for her fine dimensions, and rich ornaments of painting and gilding, she was esteemed the most beautiful ship in the royal navy: not only the largest ship in the British fleet, and the finest set of guns, masts, rigging, and yards, went to the bottom; but, tragical catastrophe! with them, the nation lost a considerable part of the flower of her navy, and many families of distinction were put into mourning for the loss of their volunteer relations.

HIS Britannic majesty had, at the beginning of the year, appointed Admiral Balchen to succeed Sir John Jennings in the government of Greenwich hospital, as a compensation for the services he had formerly done for his country: but as this unfortunate expedition had deprived him of enjoying that munificence, his prince, still regardful of the worth of so excellent a commander, endeavoured to alleviate the sorrows of his disconsolate lady, by appointing her an annual pension of 500*l.* during her life.



CHAPTER II.

Reflections on the commerce to the EAST INDIES; account of the squadron sent there, under Comodore BARNET; and his captures in the INDIAN seas. The disposition of the naval armaments in the WEST INDIES: the dispossession of the FRENCH from the island of ST MARTINS; and the submission of the FRENCH inhabitants of ST BARTHOLOMEW to the BRITISH government. Reflections on the FRENCH interest in the northern colonies of AMERICA: account of the settlements of CAPE BRETON, NEWFOUNDLAND, and NOVA SCOTIA; their importance, to FRANCE, and their utility to ENGLAND. The reduction of CANSO by the FRENCH; and

and their attempt on, and retreat from, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL. The fruitless endeavours of the FRENCH to disturb the colony of GEORGIA. The hurricane at JAMAICA; and the respective captures in AMERICA. Naval transactions, and captures, in the EUROPEAN seas. The convention to regulate the shares of prizes between the ENGLISH and DUTCH. Overtures to continue the communication of the packets between DOVER and CALAIS: and the ordinance of the FRENCH monarch concerning prizes made at sea, and the navigation of the ships of neutral powers, during the war.

AT the latter end of the year 1743, after the French had attacked the confederate army commanded by his Britannic majesty in person, Lord Carteret, finding hostilities commenced, and being certain that the French would lose no opportunity to attack the British nation in every other part, proposed to send a strong squadron to the East Indies, under Commodore Barnet; to protect the British trade and settlements there, and to be beforehand with the French;

CHAP.
II.

1744.

French: but the enterprize was, at that time, rejected, by the other part of the ministry.

1744.

SEVERAL attempts had been made to raise, and support, an East India company in France, which, though erected in 1642, proved ineffectual for near fourscore years; but, about 1720, the present company began to make a figure; and, since the year 1727, had regular returns of three, four, five, six, and seven ships; their cargoes increasing proportionably: so that, under proper management, and due encouragement from the crown, an East India company in France, might flourish as much, as in either England or Holland; whose business, therefore, was, to give a check to the increasing commerce of the French company.

IMMEDIATELY on the declaration of the French war, the British East India company perceived the necessity of sending a squadron to the Indies; because it would effectually prevent the French from injuring the British commerce there; and would, very probably, ruin the French East India company. This was the more necessary to be done, since, of late years, the British East India company had not only suffered by their competition with the French in trade; but also by the vast encouragement which had been given, to these bad neighbours, to smuggle their India goods in the British dominions. In point of interest, indeed, the Dutch were more concerned to ruin the French commerce, in those parts, than the crown of Great Britain; which, by having incomparably a greater force in the Indies, it was much easier for the Dutch to do: but, though it was a thing essential to the maintenance of their maritime power; yet as the Dutch had not declared war against France,

nothing,

nothing, of this sort, was to be expected from them: while Great Britain was left, in this business, to attend the concerns of Holland equally with her own; and, by attacking the French in the Indian seas, serve both interests, at her own expence,


1744.

THE affairs of the French company, in the East Indies, and their principal settlement, at Pondicherry, were in a better condition than ever; which occasioned apprehensions that the British commerce would be greatly incommoded: this promoted an application, from the East India company, to the lords of the admiralty, for a squadron to be sent for the protection of their trade, and settlements; and to annoy those of the French in the Indies: and, accordingly, a squadron was appointed, for this service, under the command of Commodore Barnet, consisting of the following ships:

Ships.	Commanders.	Men.	Guns.
Deptford	Commodore Barnet	400	60
Medway	Capt. Peyton	400	60
Preston	Lord Northesk	300	50
Diamond	Capt. Moore	120	20
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total		1220	190

COMMODORE BARNET, with his squadron, sailed from Portsmouth, for India, on the 5th of May; and, on the 26th of the same month, arrived at Porto Prayta, on the island of St Jago, the chief of the Cape Verd islands in Africa, subject to the crown of Portugal. The commodore found riding in the road of St Jago, a Spanish privateer, called the Amiable Maria, of

PART 14 carriage and 12 swivel guns, and 79 men ;
 V. together with a Pink of 250 ton, under Spanish
 colours ; which he, at first, took no notice of,
 1744. having no intention to violate the neutrality of
 the Portuguese port : but being afterwards in-
 formed, that the privateer had taken the Pink,
 which was the Molly of Glascow, together with
 a Brigantine from New York, and burnt two
 other English ships, which were all at anchor in
 the Isle of May, situate thirty-three leagues west
 of St Jago, and whose men they left upon that
 island ; the commodore acquainted the governor,
 that, finding the privateer had so notoriously
 violated the neutrality at the isle of May, he
 did not think himself obliged to observe any
 with regard to her. The commodore, accord-
 ingly, summoned the privateer and Pink, to sur-
 render ; which they did ; and he took possession
 of them : the commodore then sent the Pink,
 to the isle of May, for the masters and sailors
 of the British vessels ; and seeing the Brigantine
 in the Offing, which was taken by the privateer
 and drove out of Porto Prayta road, the com-
 modore sent his tender out to retake her ; which
 found her without a man on board, the Spani-
 ards having escaped on shore, to the town of
 St Jago, where they reported, that, after the
 Brigantine drove out of the bay, the seven
 Englishmen, who were in her, rose upon them,
 and after a bloody battle, in which five of the
 English were killed, the other two jumped over-
 board and were drowned ; after which the Spa-
 niards, seeing the tender coming to them, thought
 proper to make their escape in the boat : though
 some of the Spaniards were killed, and all the
 rest dangerously wounded. The commodore
 put the proper masters and men in possession of
 the

the *Pink* and *Brigantine*, and gave them all the CHAP. provisions and stores they laid claim to, together II. with their effects, of all kinds, so far as he was able to recover them. 

1744.

COMMODORE BARNET afterwards proceeded on his voyage; and, having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at Madagascar, where he took in water and provisions: after which the squadron separated, with orders to rendezvous at Batavia, the capital of all the Dutch colonies and settlements in India, situate on the N. E. part of the island of Java, in 106 degrees of east longitude, and six of south latitude; the whole island being dependent on the Dutch. The commodore, in the *Deptford*, and Lord Northesk, in the *Preston*, sailed with an intention to get in the streights of Sunda; and thence to the streights of Banca, in the latitude of 30 deg. south, and 150 deg. east longitude: while Capt. Peyton, in the *Medway*, and Capt. Moore, in the *Diamond*, proceeded for the streights of Malacca, in the latitude of 2 deg. north, and 100 deg. east longitude: their design being to intercept the French company ships, then expected to be on their return to Europe, without any convoy; the French having neglected to send any more than one ship of fifty guns, for the protection, and security, of their Indian commerce. The commodore, and Lord Northesk, disguised their ships, by painting and rigging them in the Dutch manner; and, in this condition, arrived in the streights of Banca: where they continued, at anchor, till the 25th of January; when they saw three large ships coming down; and, soon discovering that they were French built, the commodore concluded that they were two China ships,

PART ships, under convoy of the fifty gun ship, from
 V. Pondicherry. The commodore got under sail
 to receive them, and so effectually disguised the
 1744. Deptford and Preston, that the French came
 within musket shot, making no doubt of their
 being Dutchmen; till the commodore, and
 Lord Northesk, struck the Dutch, and hoisted
 proper colours: but the French were ready for
 firing as soon as the commodore. The French
 ships belonged to the company, and were laden
 from Canton to Europe: the one was called the
 Dauphin, commanded by Capt. Butler; the other
 was the Hercules commanded by Capt. Dufrein;
 and the third was the Jason, commanded by
 Capt. Delametrie: they were about 700 ton,
 with 30 guns, and 150 men, each; very deeply
 and richly laden, chiefly with tea, china ware,
 and silk. Commodore Barnet gave the French
 commodore a broadside; which he, and his con-
 sorts, returned, and a sharp engagement ensued.
 Commodore Barnet ordered Lord Northesk, at
 the beginning of the action, to board one of
 the China men, as soon as possible; leaving the
 Dauphin for the commodore to board: but some
 of the first shot from the French cut the tiller
 ropes of both the men of war, as they were
 sheering on board them; by which accident the
 opportunity was lost, and Commodore Barnet
 feared some of the French would have escaped:
 but he soon got into a situation to stop them.
 The Preston was not long getting into her sta-
 tion; and, after a gallant resistance, the three
 Frenchmen struck, in about three glasses: when
 the commodore sent officers and men to take
 possession of the prizes, and to bring the French
 captains, and supercargoes, on board the Dept-
 ford; where they were generously received, and
 shewn

shewn all the favour and friendship the most accomplished officer could have expected. Commodore Barnet found himself possessed of a valuable acquisition; and was informed, by the supercargoes, that the cargo of each ship, would, in France, have been worth more than 100,000 *l.* sterling. The two chief supercargoes, with the three second captains, and two officers, were, by order of the commodore, put on board two company ships, the York and Stafford, who were returning to England; and the rest, with the ships, carried to Batavia.

THE Medway, and the Diamond, were also disguised like Dutchmen; and, in their way to the streights of Malacca, called at Achen, a considerable port town, the capital of the kingdom of Achen, and of Sumatra, situate in 90 deg. 30 min. east longitude, and 5 deg. 30 min. south latitude: where they found a French privateer, fitted out, and sent, by the company, from Pondicherry, to cruize in the China seas. The men of war carried the privateer, with them, through the streights of Malacca; and, in their passage, took a French ship from Manila, having on board 72 chests of dollars, containing 3,000 each; and two chests of gold, alone worth 30,000 *l.* The Medway and the Diamond, with their two prizes, afterwards proceeded to the streights of Banca; where they lay waiting in expectation of meeting with the French ships from Canton, till they saw the Calmar, a Swedish Indiaman, on board of which was an English officer, dispatched, by the commodore, with intelligence of his capture to the lords of the admiralty; who informed Capt. Peyton of the success the commodore had met with: upon which the Medway and Diamond, resolved to go to their

PART their rendezvous, at Batavia; where they soon
V. after met with the commodore.

1744. THE naval war in America, produced nothing material between the British and Spanish squadrons, under the command of Sir Chaloner Ogle and Admiral de Torres; whose squadrons were much of an equality, and continued in their former situation; the first remaining in the harbour of Port Royal in Jamaica, and the other lying before the walls of the Havanna. It was publicly known that the Spanish admiral intended this year, to convoy the galleons to Europe; and, on the 9th of March, the British ministry ordered a fleet to be got ready for the West Indies, to relieve Sir Chaloner Ogle, consisting of two ships of eighty, two of seventy, one of sixty, four of fifty, and three of forty guns, besides two bomb vessels, and tenders; which it was expected would have enabled the British nation to partake of the Spanish treasure.

THE island of Rattan was properly fortified, and the British government appointed the sum of 12,102*l.* for the pay of artillery people, stores, and building fortifications on the island. The Spaniards were extremely disgusted at the success of this settlement; and Sir Chaloner Ogle was apprehensive that the Spanish admiral, before he conducted the treasure to Europe, would attempt to dispossess the British garrison from Rattan; the preservation of which was a material piece of service, and the British admiral was determined to do every thing for the security of so valuable a place. Sir Chaloner Ogle stationed the Fowey, Capt. Taylor, on the coast of Cuba, to observe the motions of the Spanish admiral; and this captain, on the 2d of April, sent an express to Sir Chaloner, that he had received

received intelligence, that four Spanish men of war of the line, with eighty transports, were sailed from the Havanna, to make an attempt on the island of Rattan: but this proved a mistake; for the Spaniards never put any such design into execution: they were more intent on convoying their flota to Europe; and, as they left all the military operations to the French, nothing, besides the common captures of mercantile vessels, happened, this year, between the British and Spanish subjects, in the American colonies.

CHAP.
II.
1744.

SIR CHALONER OGLE, and the governors of the British colonies, received early information of every incidental transaction tending to a declaration of hostilities, between the crowns of Great Britain and France. Every precaution was taken to oppose the French; the inhabitants of the British colonies, particularly those of the leeward islands, equipped a formidable number of privateers; the respective colonies were put in the best posture of defence; and Commodore Warren was stationed for the protection of the leeward islands, with a squadron of six men of war, consisting of the Woolwich, Launceston, Lynn, Superbe, Severn, and Lime, with the Comet, and other sloops.

WAR was declared against France, on the 30th of May, in Jamaica; and, on the 2d of June, Sir Chaloner Ogle, with six men of war, sailed towards the French settlements; but returned without undertaking any enterprize. Commodore Warren took several valuable prizes from the French, and cut off several ships bound with provisions to Martinico; whereby that island was reduced to the utmost distress, a distress that compelled the governor to issue out orders for

PART converting a proportion of all the cane lands
V. into provision ground, for planting Manoac, and
 other kinds of grain, for bread.

1744. ON the 4th of July, Mr Hodge, the Deputy Governor of Anguilla, one of the Caribbee Islands, situate thirty-three leagues north of St Christophers, assisted by two privateers, dispossessed the French of their part of the Island of St Martins, one of the lesser Antilles, lying east of Porto-Rico; which is about seventy-five miles in circumference; and was first planted, by the French, in 1645. About the same time, the French inhabitants of St Bartholomew, another of these islands, about thirty-six miles in compass, and seven leagues north of St Christophers, submitted to, and put themselves under the protection of his Excellency William Mathew, Esq; the British Governor of the Leeward Islands; declaring themselves subjects to his Britannic majesty.

THE French immediately threw their eyes on their northern colonies in America; the principal branch of their commerce consisted in their fishery, upon the banks of Newfoundland, Acadia, and Cape Breton; this trade was the foundation of their maritime force; and now justly demanded their attention for its preservation. The knowledge which the French had of the great benefit of the fishery, and the hopes of, one time or other, monopolizing it, made them take such indirect and indefatigable means, during the latter end of the reign of Lewis XIV. to procure, by dint of money, a neutrality for this trade; that they might vie with the British nation, in prosecuting their voyages unmolested, as long as the war should continue: and, on the peace of Utrecht, in 1712, they stuck at no terms

terms to obtain Cape Breton to themselves. The French had no sooner effected this, but immediately they began to settle in the island of Cape Breton, which they called l'Isle Royale: a new colony was set on foot, to consist of fishermen only; proper encouragement was given for establishing the settlement; forts were erected; the town of Louisburg was built, and a garrison posted there, for the protection of the island. The whole nation of France seemed to have their wishes entirely on the prosperity of this valuable colony; so that it annually became more and more populous; and the fishery flourished so fast, that they could, and did, afford to undersell the British nation, at foreign markets. For the preservation of this trade, the colony had yearly reinforcements, and ships of war, sent them from France, to visit and supply them; with orders to protect, and defend, not only their sea coasts, but their vessels on the banks of Newfoundland; and give them a liberty of fishing almost where-ever they pleased: in which they gradually increased, so as to put the island in a formidable posture of defence.

THE island of Newfoundland was first discovered by the two Cabots, at the charge of Henry VII. of England, in the year 1497; but more particularly, by Thorne and Eliot of Bristol, in 1527; and the English title thereto being renewed, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1583, a colony was settled there about thirty years afterwards: though, in process of time, the French intruded, and also settled a colony, on the island, for the conveniency of the cod fishery on that prodigious bank of sand, upon the south-east part of the island, about 300 miles in length and 75 in breadth; remarkable

PART able for the vast multitudes of cod-fish, which
 V. swarm, in innumerable shoals, on the bank.

ON the cession of Cape Breton, by the treaty
 1744. of Utrecht, to the crown of France; the French
 withdrew their settlement from Placentia, on the
 isle of Newfoundland; and yielded the whole
 property of that island to the crown of Great
 Britain: only the French were allowed the liber-
 ty of curing their fish on the northern coast of
 the island. The French, by the same treaty,
 also ceded, to the British crown, the whole co-
 lony of Acadia, or Nova Scotia, situate between
 63 and 70 degrees of west longitude, and be-
 tween 43 and 51 degrees of north latitude;
 bounded by the river of St Laurence on the
 north; by the bay of St Laurence, and the
 Atlantic Ocean, on the east; by the bay of Fun-
 dy, and the seas of Acadia, on the south; and
 by Canada, and New England, on the west:
 which country was originally discovered by Se-
 bastian Cabot, at the charge of Henry VII;
 and was once inhabited by a Scotch colony, sent
 over, in 1622, by William Alexander, then Lord
 Secretary of Scotland, to whom King James I.
 by letters patent, made a donation thereof; by
 the appellation of Nova Scotia: but that colony
 failing, the French became masters of, and set-
 tled in the country, calling it by the name of
 l'Accadie. The possession of these places were
 highly advantageous to the British nation, for
 the advantages of the fishery; who could no
 otherwise oppose the French, in this valuable
 branch of commerce, while they were in pos-
 session of Cape Breton, the north east part of
 which is situated within sixteen leagues of Cape
 Raye in Newfoundland; and the south west part
 of which is separated from Nova Scotia only by
 the

the narrow straits of Canso, which is in length about five leagues, and one in breadth : so that, in a serenity of peace, the commercial interest of Britain must be greatly assisted by the vicinity of these settlements with Cape Breton ; and, during the contentions of war, would find many singular advantages from the conveniency of such commodious harbours. Of these advantages the British government was equally sensible with the French, in regard to theirs at Cape Breton : Newfoundland was strongly fortified, and garrisons were posted at Placentia, a port town on the S. E. part of the island, sixty-seven leagues east of Cape Breton ; at St John's, about forty miles east of Placentia ; and other forts : but the country is so cold and uncomfortable, that the ground is entirely covered with snow for the space of five months in the winter, which occasions the colony to be but thinly inhabited ; for there are not above four or five hundred English families residing here throughout the year ; though, in the fishing season, there are generally ten thousand people more upon the island. Nova Scotia was of too great importance to be neglected ; the town of Annapolis Royal, situate within a convenient harbour on the bay of Fundy, was strongly fortified, and ordered to be defended by a garrison of 300 men, for the security of the eastern part of the colony, and to protect the country against the French and their Indians of Canada ; and the town of Canso, situate on the straits that divide the colony from Cape Breton, was ordered to be garrisoned by 100 men, for the security of the western part of the settlement.

NOTWITHSTANDING the French had obtained the beneficial acquisition of Cape Breton; they envied the advantages accruing to the British nation, from the proximity of their settlements; which they were determined to interrupt, on the first opportunity. The inclemency of Newfoundland, was less inviting, than the more temperate climate of Nova Scotia; here their jealousy was more immediately awakened, their interest more nearly concerned; and here they were resolved to disconcert the commercial interest of Britain, by reducing the fortifications, expelling the garrisons, and again restoring the French families to their antient allegiance: which it was deemed would be the less difficult to accomplish, because it was apprehended the French inhabitants would immediately declare for their former sovereign: besides the Cape Sable Indians, and those of the island of St John's, on the north east of Nova Scotia, were well known to be tribes who had their dependance entirely on Cape Breton, and the French of Acadia, to whose interest they were devoted, and in whose favour they would sacrifice their lives; which made them very dangerous enemies; especially as they inhabited within the territory of Acadia. The French having generally possessed the colony till 1710, its inhabitants were then computed at 4,000, including the native Indians: these inhabitants, by capitulation on the surrender of Annapolis Royal, were permitted to enjoy their estates and religion, on taking the oaths to the British government; and these privileges were confirmed to them by treaty: since which they increased so fast, that, at the commencement of the present war, they were computed to be 25,000 souls: but as no

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care was ever taken, by the British nation, to establish a civil government in the Province, and the whole body of French and Indians, being of the Romish faith, no protestants had attempted to settle among them; so that there were but few English families without the walls of Annapolis Royal and Canso. This is the more extraordinary, as the colony, besides its being equally commodious with Newfoundland for the fishery, has harbours so numerous and fine, as not to be exceeded in any part of the world: the rivers are many, pure, and spacious; abounding with salmon, trout, eels, and several other sorts of fresh-water fish; with plenty of wild fowl of different sorts: the woods are stocked with deer, rabbits, and an uncommon variety of furred animals; the soil is rich and fertile, producing all kinds of grain, and provisions: the country covered with ash, beech, elm, firs, maple, cedar, and pines fit for naval uses; abounding with limestones, and fine quarries for building. It would soon be in the power of the settlers in this colony to support themselves; for, in clearing and subduing their lands, they would soon be paid for their labour, by converting the produce into ship-timber, planks, masts, deal-boards, shingles, staves, and hoops; all which might be carried from their plantations to market, by vessels that would supply them with horses, cattle, swine, and other necessities to stock their improved lands. With these advantages, it was easy to predict how soon it was practicable to bring forward new settlements in a country, so well furnished with supplies, and so near Boston, the metropolis of New England, and one of the most flourishing markets in North America; a market that would always take off the produce of Nova Scotia, and soon enable them to raise
their

PART
V.

1744. their provisions, to build their houses, and stock their plantations; and, in a few years, to export many valuable commodities in vessels of their own. As the colony abounded with pines, and firs, it would be capable of supplying the British nation with the finest deal-boards, and timber of all kinds, in vessels of their own, instead of being imported from Norway, the Baltic, and other countries, in foreign bottoms: and, lastly, the settlement of this colony would enable the inhabitants to secure the cod fishery to the British kingdom, by making it more beneficial and extensive than it ever had been: as the proceeds of their voyages would be remitted to England in cash, the demand for fresh supplies of its commodities would be increased, and its finest nursery for seamen would be enlarged.

It is therefore no wonder that France considered the acquisition of Nova Scotia, of equal importance with the possession of Cape Breton: besides, it was more populous, in proportion to its extent, than any part of Canada, and had above half as many inhabitants as that whole country; who waited only the reduction of Annapolis, to avow themselves openly the professed enemies of the British crown, to the amount of 4,000 strong resolute fellows, inured to toil, and fatigue. The French were also sensible that both the garrisons of Annapolis Royal, and Canso, were very deficient in numbers; that one, or both, might fall an easy and unresisting conquest to the arms of France; which would give them the absolute sovereignty of the whole colony; though the French knew, that, if they succeeded in taking Annapolis, it would be no difficult matter for a British force to retake it again; but then the French were not insensible what chargeable

chargeable undertakings American expeditions CHAP.
are; they knew that Annapolis never could be II.
regained but at a very considerable expence, 1744.
which must be necessarily increased, as they would
be sure of 4,000 fighting men, always ready in
the province, to defend it.

THE Chevalier Quesnel, Governor of Cape Breton, immediately on the first intelligence of the proclamation of hostilities, fixed his attention on the acquisition of Nova Scotia; to which he was the more encouraged, by the promise of assistance from the Indians of Cape Sable: and, for this purpose, he fitted out a small armament, from Louisburg, consisting of two armed sloops, of eight carriage guns, besides swivels, and small arms, with ninety-four men each, and several other small vessels, with seventy soldiers on board, under the command of Capt. Duvivier. The first destination of this armament was against Canso; where the French arrived, on the 11th of May, and found the place in a very indifferent posture of defence: they were instantly joined by 200 Indians; and, without any delay, summoned the garrison to surrender. Capt. Heron, at that time, commanded the garrison, consisting only of one company of the regiment, commanded by Colonel Richard Philips; being the whole force in garrison at Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia; who, finding he was deprived of the assistance of the station ship of twenty guns, and that he was incapable of defending the place, inclined to a capitulation; which was granted, on the 13th, upon condition, “ That, “ if he surrendered himself, the same day, “ prisoner of war, with his whole garrison, as “ well men as women, for one year, with all “ the arms, artillery, and military stores, that “ every

PART " every thing should be restored : That Capt.

V. " Duvivier would use his best endeavours, with

~~~~~ " the governor of Cape Breton, to engage him

1744. " to grant to the ladies of the officers of the

" garrison, liberty to return, with their effects,

" whither they should think proper, on his ar-

" rival at Louisburg : That the garrison should

" be conducted back to England, or Annapolis

" Royal, at the expiration of one year ;" and,

upon these conditions, the French took posses-

sion of the place ; who destroyed the fortification,

and demolished all the buildings.

MONSIEUR DUVIVIER, was afterwards re-inforced by another body of 500 Indians, with which, and his other forces, he proceeded to Annapolis Royal. This fort was as ill provided as Canso, at the beginning of the war ; the garrison consisting of only 200 men, capable of service, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mascarene ; who was apprehensive that, unless he received an augmentation of men, the fortress must surrender to the French. Lieutenant-Colonel Mascarene, therefore made an early application to the general assembly at Boston, in New-England, for a timely assistance from that colony : Governor Shirley, and the assembly of New England, were too sensible of the necessity of preserving Nova Scotia, to leave it abandoned to the mercy of the French ; and, accordingly, gave liberty to some gentlemen, in New England, to raise four companies of volunteers ; which they did, at their own expence, and had them transported to Annapolis, soon after the reduction of Canso.

ON the south side of the bay of Fundy, twelve leagues from the entrance, lies the gut of Annapolis, which is about three quarters of a  
mile



mile wide, and a mile and a half long; on each side of which the land is very mountainous, and rocky: the tides are so impetuous, as often to render this a dangerous passage for large vessels; but, when they are once in, a most delightful harbour presents itself to view, called the bason of Annapolis, being about three leagues in length, from N. E. to S. W. and two in breadth, with safe and commodious anchorage, in most parts of it, for all the ships of England. On its south side are two small rivers, and the land is mountainous and rocky: on the N. E. side a little island forms the entrance of Annapolis river, which continues navigable for large vessels, on that course, about ten leagues. At the mouth of this river are several small villages, from whence it is about two short leagues to Annapolis Royal; which stands on a point of land, formed by this, and another small river that ranges about S. E. The situation of this fortress, being elevated sixty or seventy feet above the level of the river, and standing on its bank, renders an attack, from ships, almost impracticable; the strength of the tides making it very difficult for them to moor, unless in the eddy or counter-tide, which brings them too near the shore to do any execution. As the fortress is situate on a level with the campaign, there is nothing to prevent the regular approaches of an enemy, on two sides of the garrison: it was mounted with forty-four cannon, on four bastions; and had a battery to command the river; the ramparts were of earth, covered with large stocks of timber, towards the fosse; and it was conjectured that the fortress might make a good defence, were the powder magazine bomb proof, which was doubted; and as several other magazines,

PART zines, and barracks, were built of timber, the  
V. garrison might easily be burnt out.

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THE force commanded by Monsieur Duvivier, was transported, from Canso, round to the gut of Annapolis; where they arrived, on the 2d of June, and landed without interruption. The French, and Indians, kept the place under perpetual alarms, but never attempted to make any regular attack: their inactivity continued till the 3d of July, when the four companies from New England, arrived, and re-inforced the garrison; upon which Monsieur Duvivier provided scaling ladders for a general assault, promising the Indians 400 livres to every one who should mount the ladders: but, not being able to prevail with them, the French captain was obliged to retire, and return to Cape Breton. This expedition of Monsieur Duvivier alarmed the province of New England, and the other British colonies; who were unanimously inclined to return the hostility; and the volunteers, from New England, were continued, for two years, on duty at Annapolis.

HOWEVER Capt. Young, commander of the Kinfaul man of war, of forty guns, was afterwards stationed on the coast of Nova Scotia; where he had intelligence that several sail of French ships were at anchor in the harbour of Fishotte, to the north ward of Newfoundland: upon which he immediately set sail for St John's; where he manned a prize, with eighty of his ships company, and eighty volunteers from the garrison, and mounted her with 20 guns; which he sent, in company with three privateers, manned with 100 men each, to attempt the harbour of Fishotte, and seize the French vessels. The prize boldly entered the harbour; and, after an engagement of five hours, with the loss of ten  
men

men killed, and thirty wounded, took three ships of fourteen guns each, and two of twelve guns each; killed forty-six men, and took 332 prisoners; burnt their fishing stages, and seized eighty ton of oil; without any assistance from the privateers, who did not get in till the action was over.

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THE French were also desirous of disturbing the colony of Georgia; and, on the declaration of hostilities, were frequently endeavouring to put the Upper and Lower Creek Indians, upon destroying the English traders at the town of Augusta, and other settlements upon the river Savanna: but General Oglethorpe had too effectually cemented the friendship, and affection, of the Indian nations, to the British government, ever to be eradicated by the strongest artifices of the French. One of the Uchefee monarchs, with Tooataleeches, uncle of Tooanahowi, and twenty warrior attendants, arrived at Frederica, on the 20th of July; with assurances, from all the Creek nations, that they had not only refused the solicitations of the French, but had absolutely denied them the least liberty of passing through any part of their country, to hurt the English, either in Carolina or Georgia: and acquainted Major Horton, who was left, by General Oglethorpe, to command at Frederica, that they wanted both armour and ammunition to resist the French, if they attempted to penetrate through the country: the major gave them a sufficient quantity of both; and was well assured that those warlike Indians would vigorously oppose any designs of the French, if they endeavoured to march from the Mobile, or Mississippi river, which are the nearest settlements to Georgia and Carolina, and where they assembled a

con-

PART considerable body of troops and Indians : though  
 V they were deterred, by the resolution of the  
 ~~~~~ Uſcheſee Indians, from undertaking any enter-  
 1744 prize on the ſide of the Louiſiana.

NOTHING more, material, was undertaken againſt the French, till the enſuing year ; when the important ſettlement of Cape Breton felt the reſentment of the Britiſh colonies, and fell a ſacrifice to the victorious arms of Britain.

THE governor, and council, of Jamaica, were impatient till a re-inforcement arrived to Sir Chaloner Ogle, and gave directions for a petition to be preſented, to his Britanniſt majeſty, for a body of 4,000 troops to be ſent thither for the defence and ſecurity of the iſland : but no armament could be immediately fitted out, and it was the 18th of November before a ſquadron ſet ſail to re-inforce Sir Chaloner Ogle. But the inhabitants of Jamaica, while they were concerting the moſt effective meaſures for their ſecurity againſt the incuſions of men, were viſited with a more dreadful calamity, from which no human aſſiſtance could defend them. For, on the 20th of October, a violent hurricane aroſe, which began about ſix o'clock in the evening, and laſted till ſix in the morning, the wind being due ſouth, during the whole time, which did incredible damage. The new fort, at Moſquito Point, was quite demolished ; many houſes blown down ; the wharfs at Kingſton, Port Royal, and Paſſage Fort, deſtroyed ; and moſt of the goods entirely waſhed away. Sir Chaloner Ogle, very fortunately, happened to be out on a cruize, with the greateſt part of his ſquadron ; but there were nine men of war, and ninety-fix merchant ſhips, in the harbour of Port Royal ; 104 of which were ſtranded, wrecked, or foundered ;
 fo

so that only the Ripon man of war rode it out, CHAP. though she was deprived of her masts. The II.
Prince of Orange man of war, Bonetta sloop, and Thunder bomb, were wrecked; but the people saved: the Montagu, St Albans, and Experiment, ran ashore; but the crews escaped: the Greenwich sunk, and Capt. Allen, Lieutenant Battersworth, and seventy men were drowned: the Lark hulk was also sunk, and about twenty white men, and ninety negroes, drowned: but the greatest part of the merchant ships were afterwards got off, and the cargoes saved. 1744.

The inhabitants of Port Royal momentarily expected to be swallowed up by an inundation, the town being two or three feet overflowed from the harbour, and the sea threatening imminent destruction; which the wall most happily prevented. In the country, several plantations, houses, and works, were ruined; many of the people, both white and black, were drowned; besides great quantities of cattle, sheep, poultry, and provisions, were destroyed, by the fury of the tempest, and rapidity of the overflowing rivers. Fatal was the loss, and surprizing the immense damage, this hurricane occasioned; which awakened the remembrance of the calamitous tempest that happened in the year 1692, attended with a terrible earthquake, when the town of Port Royal was almost entirely swallowed up.

THE British government had another loss in America, on the 17th of January; when the *Astrea* man of war, of twenty guns, commanded by Capt. Swanton, was burnt, as she lay at anchor in the harbour of Piscataway, in New Hampshire, seventy miles north of Boston in New England. The fire broke out in the forehold, and

PART and instantly the beams under the fore-castle were
V. in a blaze: the crew laboured hard, and once
 thought they had got the better of it, but the
 1744. water alongside was no sooner in the buckets
 than it became ice; by which means the fire
 broke out again with great violence, and rendered
 all their endeavours to extinguish it ineffectual: for, in a few hours, she was burnt down
 to the water edge.

THE Loo man of war, commanded by Capt. Uting, was also lost, as she was cruising, in the streights of Bahama; together with a prize he had lately taken; but all the crew were providentially saved.

THE British, French, and Spanish, cruizers and privateers, were vigilantly employed in America; so that several considerable captures were made by the English, both on the French and Spaniards; and by the French and Spaniards, on the English.

THE Orford man of war, on the 14th of January, took the Santa Helena, of twenty carriage guns and 180 men; and another privateer, of fourteen carriage guns, sixteen swivels, and 190 men; which were both new built at the Havanna, and carried into Port Royal in Jamaica.

THE Ripon man of war, on the 23d of April, as she was cruising in the windward passage, fell in with the Conde de Chimon, a Spanish man of war, of eighteen carriage guns, eight swivels, and 140 men; which she took, after a slight engagement, under the island of Tortuga. The prize was a prime sailer, exceedingly well fitted, and used to sail with twenty-four guns, but this time with less, on account of her merchandize,
 which

which consisted of 1,200 chests of quicksilver, and a great quantity of other valuable effects, which she was carrying to Vera Cruz.

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ON the 11th of June, Capt. Lampriere, in the Fame privateer, belonging to Rhode Island, met with a Caracca ship, of 300 ton, 22 guns, and 200 men; bound from Cadiz for New Spain; her registered cargo amounting to 300,000*l*. Capt. Lampriere pursued, and took her, with the loss of his own ship, which he run ashore, near the sugar key; and afterwards carried the prize to Jamaica. 1744.

CAPT. HERBERT, commander of the Woolwich, one of the station ships under Commodore Warren at Antigua, on the 24th of June, took a ship, from Cadiz for Vera Cruz, valued at 100,000*l*. and, the next day, took another register ship, on the same voyage, estimated to be worth 300,000*l*. which he carried into Barbadoes.

THE British colonies fitted out several additional privateers, on the commencement of the war with France; which were most of them unexpectedly successful: but particularly the privateers of St Christophers, and Rhode Island. The British cruisers and privateers, in America, made captures of seventy-five Spanish ships, and of ninety-four ships belonging to the French, in all 169: The Spaniards made prizes of thirty-eight British vessels in America; and the French also made prizes of forty-one, being, in all, a loss of seventy-nine ships taken from the English: which evidently demonstrated the superiority of the British arms, in the seas of America; the proper element to bring obedience to the power of Britain. But Admiral de Torres intended to recompense the long expectation of his country,

PART by diffusing, at once, immense treasures over
 V. every part of it: this admiral, during his resi-
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 1744. dence at the Havanna, had detached several  
 ships, belonging to his squadron, to collect the  
 treasures of the Spanish provinces; he had amass-  
 ed twelve millions of pieces of eight, in ingot,  
 and specie; exclusive of the effects valued at three  
 millions more: he knew that the Spanish finances  
 would reap great advantages from the opulence  
 of his fleet; in case the British men of war, who  
 were so accustomed to make rich captures, did  
 not seize some of his galleons, and, carry the  
 riches of Spain into the ports of Britain; which  
 he was determined to prevent, with the utmost  
 circumspection: he therefore waited for the most  
 favourable opportunity of returning to Europe;  
 for which he set sail, from the Havanna, on  
 the 4th of November, with the *Glorioso*, *Cas-  
 tile*, *Europa*, and two other men of war, hav-  
 ing five galleons under his convoy, and leaving  
 seven other men of war at the Havanna.

THE naval war in Europe, was cautiously  
 prosecuted, both by the French and Spaniards,  
 against the English; so that the latter could  
 come to no general action, though their cruizers,  
 and privateers, had the advantage of those of  
 the confederate crowns, in the acquisition of va-  
 luable captures. Admiral Mathews posted his  
 fleet so commodiously in the Mediterranean, as  
 to interrupt the transportation of any succours, or  
 provisions, to the Spanish forces in Italy: he also  
 detached Commodore Long, with a small squa-  
 dron, to facilitate the enterprizes of Prince Lob-  
 kowitz, while the Austrian army continued in the  
 maritime parts of the ecclesiastical territory: and  
 the admiral, on the 13th of June, destroyed eleven  
 French xebecs, near Marseilles, which were  
 conveying

conveying a considerable reinforcement of men to the French and Spanish army in Lombardy; but the troops on board made their escape to shore. Genoa was awed, by the vicinity of the British fleet: Naples was, at first, intimidated; and his Sicilian majesty had, probably, preserved his neutrality, if he had not been thoroughly sensible that the accession of his Polish majesty, to the interest of the Queen of Hungary, had occasioned certain restrictions, whereby the British admiral was prevented from annoying the kingdom of Naples, so much as he otherwise might have done; in respect to the princess who shared the throne of the Sicilian monarch, and who was a daughter of the electoral house of Saxony.

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ADMIRAL MATHEWS resigned his command, to Vice-Admiral Rowley, on the 8th of September, leaving him off Genoa, with a formidable fleet, consisting of four ships of ninety guns, eight of eighty, eleven of seventy, four of sixty, seven of fifty, four of forty, and three of twenty; being thirty-four ships of the line, and seven frigates, besides fireships, bombs, and sloops. Vice-Admiral Rowley continued to follow the dispositions of Admiral Mathews, in securing the coast of Italy; to observe the motions of the Brest squadron, at Cadiz; to watch the Spanish squadron, in Carthagená; and to protect the British commerce, in the Mediterranean.

As Admiral de Torres was speedily expected from the Havanna, the French thought it incumbent upon them to give the galleons all the security they could, to prevent them from becoming prizes to the British cruisers. Accordingly the Toulon squadron, consisting of sixteen

PART ships of the line, and four frigates, sailed out  
 V. of that port, in three divisions, on the 20th of

September, under the command of Monsieur  
 1744. de Gabaret; at a time when Vice-Admiral Matthews had left only eight sail of the line, under Commodore Osborne, to cruize on the coast of Italy, and retired with the remainder of his fleet to Port-Mahon. It was imagined that the ships from Toulon, would join the Brest and Carthagena squadrons, in order, when united, to form a fleet capable of opposing that of Great Britain, in the Mediterranean: or that, contenting themselves to cruize by divisions, they would endeavour to secure their commerce, particularly that of the Levant, which had suffered prodigiously; since in the city of Marseilles, only, seventeen of the principal merchants were broke, and would necessarily cause a great many others to become bankrupts in different parts of the kingdom: for, by a computation drawn up by Count de Maurepas, the intendent of the marine, by command of the French monarch, it appeared, that his subjects had sustained such heavy losses, since the beginning of the war, to the middle of September, as amounted to no less than forty millions of livres, above 1,700,000 *l.* sterling. The Toulon squadron put into Malaga, and both this, and the Brest squadron, making together thirty ships of the line, and ten frigates, put to sea, on the 6th and 7th of October; either with a design of waiting for Admiral de Torres, who was daily expected in Europe; or to cruize on the storeships which Admiral Balchen convoyed to Gibraltar. But if the Spaniards had not succeeded in one affair, better than the French did in the other, the Mexican and Peruvian treasures had been conducted to  
 Gibraltar,



Gibraltar, instead of Corunna: for Vice-Admiral Rowley, being informed of the arrival of the storeships at Gibraltar, came thither, on the 28th of October, from Port-Mahon; whence he sent a large fleet of ships, returning from Turkey, besides several other merchantmen, for England, under convoy of nine ships of the line; whilst the vice-admiral returned, on the 30th, with the rest of the fleet, and all the transports, to Port-Mahon.

VICE-ADMIRAL ROWLEY sailed from Port-Mahon, upon the 7th of October, in quest of the French squadrons, with all the ships of the line, together with all the trade homeward bound. The vice-admiral, on the 13th, spoke with the master of a Dutch ship from Alicant, who gave information, that the Royal Philip was ready sailed; and that it was reported, there, that Admiral Navarro was under positive orders to sail, with the rest of the Spanish squadron, on a design to surprize, and destroy, the British ships at Gibraltar. Upon this intelligence, Vice-Admiral Rowley, on the 14th, arrived, with the fleet, off Alicant; but found no ships in that road. The same night two ships a-head were detached to look into Carthagena; which they accordingly did, and saw the Spanish flag, with two commodores, or chefs d'escadre, with twelve sail of Spanish men of war of the line, and four frigates or fireships, with their sails bent ready for the sea; and six others with their topmasts through the cap. The day the British ships looked into Carthagena, being the birth day of the queen, all the colours were spread on board the Spanish squadron; but no French ships appeared amongst them. Upon the 18th Vice-Admiral Rowley joined Commo-

PART. dore Osborne, and his squadron; who gave the

V. vice-admiral intelligence, the seven French men

of war sailed from Cadiz, about fourteen days

1744. before, and took with them the Solebay man of war, of twenty guns, commanded by Capt. Bury, which they had taken on the coast of Spain; but whether, they were gone upon a cruize, or were returning to Brest, was uncertain. Vice-Admiral Rowley, on the 21st of October, received certain intelligence that six sail of French men of war, had passed the mouth of the streights, on the 12th; which occasioned the vice-admiral to make the best of his way thither; and, on the 22d, he arrived off Cape St Mary's, on the coast of Algarva, in Portugal; where he saw three sail to the westward of him, supposed to be Frenchmen of war, to which his cruisers gave chase, but could not overtake them: after which the vice-admiral returned to his station.

THE French admiral had no intention to make the principal part of his expedition, tend solely to the preservation of the Spanish fleet, while the French commerce was so greatly interrupted in the Levant; while their sugar colonies were decaying; and their trade to Newfoundland entirely molested: the French had lost an incredible number of these vessels, in a short time: the loss of such considerable captures at last roused the attention of the French ministry; who saw, but too evidently, the melancholy reign that poverty had extended over the mercantile subjects of France; and that it would be impossible for them to oppose the British fleets: therefore they found it requisite, that they ought to employ their ships of war, to secure the navigation of their subjects; though they were sensible that

that convoys would extremely weaken such squadrons as were necessary to guard the coasts. Accordingly, the greatest part of the French fleet was dispersed, in several small squadrons, to North America, and the West Indies; while others were cruizing from Malta, quite to the bottom of the Mediterranean, for the protection of the Turkey trade, and to give the British squadron sufficient employment, without watching for the arrival of Admiral de Torres from the Havanna. The remainder of the French fleet returned to Brest, which disgusted the Spanish ministry; who were desirous of getting them to join the squadron at Carthagena, and to act, in conjunction, in the Mediterranean, or elsewhere, as should be most requisite and convenient: but the French were not so impolitic, to adventure the loss of their whole maritime force, in an engagement; when it could be of such superior, and more infallible, service, in convoying their mercantile vessels, and securing their navigation, from the dangerous insults of the British privateers: so that the respective fleets of the contending monarchs, were far from having the least appearance of a general and decisive engagement: the French only wasting their naval armaments ostentatiously over the waves, without the dread of an enemy, or suspicion of a battle; because Vice-Admiral Rowley was too sensible of the importance of his command, to suffer the least avocation from his duty; as, by quitting his station, or by suffering himself to be drawn up the Levant, the squadron at Carthagena might transport the necessary re-inforcements, and supplies, for the Spanish armies, in Italy and Lombardy, without any molestation.

IN pursuance of the application, made by the governor and council of Jamaica, for a reinforcement to be sent to Sir Chaloner Ogle; Vice-Admiral Davers was ordered there, with a squadron of six ships of the line, and two frigates, to convoy the victuallers and storeships; to relieve Sir Chaloner Ogle, who had permission to return to England; and to give protection to the outward bound trade, to that island, and other parts of the West Indies. The vice-admiral, on the 18th of November, set sail, from St Helens, in the Cornwall of eighty guns, with the rest of the fleet, transports, and merchant ships. The first night after he sailed, the vice-admiral lost company with most of the fleet, and arrived at Madera, on the 10th of December; having met with a great deal of bad weather in his passage: but, within three days after his arrival at Madera, the vice-admiral was joined by Capt. Legge, in the Strafford of sixty guns, Capt. Holmes, in the Enterprize of forty guns, by the Merlin sloop, and about twenty sail of merchant ships; with which he set sail for Jamaica, on the 28th of December: though the squadron was so much retarded, by the rest of the fleet under convoy, that the vice-admiral did not arrive at Jamaica, with the victuallers and storeships, till the 11th of March following.

THE British cruizers, and privateers, were more successfully employed, in the European seas only, than the French and Spaniards were together both in Europe and America. Capt. Bury, commander of the Solebay man of war, of twenty guns, and 100 men, on the 23d of February, sunk a Spanish privateer, under a watch tower near Pedro Point. The Solebay, on the 25th, took the Concordia, a Spanish



nish register ship, of thirty-six guns, and 160 men, after eight hours resistance; in which forty Spaniards were killed, and only one Englishman: the prize was carried into Gibraltar, where she proved a considerable acquisition, her loading, consisting of gold and cochineal, being valued at 600,000 *l*.

THE Dreadnought man of war, of 60 guns, commanded by Capt. Boscawen, in company with the Grampus sloop, commanded by Capt. Toll, being part of the squadron under Sir Charles Hardy, came up with a ship, on the 27th of April; which proved to be the *Medea*, a French man of war, of twenty-six guns, and 240 men, commanded by the Chevalier de Hockquart. The Dreadnought, and Grampus, pursued the *Medea* for about fifty hours; when she struck, and was carried into Portsmouth.

CAPT. AYLMER, commander of the Port-Mahon man of war, of 20 guns, being on a cruize off Cape Clear, on the 19th of May, fell in with, and took, a French ship, called the *Golden Lion*, of 300 ton, eighteen carriage guns, and sixty men; bound from Mississippi and the Havanna, to Rochelle: the prize had 50,000 *l*. in silver on board, besides a large and valuable cargo of tobacco, skins, and furs; and was carried into Bristol.

ON the 20th of May, Capt. Young, commander of the Kinsale man of war, of forty guns, took, and carried into Scilly, a rich Martinico ship, valued at 80,000 *l*. It would be too troublesome to enumerate the other particular prizes, taken by the British cruizers, and privateers: since the very number of privateers, alone, were very formidable; London having fitted out forty, Dover three, Rye one, Portsmouth



**PART** mouth two, Poole one, Topsham two, Exeter  
**VI.** two, Dartmouth two, Plymouth three, Fal-  
 mouth one, St Ives one, Biddeford one, Bristol  
 1744. twenty, Liverpool three, Dublin three, and  
 Guernsey three; in all eighty-eight, and most  
 of them of considerable force: which, with the  
 assistance of the men of war, had brought in-  
 to the British dominions above 6,000 French  
 prisoners, in less than half a year after the  
 commencement of the war with France.

**THE** French and Spaniards also made some  
 considerable captures from the English. The  
 Grand Begonia, of Bilboa, a Spanish privateer,  
 of 20 six pounders, fourteen swivels, and  
 230 men, commanded by Don Augustine Zi-  
 mora, greatly infested the British channel, and  
 took many valuable prizes: as also did several  
 other of the Spanish privateers, belonging to St  
 Sebastians, Cadiz, Vigo, and other places.

**THE** French also fitted out a great number of  
 privateers, who carried many prizes into Dun-  
 kirk, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre de Grace,  
 Cherburg, Granville, St Maloes, Morlaix, Brest,  
 Port Louis, Rochelle, and the ports in the Me-  
 diterranean. Though the Medea fell into the  
 hands of part of the squadron commanded by  
 Sir Charles Hardy; yet the French had ample  
 satisfaction by taking the Northumberland man  
 of war, a new ship of seventy guns, and 480  
 men, commanded by Capt. Watson: for the  
 Northumberland, on the 4th of June, being on  
 a cruize, fell in with three French men of war,  
 being the Mars, of sixty-eight guns, and 580  
 men, commanded by Monsieur de Perrier; the  
 Constant, of sixty guns; and 480 men, com-  
 manded by Monsieur de Conflans; and the Ve-  
 nus, of twenty-six guns, and 250 men, com-  
 manded

manded by Monsieur Dacher. The Northum-berland gallantly resisted the superiority of her antagonists, for three hours; when the Mars was considerably wounded, and bore away: upon which the Constant and Venus redoubled their fire, and a smart engagement ensued; till Capt. Watson, was mortally wounded: when, by the cowardice of the master and gunner, the Northumberland was ordered to strike, and did strike, without the knowledge of her commander, who had behaved with the greatest resolution, and was determined to defend his ship to the last extremity. When the French boarded the Northumberland, their officers declared, that they little expected she would strike to them; for their ships were so disabled in their masts, sails, and rigging, that they would have been glad themselves to have escaped by the favour of the night. The French lost about 130 men in the engagement, and the Northumberland about seventy killed and wounded: the French carried their noble prize into the harbour of Brest, with all the acclamations of triumphal joy; where the British commander died of his wounds. The officers of the Northumberland, were used with the greatest humanity, during their confinement in France; and soon after their release, and arrival in England, their conduct was inquired into, by a court martial; at which were present Vice-Admiral Steuart, and Rear-Admiral Medley, and thirteen captains; who honourably acquitted the officers, and ordered the first lieutenant the thanks of the court, for discharging his duty in a brave and prudent manner: but the master was sentenced to be imprisoned, in the marshalsea, for life.

CHAP.

II.

1744.

ANOTHER

PART. ANOTHER part of the Brest squadron, being

V. upon a cruize, on the 16th of June, took the  
 ~~~~~ Seaford man of war, of twenty guns, and 100  
 1744. men, commanded by Capt. Pie. Some other
 ships of the Brest squadron, also took eleven
 merchant ships, from different parts; after
 which the whole squadron set sail for the Medi-
 terranean, where they took several mercantile
 vessels, and the Solebay man of war, of twenty
 guns, and 100 men commanded by Capt. Bury:
 the French also took the Grampus sloop of war;
 and carried all their prizes into Brest.

THIS year the Spaniards took eighty-four
 British vessels, in the European seas, and thirty-
 eight in America, in all 122; which made the
 whole number of the British vessels taken by the
 Spaniards, since the commencement of the war,
 amount to 786: and the value of these, computed
 at 3,500*l.* each, was 2,751,000*l.* which, added
 to the 50,000*l.* the value of the British goods, and
 effects, seized in Spain, on the proclamation of
 the war, amounted to 2,801,000*l.* The British
 men of war, and privateers, took 119 Spanish
 vessels in Europe, and seventy-five in America,
 in all 194: this made the whole number of the
 Spanish vessels, taken, by the English, since the
 commencement of the war, amount to 850;
 which, estimated at 3,000*l.* each, were worth
 2,550,000*l.* and this added to 2,181,000*l.* for
 the damages done to their fortifications by Ad-
 miral Vernon, in the West Indies; and the
 capture of the Acapulco prize, with the destruc-
 tion of their merchandize and shipping, by Com-
 modore Anson, in the south seas, made the whole
 loss, on the part of Spain, to amount, on the
 31st of December 1744, to 4,731,000*l.* so that,
 at the conclusion of this year, there was a bal-
 lance,

lance, from Spain, of 1,930,000 *l.* in favour of the English.

THE French had taken, since the commencement of the war on the 24th of March 1744, forty-one British vessels in America; and 187 in Europe, in all 228; which, computed at 3,500 *l.* each amounted to 798,000 *l.* The British men of war, and privateers, took 252 French prizes in Europe, and 94 in America, in all 346; which, calculated at the same value of the British vessels, amounted to 1,571,000 *l.* and this added to 360,000 *l.* for the prizes taken by Commodore Barnet, in the East Indies, amounted to 1,571,000 *l.* so that, upon ballancing an account of the respective prizes, taken between the French and English, there remained a surplus, of 773,000 *l.* in favour of the English; though the French made their own loss immensely greater.

BUT though the royal navy of Britain, had been diminished, by the capture of the Northumberland, the Seaford, the Solebay, and Grampus; yet it suffered more prejudice by the hurricane at Jamaica, and other accidental misfortunes at sea, than it was in the power of all the combined fleets of France and Spain to accomplish. The fatal loss of the Victory was not unaccompanied with more similar and unhappy incidents: for the Colchester man of war, of forty guns, and 400 men, as she was sailing, on the 21st of September, from the Nore for the Downs, unluckily struck upon the sands, between the Long Sand and Kentish Knock, the same evening, about seven o'clock; in which melancholy situation they continued till ten, before they could get a boat out to send for assistance; when they sent one out with a lieutenant and thirteen

PART thirteen men, who made the best of their way for
V. Harwich : during which time the lights were put up
 in the shrouds, 140 guns fired as signals of distress ;
 which were answered by the Royal Sovereign,
 at the Nore : but the wind being full east, it was
 impossible to send any relief to the Colchester.
 In this dangerous condition they were obliged to
 scuttle the ship, to prevent her from sinking
 among the sands ; and remained, in this deplora-
 ble manner, till the 23d in the evening ; when
 the boat returned, from Harwich, with six fish-
 ing vessels : but, the sea being rough, they could
 not get to the Colchester before morning ; when
 they got on board, to the inexpressible joy of the
 crew : 365 men, with the captain, who behaved
 with great calmness and resolution, were taken
 out alive ; the sick all perished, which were six-
 teen in number ; and thirteen were drowned,
 in attempting to save themselves in the long boat :
 the survivors were taken to Harwich, but the
 ship was soon after buried beneath the sands :
 though a court martial was afterwards held upon
 the pilot, for his negligence, in carelessly suffer-
 ing the ship to be wrecked ; and he was sentenced
 to suffer two years imprisonment. On the 29th
 of November, the Rye man of war, of twenty
 guns, and 100 men, commanded by Capt. Or-
 mond Tomson, was run ashore, about six
 leagues from Yarmouth ; but the captain and
 crew were happily preserved, by the assistance
 of some vessels which brought them to Yarmouth :
 where the misfortune was attributed to the cowar-
 dice of the captain, who was affrighted at seeing
 two large vessels in the Offing, with French
 colours ; and, in his panic, took the shameful
 method of escaping, by running his ship on
 shore ; though a little bomb vessel, in company,
 set

set him an example of the duty expected from a British commander, by preparing for defence.

FRANCE, very sensibly, perceived a great diminution in the resources of her commerce; her navigation was universally interrupted, and immense were her losses. Fifty of their rich Turkey ships, eighty-seven in the Martinico and St Domingo trade, forty-three employed in the fishery to Newfoundland, five in the African trade, and four of their East India men, fell captures to the British cruisers and privateers: this prejudiced their commerce to the Levant in such a degree, as to occasion frequent bankruptcies among the most considerable merchants of Marseilles and Lyons; the trade to their sugar colonies was almost suspended; little advantage was reaped from their piscatorial treasures in the northern seas of America; and their negro trade was become precarious. The scarcity of money, and a declension of trade, was the general complaint throughout the whole monarchy of France; and even the public funds received a most violent shock, by a stop being put to the payment of the dividend of their East India company: a circumstance far from denoting plenty; especially as this company, which is one of the principal resources of wealth in the French dominions, was reduced to the necessity of demanding, of its proprietors, 500 livres for every action, or share, to enable them to carry on their trade; and this after the ships expected, by the company, had safely entered Port l'Orient, laden with cargoes worth eighteen millions of livres: though in examining the causes of the disasters of this company, they did not appear to arise so much from their losses,

PART as the misapplication of their stock ; and among
V. the means proposed to remedy their bad condition, one expedient thought upon, was, that it
 1744. would be proper to address his majesty, to make this company independent, like those of Great Britain and the united provinces : so prevalent is the truth, that liberty is the supremest of terrestrial blessings ; and so certain was it, that the freedom of England and Holland, is one of the principal sources of the felicity of those happy countries : for the confession of this by the French was the more remarkable, and less suspicious, as no people in the world are greater idolators of monarchical government.

If the enmity of the English was so detrimental to the commerce of France ; the amity of Spain was highly beneficial : for, on the 29th of December, Admiral de Torres, with his squadron, and the galleons, arrived at Corunna, in Galicia ; where they landed a treasure to the amount of fifteen millions of Piaſtres. The Spanish admiral spent but fifty-five days in his passage, from the Havanna to the Groyne ; and made his arrival without meeting with even a single British ship, in his extensive voyage : his preparing to sail, for Europe, was so long known ; and the English had so strongly flattered themselves, with the hopes of sharing in his opulent treasures ; that it was very happy for the Spanish court, as well as for the parties interested in them, that the galleons returned in such security : which occasioned three successive days of rejoicing, and illuminations, to be appointed, by the court of Madrid, to testify their satisfaction on so agreeable an event ; and was the cause of promoting the admiral to the honours of the Spanish nobility, and the dignity of one of the members
 of

of the council of the Indies; at the same time as he was ordered to keep his appointment as lieutenant-general of the navy. Though the Spanish court was so greatly necessitated for money, and notwithstanding that only four millions of this treasure belonged to the crown, yet the indulto was settled so low as justly gave a general surprize; but if France had not been so considerably concerned in the freight of the galleons, the mercantile interest, would not have been so remarkably exempted, from the accustomary duties, and deductions, to the crown. 1744.

As at the instance of his Britannic majesty, founded on the treaties of perpetual alliance, concluded the 3d of March 1678; their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, had granted his majesty a succour of twenty men of war, to join those of his majesty, and act in conjunction with them, as occasion might require: therefore to prevent all disputes, that might arise with regard to the division of the prizes, to which the twenty auxiliary ships, whether one or many of them, should have contributed; a convention was signed at Whitehall, on the 28th of September, by Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, knight of the most noble order of the garter, and one of the principal secretaries of state; Daniel Earl of Winchelsea, first lord commissioner of the admiralty; and John Lord Carteret, one of the principal secretaries of state, on the part of his Britannic majesty: as likewise by James Philip Baron of Boetselaer, Lord of Nieveen, of the body of nobles of the province of Holland and Westfriesland, and minister plenipotentiary from their High Mightinesses the Lords States General at the court of his Britan-

PART nic majesty, on the part of the republic of Hol-
 V. land; all duly authorized for this purpose:

whereby it was declared, “ THAT it had been
 1744. “ agreed upon and concluded, from the date of
 “ the convention, between his Britannic majesty
 “ and their high mightinesses, that when the
 “ ships of the two nations, should take any
 “ prize in conjunction; those prizes should be
 “ divided between the respective ships of the
 “ two nations, who should have taken them,
 “ according to the number of guns; in such
 “ manner that the British officers and sailors
 “ should lay no claim to the share, which, by
 “ virtue of the present regulation, should be-
 “ long to the Dutch ships; and that, on the
 “ other hand, the Dutch officers and sailors
 “ should not claim any part, which, by virtue
 “ of the present regulation, should belong to
 “ the British ships: and in case the Dutch ships
 “ singly, one or several of them, should take
 “ any prizes, they should belong to them on the
 “ same foot as they would have belonged to the
 “ British ships, in case these had taken them.
 “ THAT it had been, in like manner, agreed,
 “ that this convention, and all that had been
 “ stipulated therein, must be considered as hav-
 “ ing taken place from the time that the auxili-
 “ ary Dutch ships came to anchor at Spithead;
 “ that is, from the 15th of last July.”

THE correspondence of the British and French
 merchants, by the intercourse of the packet
 boats between Dover and Calais, had been regu-
 lated, and continued, ever since the war with
 France, agreeably to the 19th article of the
 treaty of Utrecht; and, pursuant to that treaty,
 all communication, between the two kingdoms,
 was to cease on the 30th of September: of which
 the

the post-masters general took care to give the CHAP.
British merchants public notice. As the French II.

had expressed a desire to continue the correspondence, on the same foot, during the war; the principal persons in the post-office at Paris, solicited this in England, in the strongest terms: but their overtures being rejected, several English merchants took this opportunity to present a petition, to the government, for the continuance of the packets; which was presented, on the 1st of October, to the Duke of Newcastle; and represented, “ THAT the stopping the packets, “ between Dover and Calais, would be a considerable detriment to the trading part of “ the nation, as it might be a means of giving “ other trading countries, an opportunity of “ receiving earlier advices, from their correspondents, in Italy, than the petitioners possibly could, unless a free communication was “ left open through France. THAT, in the “ last war with France, the Dutch never stopt “ their mails, judging, that, if they obstructed “ the former free intercourse, other nations “ might improve the opportunity; from whence “ the petitioners had great reason to believe “ they would still pursue the same maxim, even “ in the case of an open rupture; and then their “ country, being the only passage left open and “ free, would necessarily gain advantage over “ Britain, in point of trade, as its flourishing “ greatly depended upon early and secure “ advices. THAT the petitioners had received “ assurances, that the court of France had, on “ their side, given proper orders for permitting “ the communication as before. AND they therefore intreated his grace to lay these considerations before his majesty, and prayed, that he

1744.

PART " would be graciously pleased to grant a free
 V. " passage for the packet boats, to and from
 ~~~~~ " Dover to Calais, in the like manner, as  
 1744. " they had gone since the declaration of  
 " war."

A GREAT number of the principal merchants in London, consulting less their private interest than the general benefit of their country, opposed, like true Britons, the above petition: they not only refuted, in a counter-petition, the arguments alledged in the former; but even demonstrated that the French would gain more than the English by this correspondence: for they represented, " THAT the French nation would  
 " never have proposed to renew the correspon-  
 " dence, unless they perceived a manifest bene-  
 " fit to arise from it; and the petitioners appre-  
 " hended the French would have a very great  
 " advantage over Britain, if this overture, from  
 " them, should be complied with; particularly  
 " by being enabled to receive the most early  
 " intelligence from their spies in England,  
 " and the public papers, in relation to the British  
 " men of war, privateers, merchantmen, and  
 " convoys; from whence the several trades of  
 " the petitioners must inevitably suffer more,  
 " than if the correspondence was closed: which  
 " advantages the petitioners could not receive  
 " from the French; it being notorious, that,  
 " on their side, none of their subjects, durst  
 " give any kind of intelligence of the least im-  
 " portance. THAT the petitioners were of  
 " opinion, the example, in the last war, of the  
 " Dutch continuing a correspondence with  
 " France, ought to be no rule for the govern-  
 " ment of the English at present: because the  
 " Dutch might be carrying on, all that time, a very  
 " bene-


“ beneficial trade with France ; which was not  
“ the case of the English : for they sensibly felt,  
“ that they paid the French nation several hun-  
“ dred thousand pounds sterling yearly, upon  
“ the ballance of trade. THAT, in the opi-  
“ nion of the petitioners, the correspondence to  
“ and from Italy, could not be, in the least  
“ prejudiced, by the stopping the correspon-  
“ dence to France ; few or no merchants, ex-  
“ cept foreigners, at present, trusting their let-  
“ ters through France ; and the way of Holland  
“ and Flanders was as expeditious, and frequent-  
“ ly made use of in time of peace : and the pe-  
“ titioners begged leave to submit it to consider-  
“ ation, whether the publication of renewing  
“ a correspondence with France, might not oc-  
“ casion an apprehension in the public, that an  
“ accommodation between the two nations was  
“ near a conclusion ; which the petitioners ima-  
“ gined would very near, if not totally, ex-  
“ tinguish the spirit of fitting out privateers,  
“ which had hitherto been highly advantageous  
“ to the nation, not only in protecting their  
“ own trade, but by the annoying that of the  
“ enemy.

“ THE petitioners therefore humbly prayed,  
“ that a representation might be made, to his  
“ majesty, of their most humble petition, that  
“ the correspondence with France might con-  
“ tinue closed.”

THE government, having examined the reasons  
on both sides, conceived that the communication  
with France ought absolutely to be discontinued,  
for the welfare of the British nation ; and de-  
clared, at once, in favour of the counter-peti-  
tioners, by absolutely prohibiting all correspon-

PART dence with France, either by letter or otherwise,  
 VII during the war.

1744. WHEN the French monarch, had intelligence of the discontinuance of the communication with England; he ordered a regulation, or ordinance, to be drawn up, concerning prizes made at sea, and the navigation of the ships of neutral powers, during the present war; which was published, on the 1st of November, and imported, " THAT the king, having caused the " regulation of the 23d of July 1704, concerning the prizes made at sea, and the navigation of the vessels of neutral and allied nations, to be laid before him; his majesty found, that the dispositions of that regulation were as wise as they were suitable to the times, " and that it were even to be wished, for the " good of his kingdom, they could be all revived in the present war: but as several of them " could not be reconciled with the treaties and " conventions he had made with different powers, " since his accession to the crown; and, as his " majesty had made it a law, to himself, to observe " his engagements with the most scrupulous fidelity, he thought he ought to make his interest give way to the faith he owed to treaties. " On the other hand, his majesty having no " room to doubt, that his enemies made use of " the colours, and of the passports, of some " neutral states, against the will, and contrary " to the engagements of such states; and his " majesty, considering that conventions made " between sovereigns, merely for the advantage " and security of their respective subjects, never " could be designed for facilitating frauds, the " prejudice of which could not be doubtful, " he thought himself so much the better grounded,

“ ed, to prevent those frauds, as it was not CHAP.  
“ less injurious to the honour and dignity, than II.  
“ against the interest of neutral states, that rash,   
“ audacious, subjects, should expose and en- 1744.  
“ croach upon their right, in making an abuse  
“ of their colours and their passports.

“ In these circumstances, his majesty had  
“ judged proper to call back, in the present re-  
“ gulation, the dispositions made in that of the  
“ year 1704; distinguishing those that were to  
“ be executed only with respect to the states with  
“ whom no conventions had been made; to add  
“ thereto some new ones, conformable to the  
“ treaties he had made with other states, and  
“ even to annex to them the dispositions of the  
“ regulation of the 17th of February 1694; to  
“ the end that such of his subjects, as might arm  
“ for a cruize, might be fully informed of the  
“ rules they were to observe. For these confi-  
“ derations his majesty had ordained, and did  
“ ordain what follows.

1st “ His majesty forbid the French priva-  
“ teers to stop at sea, and bring into the ports  
“ of France, the ships belonging to the subjects  
“ of neutral princes, come from ports of their  
“ dominions, and freighted, for the account of  
“ the subjects of the said neutral princes, with  
“ goods of the growth or manufacture of their  
“ country, to be carried to any country what-  
“ soever, even to those with whom his majesty  
“ was at war; provided always, that there  
“ were no contraband goods on board the said  
“ ships.

2d “ FORBID them also to stop the vessels be-  
“ longing to the subjects of neutral princes, come  
“ from any country whatsoever, even from those  
“ with whom his majesty was at war; and

“ freighted, for the account of the said subjects  
 “ of neutral princes, with goods taken up in  
 “ the country, or state, from whence they sail-  
 “ ed in order to return directly to one of the  
 “ ports of the dominions of their sovereign.

3d “ FORBID them likewise to stop the  
 “ ships belonging to the subjects of neutral  
 “ princes, sailing from the ports of a neutral  
 “ state, or one in alliance with his majesty :  
 “ provided they were not freighted with goods  
 “ of the growth or manufacture of his enemies ;  
 “ in which case the goods should be deemed  
 “ a good prize, and the ships should be re-  
 “ leased.

4th “ His majesty, in like manner, forbid  
 “ the said privateers to stop the ships belonging  
 “ to the subjects of the said neutral princes,  
 “ bound from the ports of a state in alliance  
 “ with his majesty, or a neutral one, to the  
 “ port of a state in enmity with his majesty :  
 “ provided there were no contraband goods,  
 “ nor any of the growth and manufacture of  
 “ his majesty’s enemies on board such ship, or  
 “ ships ; in which cases the said goods would be  
 “ deemed a legal prize, and the ships should be  
 “ released.

5th “ IF, in cases explained by the 1st, 2d,  
 “ 3d, and 4th articles, of this regulation, there  
 “ should be found in the said neutral ships, of  
 “ whatsoever nation they might be, merchan-  
 “ dize or effects, belonging to his majesty’s  
 “ enemies, the said merchandize or effects  
 “ should be a good prize, even though they  
 “ were not of the manufacture of the ene-  
 “ mies country ; but the ships should be re-  
 “ leased.

6th “ His



6th “ His majesty ordered, that all vessels CHAP.  
“ taken, of whatsoever nation they were, whe- II.  
“ ther enemies, neuter, or allies, out of which  
“ it should be proved that there were papers 1744.  
“ thrown into the sea, should be declared le-  
“ gal prizes, with their cargoes; upon the bare  
“ proof of the papers thrown over-board, and  
“ without any need to inquire into what those  
“ papers were, by whom they were thrown into  
“ the sea, nor whether there were enough left  
“ on board to evince that the ship and cargo  
“ belonged to friends and allies.

7th “ No regard would be paid to the pass-  
“ port of neutral princes, when those who ob-  
“ tained them should be found acting contrary  
“ thereto; and the ships sailing with such pass-  
“ ports should be declared good prizes.

8th “ A PASSPORT, or conge, should serve  
“ but for one voyage only; and be considered  
“ as null, if it was proved that the ship, for  
“ which it was granted, was not, when it was  
“ taken out, in any of the ports of the prince  
“ that granted it.

9th “ ALL bills of lading found on board un-  
“ signed, should be null, and looked upon as  
“ acts void of form.

10th “ EVERY ship built in an enemy's  
“ country, or that had been the property of  
“ an enemy, could not be deemed neutral nor  
“ allied, unless there could be found on board  
“ some authentic pieces passed before the pub-  
“ lic officers, who might vouch for the date  
“ thereof; shewing that the sale, or cession of  
“ such ship, was made to some one of the sub-  
“ jects of the neutral or allied powers, before  
“ the declaration of war; and unless the said  
“ transferring act of property from the ene-  
my

PART  
V.

1744.

“ my to the neutral or allied subject, had been  
 “ duly registered before the principal officer of  
 “ the place of departure, and backed by an  
 “ authentic power, given by the owner, in case  
 “ the said last sale was not made by himself in  
 “ person. As for the ships built in an enemy’s  
 “ country, that might have been taken by  
 “ French ships, or allies, during the present war,  
 “ and afterwards sold, to the subjects of the  
 “ allied or neutral states, they should not be  
 “ deemed legal prize, if there was found on  
 “ board acts in due form, drawn up by public  
 “ officers appointed for that purpose, proving  
 “ as well the taking, as the sale or adjudication  
 “ afterwards made thereof to the subjects of the  
 “ said allied or neutral states, whether in France,  
 “ or in the ports of allies; for want of which  
 “ proofs, both of the taking and the sale of  
 “ such ships, they should be deemed good  
 “ prizes; and in no case the pieces, that might  
 “ be produced afterwards, should be credited,  
 “ nor be of any service, either to the own-  
 “ ers of the said ships, or to the proprietors of  
 “ the goods that might have been put on board  
 “ them.

11th “ No regard would be paid to the pass-  
 “ ports granted by neutral or allied princes,  
 “ whether to the owners or masters of ships,  
 “ subjects of states at war with his majesty, un-  
 “ less they had been naturalized, and had re-  
 “ moved their domicil, into the dominions of  
 “ the said princes, before the declaration of the  
 “ present war: neither should the said owners  
 “ or masters of ships, or subjects of enemies  
 “ countries, who might have obtained such  
 “ letters of naturalization, enjoy the benefit there-  
 “ of, if, since they obtained them, they went

“ back

“ back into the states enemies to his majesty. CHAP.  
“ ty, in order to continue their commerce II.  
“ there.

12th “ ALL foreign ships, on board of 1744:  
“ which there should be a supra-cargo, mer-  
“ chant, clerk, or sea officer, of a country at  
“ war with his majesty, or whose crew should  
“ consist of above one third of sailors, subjects  
“ of the states enemies to his majesty, or who  
“ should not have on board the muster-roll of  
“ the crew, signed by the public officers of the  
“ neutral places from which the ships sailed,  
“ should be lawful prizes.

13th “ NOT that his majesty meant to in-  
“ clude, in the disposition of the foregoing ar-  
“ ticle, the ships whose captains or masters  
“ should prove, by acts found on board, that  
“ they had been obliged to take on board sea  
“ officers or sailors, in the ports where they put  
“ into, to replace those of the neutral country  
“ that died in the voyage.

14th “ THE ships belonging to the King of  
“ Denmark’s subjects, and those belonging to  
“ the subjects of the States General of the Unit-  
“ ed Provinces, might sail freely, during the  
“ present war, either from their ports to the  
“ ports of other states, whether neutral or ene-  
“ mies, or from a neutral port to an enemy’s  
“ port, or from an enemy’s port to an ene-  
“ my’s port: provided that it was not a place  
“ blocked up; and that, in these two last cases,  
“ they were not freighted, either in whole or  
“ in part, with goods reputed contraband by  
“ treaties: and this notwithstanding what was  
“ expressed in the four first articles of the present  
“ regulation; of which, nevertheless, the 6th,  
“ 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th ar-  
“ ticles,

PART “ ticles, should be executed with respect to  
 V. “ them: and in case they were found freighted,  
 “ in whole or in part, with the said contraband  
 1744. “ goods, going to an enemy’s port, whether  
 “ they sailed from another port belonging to  
 “ an enemy, or from a neutral port, the said  
 “ goods should be a legal prize; but neither  
 “ the ships nor the remainder of the cargoe,  
 “ nor their effects, should be detained on that  
 “ account, though they should even belong to  
 “ the enemy.

15th “ THE same conduct should be observ-  
 “ ed in regard to the ships belonging to the sub-  
 “ jects of the King of Sweden, and those be-  
 “ longing to the inhabitants of the Hans Towns;  
 “ in which, nevertheless, all the merchandize,  
 “ without distinction, belonging to the enemy,  
 “ though it should not be contraband, should  
 “ be a good prize: but neither the ships, nor  
 “ the rest of the cargoe, nor the other effects,  
 “ should be detained.

16th “ ALL the ships sailing from the ports  
 “ of the kingdom, that should have no other  
 “ goods on board but what they took in there,  
 “ and were provided with passports, or conge’s  
 “ of the Admiral of France, should not be stop’d  
 “ by the French privateers, nor brought back  
 “ by them into the port of the kingdom, under  
 “ any pretext whatsoever.

17th “ IN case the French privateers should  
 “ break through the orders given them, in the  
 “ present regulation, his majesty’s will was, that  
 “ the ships, and cargoes, of the subjects of the  
 “ neutral princes should be restored to them,  
 “ in the cases that they were not liable to con-  
 “ fiscation, and that the said privateers should  
 “ be sentenced to pay them costs and damage.

18th “ HIS

18th “ His majesty moreover ordered, that  
“ the marine ordinance of the month of Au-  
“ gust 1681, in the article relating to prizes,  
“ should be executed according to the form and  
“ tenor thereof, so far as the present regulation  
“ did not derogate from it: his majesty com-  
“ manding, and ordering, the Duke de Pen-  
“ thievre, Admiral of France, to see that it be  
“ duly executed; and the officers of the admi-  
“ ralty to cause it to be published, fixed up, and  
“ registered wherever need required, to the end  
“ that none might be ignorant thereof.”

Not to mention the extraordinary sums which the French used to draw annually from the British nation, upon the ballance of accompts with the English merchants, and of which they were now going to be absolutely deprived; it was evident that this interruption of commerce must affect them the more sensibly, as that carried on by them in England, by a reciprocal intercourse of the packet boats, was the only trade they could engage in without hazard and molestation. So long as the correspondence continued, the French had an opportunity of repurchasing, in England, a considerable part of the effects of which they were dispossessed by the British cruizers, and privateers: but the French, by such a prohibition, were also deprived of this advantage, which was far from being inconsiderable; as they made excessive profits by those commodities, either in the dominions of France, or in other countries, where the price of those goods was extravagantly enhanced by their scarcity: whereas the English would now find their own proper account, in the deprivation of the commerce of France; because the captors themselves would sell, to other nations, the valuable car-  
goes

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II.  
1744.



PART goes seized on board the rich ships of Martinico  
V. and St Domingo; which, upon an average,

were generally estimated at 10,000 *l.* a ship.  
1744. Besides another material advantage, accruing to Great Britain, was, that great sums would be kept at home, which, during an intercourse with France, used to be expended, by multitudes of the English, at Paris; who, infatuated with the syren charms of French Luxury, preferred it to the more rational manners, and the plain, honest felicity, of their natal country: a luxury ever pernicious to the brave, innocent, and uncorrupted part of the human species: a luxury that enervated the masculine spirits of Greece, and subjugated even the intractable disposition of the Lacedemonians, to all the effeminacy of pleasure-loving, wanton, voluptuous Persians: a luxury that introduced, among the civilized warlike sons of Rome, the softer manners, and depraving delicacy, of the Asiatic nations; and brought those mighty acquirers of universal monarchy, to dig themselves the wide grave of all their power, glory, and dominion: Oh! may the baneful, most pervading, seeds, of emasculating luxury, though adorned with each elysian scene of joy and pleasure, be far removed from this sacred isle of liberty! should that unhappy day arrive, Britain thy plain integrity is vanished, like the noontide beam; thy martial sons are sunk in the contaminating bed of shameful sloth, and inglorious ease; and the wild Indian, who follows the simple voice of nature, who dares to face oppression, and keeps his native liberty among the sylvan wilds, is happier, happier far, than the more favoured sons of brightened reason, and polished manners, when they suffer so base a declension from every noble and exalted sentiment,

sentiment, and permit the virtues of their ancestors to be eradicated from their very souls. But CHAP. II.

though the inhabitants of Britain, are now become almost totally estranged to that artless simplicity in food, in raiment, in manners, in religion, and in politics, which was the strength and security, the distinguishing virtue, the glory of their illustrious progenitors: yet, still may they continue emancipated from the captivating snares of luxurious excess! that destructive vice, which overturned the greatest commonwealths of antiquity. The extraordinary strength, and stability, of the British constitution, is the subject of admiration, and envy of the greatest part of the western world; and this strength, and stability, is evidently owing to a possession of more genuine liberty than any other people upon earth; that is, the system of the British government is more consonant and agreeable to the eternal law of nature, by which all men are free, than that of any other present existing nation: but if luxury is once permitted to lord it untrouled over the appetites of Britons, (melancholy consideration!) farewell to the generous efforts of uncorrupted freedom; farewell to the honest warmth of manly reason, her faculties must be debauched; and then, slavery! the world, the wide world, is all thy own. 1744.



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THE  
SIXTH PART,  
IN TWO DIVISIONS.

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FIRST DIVISION.

FROM THE  
Death of the Emperor CHARLES VII.  
On the 9th of JANUARY,  
TO THE  
End of the CAMPAIGN in MDCCXLV.

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SECOND DIVISION.

THE  
Naval war in EUROPE and AMERICA  
In MDCCXLV.

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## FIRST DIVISION,

### CHAPTER I.

The second revolution in the BRITISH ministry ; the parliamentary proceedings, and other transactions, in pursuance of this alteration. The condition of her HUNGARIAN majesty, with regard to herself, and her allies; and also in relation to the powers at variance with the court of VIENNA. The treaty of WARSAW: the demise of the Emperor: the conduct of the contending princes, in electing a successor to the Imperial throne of GERMANY ;

H h 2 and

*The Conduct of the Powers of Europe,*  
and the interposition of the OT-  
TOMAN court, for mediating a  
general pacification, among the  
EUROPEAN powers.



THE continuance of the Hanoverian troops in the British pay, had been constantly opposed, with the greatest acrimony and vehemence, by those who were distinguished as the most steady and jealous defenders of the trade, the constitution, and the independence of Britain; who, however, had been defeated by the influence of the ministry: though the immediate dismissal of these forces was universally demanded; but more with a collusion to supplant the principal minister, than to serve either the national interest, or that of her Hungarian majesty, for whose service they were originally intended. Those who had acquired so much applause in the British senate, as the patrons of liberty and their country, found, on the prorogation of the last session, that all their endeavours, to discontinue the Hanoverians, and destroy the credit of the acting minister, were ineffectual: this occasioned every disgusted member, both enemies to the minister, and friends to his successors, to consolidate their force, increase their numbers, and recommence their attack, with such additional strength, in the approaching session.

THE two chiefs of the contending parties, in this divided ministry, were the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Carteret, both secretaries of state, but raised to that high employment at different

different times, by different means, and opposite interests; and, therefore, not likely to act on the same principles, or from the same opinions, or to co-operate uniformly and amicably in national affairs. Lord Carteret engaged very early in public business, and obtained such a degree of reputation, as incited the jealousy of Sir Robert Walpole; who gladly promoted his lordship to the vice-royalty of Ireland, only that he might be situated at a distance from the person of his majesty, and have no opportunity of contending for power with the principal minister. Lord Carteret, on his return from Ireland, conspicuously laboured in the long and resolute opposition, which was carried on against the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole: his lordship was considered as estimable for his eloquence, and abilities; and, on the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole, was universally admitted as the most proper person to sustain the load of government. The Duke of Newcastle had been in possession of his employment during many years of the ministry of Sir Robert Walpole, concurred in all his schemes, and defended almost all the pacific measures, of that administration: but his grace was generally considered, as a man rather misled than corrupted; and, though deceived by false notions of gratitude to his friend, and fidelity to his sovereign, yet without any intention to establish a perpetual and dictatorial minister, or to subvert the antient laws, or destroy the established privileges of Britain: therefore his conduct, which could not be always justified, was the more excusable; and his grace only shared the general odium of his party, without any addition of personal reproach: his grace had, consequently, many friends among those who

did not correspond with his political opinions; those friends he took care not to alienate by any violent asperity in opposition, or any indecent insolence in success; but, contenting himself with such a degree of zeal as was necessary to the business of the day, he did not suffer himself to burst into any irruptions of resentment, malice, or persecution.

THOSE who were indebted for their preferments to the friendship of Sir Robert Walpole, who had the art of procuring friends to his person, as well as adherents to his interest, could not suddenly treat with kindness, or with openness, those persons, by whom they had been so long and so vehemently opposed, and by whom at last they had been subdued; but looked upon them with the vexation of defeat, and the discontent of subjection; receiving them into the council, as conquerors into a capitulating city, with reluctance, and distrust. The plan pursued by Lord Carteret, was diametrically opposite to the measures followed by Sir Robert Walpole: his majesty had embraced it, because it appeared more agreeable to his own royal glory, and the illustrious figure the British nation was accustomed to make among the neighbouring potentates: this had given Lord Carteret an ascendancy over the royal ear; an ascendancy dreaded by his ministerial rivals; and even envied by a great number of that very party who had distinguished themselves in overturning the pyramidal greatness of the former minister, and exalting Lord Carteret on his ruins: these were augmented by such as were still attached to the memory of Sir Robert Walpole; and, thus united, their force was irresistible.

LORD CARTERET, on the death of his mother, was honoured with the additional title of

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Earl of Grenville; though, at the same time, he readily predicted his declension in the ministry: for every scheme was now projected to discountenance the credit of this nobleman with his majesty; to render him remarkably unpopular; and to stain the reputation of a minister, who had so visibly demonstrated, to the world, that he had supported the drooping glory of his country, and vigorously prosecuted such methods as were most conducive to the honour of his royal sovereign, and the felicity of his fellow subjects: but his lordship, perceiving the storms that were gathering about him; and which, during the sitting of the parliament, would certainly have burst to the great prejudice of the general system, as well as to the national affairs in particular; rather chose to make himself spontaneously a victim to the welfare of his country, than, by relying on his own credit, and the favour of his sovereign, to endeavour to maintain himself in the possession of his exalted post: his lordship, like some of the noble spirits among the ancient Romans, generously chose to sacrifice his employments, that his enemies might not justly reproach him with attempting to triumph over their animosity, at the expence of the common cause of Europe; therefore, before the meeting of parliament, he voluntarily resigned the seals to his majesty, with as much chearfulness as he received them: after which, William Earl of Harrington, lord president of the council, was appointed secretary of state in his room; many friends of Lord Carteret were displaced, and others, of the opposite party, promoted to the most considerable employments.

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THIS obstacle to the unanimity of the parliament, being removed; the generality of the nation, sanguinarily expected the most advantageous expedients would be pursued, for the benefit of the community: because, as all opposition must lie hushed, it might be naturally conceived, that the nation would happily enjoy a profound calm, without the least ruffle, or agitation, of wind or waves. The British nation now found that they had no reason to sink into despair, from the success of their enemies: the Queen of Hungary recovered strength; the ungrateful King of Prussia was obliged to quit his conquests; neighbouring states were alarmed; the national force of Britain was unbroken, their funds in the highest credit, and their wealth not likely to be diminished, by the war, so much as that of their enemies: they might, therefore, yet hope to re-inspirit the neighbouring nations, and to raise a stronger confederacy against the house of Bourbon; that should establish liberty; restore peace; and secure the world, though not from all future disturbance, from any immediate attempts upon its tranquility or freedom. But to effect these great, these necessary purposes; to supply the present exigencies of the war; to stop violence, and oppression, in the full career of success; to pull down the trophies of injustice, and repress the insolence of victorious pride; the nation perceived, it was necessary that the senate should unite all their endeavours, that they should lay aside all other considerations, still the jars of faction, and close the eyes of domestic suspicion; that they should banish all personal animosities, and suspend all unnecessary controversies; since they must obstruct deliberations of a more important tendency, in which the existence

ence of the laws, and the continuance of the name, of Britain was involved.

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THEREFORE, with a very just sense of the importance of the present situation of affairs, his Britannic majesty, on the 27th of November, went to the house of peers, and opened the 4th session of parliament, with a speech, importing, "THAT it was a great satisfaction to meet them, " and particularly so in this conjuncture, as the " posture of affairs abroad required their most " serious consideration: the events of the last " summer having been so various, and some " things having fallen out, during the course " of it, so much to the disadvantage of the " common cause, the consequences whereof remained still undecided, that great attention " must be given to them, and proper measures " taken for preventing, or removing, the ill " effects of them. THAT he had, in pursuance " of their repeated advice, exerted his endeavours for the support of the house of Austria, and in the prosecution of the just and " necessary war, in which he was engaged. " The Queen of Hungary had shewn the greatest constancy and resolution; and the King of " Poland, pursuant to his engagements with " her, had sent a very considerable force to her assistance. The King of Sardinia, with a " magnanimity, and firmness, superior to the " greatest difficulties, had, with the assistance " of the British fleet, resisted the combined " forces of France and Spain, sent against him; " and, at last, happily defeated an enterprize " formed for his destruction, and for the reduction of Italy, as well as for most of the ports " in the Mediterranean, under the power of " the house of Bourbon. THAT though the " success

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“ success of his majesty had not been answer-  
 “ able to his wishes; yet the vast expectations  
 “ and designs of his enemies, built upon new  
 “ intrigues and alliances, and an additional  
 “ strength, had not hitherto taken place, and  
 “ would he hoped, by the blessing of God, and  
 “ the mutual united vigour of Great Britain,  
 “ and her allies, be disappointed. THAT, in  
 “ conjunction with them, and with their effec-  
 “ tual assistance, and the support of his parlia-  
 “ ment, his majesty was determined to carry on  
 “ the war, in such a manner, as might be most  
 “ conducive to that important end, which was  
 “ his sole aim, a safe and honourable peace; it  
 “ being his firm resolution, never to abandon  
 “ his allies, and to procure the utmost security  
 “ to the religion, liberties, and commerce, of  
 “ his kingdoms. THAT, for this purpose, he  
 “ had always insisted, and was still endeavouring  
 “ with his allies, particularly the States General  
 “ of the United Provinces, to fix the certain  
 “ proportions of forces and expence, to be fur-  
 “ nished by each of the confederates, in the pro-  
 “ secution of the war. CONCLUDING, that  
 “ nothing could add so much to the weight  
 “ and efficacy of the resolutions of his par-  
 “ liament, as unanimity and dispatch.”

BOTH houses voted addresses to his majesty,  
 without opposition; which were accordingly pre-  
 sented, on the 28th: the lords assuring his ma-  
 jesty, in the most dutiful, loyal, and affectionate  
 manner, “ That they had the security, and  
 “ true interest, of his kingdoms, and the hap-  
 “ py issue of this just and necessary war, entire-  
 “ ly at heart; and would, at the hazard of their  
 “ lives and fortunes, stand by, and defend his  
 “ majesty, his royal family, and the govern-  
 “ ment,

“ment, against the ambitious and destructive  
“designs of France, and of any other power,  
“that should attempt to attack or disturb them.”

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The commons, in their address, expressed themselves with equal loyalty, and affection; and concluded, “That his majesty might depend  
“on their ready and chearful assistance, to maintain the honour and dignity of his crown;  
“effectually to support his allies; and to contribute whatever should be found necessary,  
“or expedient, to bring about, with honour,  
“a just and reasonable settlement of the present  
“embroiled state of Europe.”

It is a general rule, that the greater harmony there is in the parliament, the better the nation is satisfied with the court; and the stronger efforts may be made by the latter, as its chief strength and power arise from the affection of the people: so that the confederated members seemed to be closely united, and to observe the strictest amity. In the mean time, to ease the fears of the friends to Great Britain, with respect to the effects which an alteration in the ministry usually produce, the king commanded all his ministers, resident in foreign courts, to declare,  
“That, as all that had been transacted was a  
“domestic concern, which ought to have no  
“influence on the general system, it would not  
“occasion the least change with regard to the  
“general affairs of Europe; his majesty persist-  
“ing invariably in his former resolutions, both  
“for the support of his allies, and for the pro-  
“curing a solid and honourable peace.” This gave a glorious acquittance, from the succeeding ministry, to the Earl of Grenville; by owning that their opposition was not to the measures, but the person of the minister; a confession that  
their

PART their dislike arose not from his practices, but his  
 VI. potency : and this was afterwards more effectually corroborated by the future conduct of the  
 1744. ministry, who found the plan formerly laid down, by the Earl of Grenville, so excellent, that they thought it would be wisdom to pursue it; as, from the appearance of affairs, the most salutary effects might naturally be expected from so well concerted a system of politics.

THE national debt, on the 31st of December, amounted to 53,679,247*l.* of which 2,638,900*l.* had been increased since the 31st of December 1743; and nine millions since the commencement of the war with Spain, in which time the navy debt had also increased three millions: and, though the debt was so considerably augmented, little opposition was expected against granting a competent supply. All matters, under senatorial consideration, proceeded with the utmost unanimity; and whatever was proposed by the court was immediately agreed to, without the least hesitation: the whole nation being big with expectations, of seeing extraordinary changes in the ministry; and every man hoping such an event, would be favourable either to himself, or his friend. But, on the 9th of December, when the house of commons was resolved into a committee of ways and means for raising the supply, a motion was introduced, by Henry Archer, Esq; “ That the sum of eight  
 “ shillings in the pound should be laid on all  
 “ places and pensions;” which, like preceeding motions of the same nature, was rejected.

As gentlemen of all denominations, both friends and enemies to the former ministers, were now united together in one common interest, they were all intitled to some degree of preferment.



preferment. His majesty made the first promotions on the 25th of December; when, his Grace John Duke of Bedford; John Earl of Sandwich; Archibald Hamilton, Esq; commonly called Lord Archibald Hamilton; Vere Beauclerk, Esq; commonly called Lord Vere Beauclerk; Charles Lord Baltimore; George Anson, and George Greenville, Esqs; were constituted, and appointed, to be his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, and Ireland, and all the dominions, islands, and territories, thereunto respectively belonging. His majesty also appointed the Right Honourable Henry Pelham, Esq; Charles Sackville, Esq; commonly called Earl of Middlesex; and Henry Fox, Esq; together with Richard Arundel, and George Lyttelton, Esqs; to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's exchequer. George Doddington, Esq; was made treasurer of the navy. Lord Gower re-accepted the custody of the privy seal. Lord Monson, Martin Bladen, Edward Ashe, the Honourable James Brudenell, Richard Plummer, and Robert Herbert, Esqs; together with Sir John Philipps, Bart, and John Pitt, Esq; were appointed lords commissioners for trade and plantations. Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart, was appointed treasurer of the chamber to his majesty: and Edward Waller, Esq; was made treasurer of the royal household. His majesty also granted to George Earl of Cholmondeley, and Pattee Lord Viscount Torrington, the office, or offices, of vice-treasurer, receiver general, and paymaster general, of all his majesty's revenues in the kingdom of Ireland, and likewise the office of treasurer at war within the same kingdom. There were several

PART veral other less considerable preferments, which

VI. were soon after followed by others of more importance; when the Earl of Chesterfield was  
 1744. made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the Duke of Devonshire, who was made lord steward of the household, in the room of the Duke of Dorset, who succeeded the Earl of Harrington as president of the council.

THE new ministry went under the cant denomination of the BROAD BOTTOMS; and were so concurrently obliging to the court, as to grant the sum of 6,462,890*l.* for the services of the ensuing year: to answer which, the committee of ways and means made an ample provision, by raising 2,000,000*l.* on the land tax, at 4*s.* in the pound; 750,000*l.* on the malt duty; 1,000,000*l.* on the salt duty, to be continued till 1759; 2,000,000*l.* on an additional duty of 8*l.* on French, and 4*l.* a ton on other wines; 800,000*l.* from the sinking fund; and 21,244*l.* from the surplus of the malt duty remaining in the exchequer; amounting, in all, to 6,571,244*l.* which was an excess, in the supplies, of 78,354*l.* The supplies, for this year, were to be applied towards the maintenance of 40,000*l.* seamen, at 4*l.* a man per month, which was calculated at 2,080,000*l.* for 28,107 men to be employed in Flanders, computed at 781,698*l.* and for the continuance of 11,550 marines, reckoned at 206,253*l.* The subsidy to the Queen of Hungary was augmented to 500,000*l.* another sum of 500,000*l.* was granted to enable his majesty to make good his engagements with the Queen of Hungary, and for carrying on the war with vigour; and these, with the subsidies to their Polish and Sardinian majesties, the Elector of  
 Cologne

Cologne and of Mentz, and other articles, took up the whole appropriation of the supplies.

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As the new ministry were acting in conformity to the plan of their predecessor, they met with no considerable obstacles in the accomplishment of their designs: however a motion was made, on the 29th of January, "For a bill to make parliaments annual;" which was rejected. The augmentation of the subsidy to the Queen of Hungary, was granted to enable her to receive 8,000 of the Hanoverian forces, which were dismissed from the British service, merely to amuse and gratify the inclinations of the people: which did not escape observation, and occasioned another debate; but not sufficient to circumvent the scheme of the ministry; who had procured a grant, of 57,965 *l.* to defray the charge of the return of the 8,000 Hanoverians; and were planted too securely, to dread a speedy removal, being exempted from the apprehensions of any violent opposition: though some of their late friends, who had shared in the distribution of places, were so disgusted at their behaviour, as to resign their offices; for their principal charge against the last administration, was, the engaging rashly in a land war, and pursuing it in a manner not calculated for the service of Britain: whereas the present administration had increased the expences, for continuing that war, by 11,546 *l.* more than was granted for the service of the former campaign.

THE British court, being thus vigorously seconded by the parliament, took the necessary measures for the naval service; and the success of the approaching campaign. The government had now in pay, four troops of horse, and two of grenadier guards; eight regiments of horse,  
four.

PART fourteen of dragoons, forty-two regiments of  
 VI. foot, and ten regiments of marines, on the Brit-  
 1744. ish and Irish establishments: there were five re-  
 giments of foot in the garrison of Gibraltar, five in Minorca, one in the leeward islands, one in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, one in Georgia, and one in Jamaica; four independent companies in New York, one in Bermudas, and one in Providence; in all twenty-two regiments of cavalry, and sixty-six of infantry, making 79,600 men: of which two troops of horse, and one of grenadier guards; three regiments of horse, six of dragoons, twenty-one regiments of foot, and three battalions of foot guards, were in Flanders.

ALL the ships in the royal navy were ordered to be immediately fitted for service; and the new lords of the admiralty vigilantly exerted themselves, to put the maritime force in the best condition for annoying their enemies, and for the security of commerce.

HIS Britannic majesty declared his intention, of giving the command in chief of the troops in the British service in Flanders, for the ensuing campaign, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; and, accordingly, a commission passed the great seal, constituting his royal highness captain-general of all and singular of the British land forces. His majesty also appointed the Earl of Dunmore a general of foot: Joshua Gueft, Charles Otway, and Phineas Bowles, Esqs; Lord Cadogan, Philip Anstruther, John Folliot, Adam Williamson, James St Clair, and Thomas Wentworth, Esqs; the Duke of Richmond; John Guise, Esq; and the Earl of Albemarle; Lieutenant-Generals: William Blakeney, Humphrey Bland, and James Oglethorpe, Esqs; Lord

Lord Delawar; the Duke of Marlborough; Edward Woolfe, Anthony Lowther, and William Merrick, Esqs; the Earl of Crawford, George Churchill, Henry Skelton, John Johnson, and John Wynyard, Esqs; Major-Generals: and Thomas Bligh, Charles Armand Powlett, Samuel Walter Whitshed, William Douglas, John Jeffreys, Thomas Fowke, George Byng, James Fleming, Daniel Houghton, John Price, John Mordaunt, and James Cholmondeley, Esqs; Lord Sempill; and Henry de Grangues, Esq; Brigadier-Generals. Several promotions were also made in the navy; whereby, Edward Vernon, Esq; was appointed Admiral of the White: James Steuart, Thomas Davers, and the Honourable George Clinton, Esqs; Vice-Admirals of the Red: William Rowley, and William Martin, Esqs; Vice-Admirals of the White: Isaac Townsend, and Henry Medley, Esqs; Vice-Admirals of the Blue: Lord Vere Beauclerk Rear-Admiral of the Red: George Anson, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the White: and Perry Mayne, Esq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue: the other Admirals being Sir John Norris Knt, Admiral of the Fleet; Thomas Mathews, Esq; Admiral of the White; Nicholas Haddock, Esq, and Sir Chaloner Ogle, Admirals of the Blue; and Richard Lestock, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the White, then under suspension.

THOUGH the ministry were so intent on establishing the necessary domestic means, for prosecuting the war; they were far from neglecting to cultivate a stricter friendship, contracting other alliances, and inviting the desultory powers to engage more vigorously in the interest of her Hungarian majesty, abroad. Instructions were immediately sent to Mr Villiers, the British mi-



PART nister at the court of Saxony, to use his utmost  
 VI. efforts to remove any ill impressions, which the  
 behaviour of the British ministry had made on  
 1745 his Polish majesty; and put the finishing hand  
 to the treaty of Warsaw; which he soon had  
 the address, and happiness, to accomplish.

THE Dutch, though attacked in their barrier, had not altered their pacific system: attentive as they were to their own safety and preservation, they shared, with his Britannic majesty, in the payment of one third of the subsidies to the Electors of Mentz and Cologne, and joined in negotiating the quadruple alliance at Warsaw: however, they were no ways inclinable to become principals in the war. The British ministry, therefore, thought it absolutely necessary, to send a minister, of the most eminent abilities, to the Hague, to induce their high mightinesses to act more consistent with their natural interest, their friendship to the British nation, and their engagements with the Queen of Hungary: the Earl of Chesterfield was nominated to discharge this important office, in the quality of ambassador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary; whose great talents, and distinguished qualities, had gained him the admiration of all the European world; whose person was endeared to the republic; and as he was, in a former embassy, the happy instrument in consolidating the engagements that were the basis of the public liberty, so the States General declared that no body could be more capable than this illustrious nobleman, of giving consistence to those engagements. The Earl of Chesterfield, on the 11th of January, set out on his embassy; with instructions to sign a convention with their high mightinesses, on the plan formerly proposed by Lord

Lord Carteret, of settling their quotas and proportions of troops, fleets, and subsidies, so low as one part in three ; instead of insisting, as before, of two parts in five. His lordship, on his arrival at the Hague, had several conferences with their high mightinesses, to invigorate their proceedings ; the result of which were secretly concealed ; though of such importance, as to put Mr Trevor upon repairing to London, and back again, with uncommon celerity, for instructions to terminate the negotiation : but the consequences shewed, that the most accomplished nobleman, orator, and politician of his age, had little better success than his predecessor, the Earl of Stair : the states, indeed, treated his lordship with the highest marks of deference, and respect ; they even acquainted his Britannic majesty, “ That the manner in which his excellency acquitted himself of his trust, had been extremely agreeable to them : besides, the zeal he shewed, on all occasions, for the service of his majesty ; the affection he discovered for the good of their republic ; the prudence, and dexterity, with which he managed affairs ; displaying, on all occasions, a most exquisite judgment ; left, in them, the highest esteem for his person ; and engaged them to thank his majesty, for having been pleased to honour them with the presence of so respectable and worthy a minister.” The states consented to furnish their quota of troops, for the confederate army ; though all the masterly elocution of the British Demosthenes, could not prevail on them to become principals in the quarrel : but however variable, or irresolute, the councils of the republic were, at a time that required the greatest steadiness and unanimity, the community

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
PART VI. seemed more sensible of their interest; they saw their imminent danger, from the incroaching power of France; nor did they conceal their dissatisfaction, at the conduct of their superiors: for they openly expressed their disapprobation of the measures taken by the government, by libels and satires, publicly affixed at Amsterdam and the Hague, in which their governors were unre- servedly charged with male administration, corruption, and villany. When it was perceived that even the influence of the Earl of Chesterfield could make no impression on the obdurate inflexibility of the Dutch, his Britannic majesty, on the 12th of April, imparted his resolution to the states of recalling that nobleman from his embassy; who took his audience of leave, on the 7th of May, gracing his departure with an elegant oration, concerning the close union, and reciprocal interest of the two nations: after which his excellency left the Hague, and arrived in London, on the 11th of May.

A GREAT alteration was expected in the European system, by the demise of the emperor, which happened on the 9th of January: this occasioned his Britannic majesty to take a resolution of speedily visiting his German dominions, as his presence might contribute to the tranquility of the Empire, and re-establish the house of Austria in the Imperial dignity. The parliamentary business being dispatched, his majesty, on the 2d of May, went to the house of peers; where, being seated, in the throne, the speaker of the house of commons, at his presenting the several bills ready for the royal assent, addressed his majesty in terms of the greatest loyalty, acquainting him, “ That his faithful  
“ commons had granted him large and effectual  
“ sup-

“ supplies, adequate to his demands ; and that,  
“ in their manner of granting them, they had  
“ placed the greatest confidence in the wisdom  
“ of his majesty : that they doubted not but his  
“ majesty would see to the proper application  
“ of them ; this being the best excuse, they  
“ could make to the people, for raising such  
“ large sums : that they had taken so considera-  
“ ble a share in the present war ; because, that  
“ though it was now remote as to them ; yet, if  
“ its consequences were not prevented, it might  
“ prove fatal to the liberties of the kingdom ;  
“ and they had contributed more than their pro-  
“ portion of the expence, for carrying it on,  
“ to shew the whole world, that his majesty’s  
“ faithful commons, were neither unable, nor  
“ unwilling, to support his allies, effectually,  
“ against the ambitious views of the common  
“ disturbers of Europe.” Among the several  
bills ready for the royal assent, there was one to  
prevent excessive and deceitful gaming, and to  
restrain and prevent the excessive increase of  
horse-races : another to prevent the pernicious  
practice of smuggling, which, of late years, was  
arrived to such a height, as bid defiance to all  
government ; and might, if not timely prevent-  
ed, be attended with the most fatal consequences ;  
another, for encouraging the British linnen  
manufacture : another, to prevent the importation  
of cambrics and French lawns : and another, for  
granting a public reward of 20,000*l.* to such of the  
British subjects, as should discover a northwest  
passage, through Hudson’s streights, to the  
western and southern ocean of America. His  
majesty gave the royal assent to these, and several  
other bills ; after which he concluded the session  
with a gracious speech from the throne ; acquaint-

PART ing his lords and gentlemen, " That he entirely  
 VI. " relied on their duty, fidelity, and good affec-  
 1745. " tions, of which he had so many convincing  
 " proofs: recommending it to them, to let it  
 " be their care to cultivate and promote the  
 " same good dispositions in their several countries,  
 " to support his government, and to preserve  
 " the peace and good order of the kingdom; as  
 " it should ever be his to advance and secure  
 " their lasting prosperity, and happiness." His  
 majesty, the same day, declared, in council,  
 his intention of going out of the kingdom for a  
 short time, and nominated for lords of the re-  
 gency, during his absence, John Lord Arch-  
 bishop of Canterbury; Philip Lord Hardwicke,  
 Lord Chancellor; Lionel Duke of Dorset,  
 Lord President; John Lord Gower, Lord  
 Privy Seal; William Duke of Devonshire, Lord  
 Steward; Charles Duke of Grafton, Lord Cham-  
 berlain; Charles Duke of Richmond, master  
 of the horse; Charles Duke of Bolton; John  
 Duke of Bedford, first commissioner of the ad-  
 miralty; John Duke of Montagu, Master-Ge-  
 neral of the ordnance; Archibald Duke of Ar-  
 gyle; Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle, one  
 of the principal secretaries of State; John Marquis  
 of Tweeddale, another of the principal secretaries  
 of State; Henry Earl of Pembroke, groom of the  
 State; Philip Earl of Chesterfield, Lord-Lieute-  
 nant of Ireland; John Earl of Stair, Field-Mar-  
 shal of the forces; William Earl of Harrington,  
 another of the principal secretaries of State; Wil-  
 liam Earl of Bath; Richard Lord Viscount Cob-  
 ham, Field-Marshal of the forces; and Henry  
 Pelham, Esq; chancellor of the exchequer and  
 first commissioner of the treasury. His majesty,  
 the next day, embarked, at Gravesend, on board  
 the Caroline yacht for Holland; where he was



convoys by a squadron, under the command of CHAP. Rear-Admiral Anson, and landed at Helvoet- I. fluys on the 12th; from whence his majesty proceeded directly for Hanover.  1745.

SUCH were the domestic affairs of the British nation; which were greatly influenced by the situation of her Hungarian majesty, and the conduct of the other European princes. As every state must be more debilitated the longer they are engaged in a war, the Queen of Hungary might well be imagined to be now in a weaker condition, than she was in the preceeding war: her revenues must be more exhausted, and considerably less than before the commencement of the last campaign; because, by the irruption of the Prussians into Bohemia, she could expect very little from that kingdom, for supporting the expence of the ensuing year; and as her troops were now almost entirely drove out of Bavaria, she could expect few, or no contributions from that country: nay, if she could recover it, she could not expect any material supply from a territory that had been so frequently overrun by its open enemies, and so much plundered by its pretended friends: in the Netherlands, too, her dominions had been curtailed by the loss of the whole castellany of Ypres; and, on the southern side of Germany, she had been deprived of the greatest part of Anterior Austria: from all which it must be concluded, that her revenues were greatly diminished; and, extensive and populous as her dominions are, it must be supposed, that the numbers of men, fit to carry arms, were greatly decreased, considering the many battles, and skirmishes, her troops had been engaged in, since the beginning of the war. With regard to the allies of her Hungarian majesty, she had neither been, or could expect

PART. to be, vigorously assisted by any one of them,  
 VI. except his Britannic majesty, and the King of  
 ~~~~~ Sardinia: at least she could expect no such assist-  
 1745. ance for the ensuing campaign; and as to the
 King of Sardinia, whatever he might do by his
 courage, prudence, or conduct, which had al-
 ways been conspicuous, he could not propose to
 assist her with any subsidy, or with such a con-
 siderable number of troops as he did on first
 engaging in her quarrel: because, as he was now
 out of possession of the whole Duchy of Savoy, it
 must be concluded that he was incapable to give
 her so much assistance as formerly; notwithstanding
 his subsidy of 200,000 *l.* from his Britannic
 majesty, and the loan of 200,000 *l.* advanced by
 the British nation. As to the Dutch, indeed,
 they had, all along, given her some assistance in
 money; and, at last, had furnished her with a
 body of troops: but they had not yet, nor could
 it be expected that they soon would, resolve to
 assist her with their whole force; and if there
 was any reasonable ground to hope, that they
 would come to such a resolution, when the
 slowness of their public councils is considered,
 and the difficulty there is to obtain the unani-
 mous consent of all their provinces, and of
 every city in each province, it might naturally
 be concluded, that no additional assistance, from
 them, could come early enough for the opera-
 tions of the next campaign; which might be
 such a decisive one, against her Hungarian ma-
 jesty, as might render all future assistance vain,
 and ineffectual. By going a little further east,
 it will be perceived that the Elector of Sax-
 ony had already sent a body of troops to the
 assistance of the Austrian princess: but by
 the precipitate and confused dissolution of the
 the

the diet of Poland, she had been disappointed in all her expectations from that republic; and, hitherto, she had been equally disappointed in her expectations of assistance from the powerful Empire of Russia: and these disappointments were the greater, because the court of Vienna, had reason to expect assistance from both the senate of Poland and the Czarina; not only on account of the treaties subsisting between them, and the house of Austria, and on account of the common cause of Europe; but also on account of its being so much their interest to preserve entire the power of the house of Austria, as a certain and useful ally, to both, against the formidable power of the Ottoman Port.

WITH regard to the enemies of her Hungarian majesty, her present condition was more dangerous than before; because France and Spain were levying more powerful armies, than they had hitherto employed; which were the more to be dreaded, as France had, for several years past, a more extensive trade than formerly; and as Spain had now a more prudent, and vigorous, government, than she had seen for a century before: and to these, were united another powerful confederate, in his Prussian majesty; whose sudden and unexpected change of behaviour, rendered the condition of the Queen of Hungary infinitely more dangerous than ever, and called upon the most serious consideration, as well as the most powerful assistance, of all those who had any regard for the preservation of a ballance among the powers of Europe; especially as Bavaria was already assisting the enemies of her Hungarian majesty, and the republic of Genoa daily expected to do the same: so that the possessions of the house of Austria

were



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were liable to be attacked on every side, even from its remotest appendages in Germany, to its most distant territories in Italy.

IN the mean time the French ministry published a pompous list of their national forces; by which they pretended that the household troops, horse, and foot, made 8,424 men; the gendarmes 1,200; the horse 30,400; the dragoons 14,020; the infantry 208,980; the militia 80,000; the grassins, half foot and half horse, 1,250; the independent companies 1,150; the invalids 4,000; which added to twenty squadrons of hussars, in all, amounted to 342,500 men; including 18,648 officers, from the colonel to the ensign, or cornet: so that, acquiescing to the authenticity of this list, the provinces of France must have been necessarily greatly depopulated; since to make up this formidable army, there must have been an augmentation of 116,000 men, after the conclusion of the last campaign: but the veracity of this military list may be justly impeached, by the consequences of the ensuing campaign, in which the French forces were 47,000 less than those employed in the preceding one. The infantry which her Hungarian majesty proposed to have actually on foot, were, forty-three German regiments, of three battalions each; nine Hungarian regiments, of four battalions each; five Walloon regiments of four battalions each; three Italian regiments, two of three, and the other of four battalions; and two Swiss regiments, of four battalions each; being sixty-two regiments, consisting of 203 battalions, and twenty-four companies of grenadiers, in all, 152,500 men: the regular cavalry were intended to make 40,000 men; exclusive of the Hungarian insurgents, and other irregular troops,

amount-

amounting to 50,00 men; besides 40,000 militia; which would have augmented the whole force of her Hungarian majesty to 282,500 men: but the regiments were greatly incomplete; they were even so deficient that her majesty was not able to send above 131,000 men into the field; which were almost 60,000 less, than she had employed, in different quarters, in the campaign of 1744: though this deficiency was more owing to a scarcity of money, than a paucity of men. The contending armies, to act the principal scenes in the next military tragedy to be represented on the spacious theatre of Europe, were not so numerous as was either originally intended, or ostentatiously recounted: the French pretended to parade the Netherlands with 120,000 men, though they actually brought no more than 70,000 into that country; but these were opposed by only 53,000 of the confederate troops: the French acted with 70,000 men on the Rhine, where the confederates had only 40,000: in Bavaria, the French, and their auxiliaries, composed an army of 35,000 men; which had 40,000 Austrians for opponents: his Prussian majesty had 90,000 men to take the field on the side of Bohemia, where the confederate army, of Austrians and Saxons, consisted of only 70,000 men: the French, and their allies, had 84,000 men in Italy; but the conjunct forces of their Hungarian and Sardinian majesties amounted to no more than 45,000 men. From whence it appears that the French monarch, and his auxiliaries, were ready to fill Europe with 355,000 men: though his Britannic majesty, and the Queen of Hungary, with their allies, were only capable of bringing 248,000 men for an opposition; which was an inferiority of

PART of 107,000 men, and gave the superior armies general advantages, in all their different situations, except in Bavaria.

1745. As this was the situation of her Hungarian majesty, the British ministry were anxious to secure her the most powerful confederates on the continent, and effectually to oppose the Francfort confederacy, which the friends to mankind were afraid would demolish the greatest part, and endanger the whole, of the sacred bulwark of liberty. His Polish majesty was equally desirous to contribute to the perfection of a work, that was to serve as the foundation to the new edifice of the equilibrium, which the powers, who were solicitous of preserving the liberties of Europe, were then endeavouring to cement. To traverse the machinations of France, and her allies, a quadruple alliance was happily concluded at Warsaw, on the 8th of January; and signed by Thomas Villiers, Esq; envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary, from his Britannic majesty; by Nicholas Count Esterhasi, minister plenipotentiary from the Queen of Hungary; by Henry Count de Bruhl, first minister of state, and of the cabinet, to the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony; and by Mynheer Cornelius Calkoen, minister plenipotentiary from the States General of the United Provinces; who, having assembled at Warsaw, and held several conferences, for that purpose, agreed on a treaty of amity and alliance, whereby it was recited, "That, in order to obviate, as far as
 "in them lay, the evils which might fall upon
 "themselves, and all Europe, in case the troubles of Germany should continue; and to
 "animate, and encourage, by their example,
 "all the princes and states, whose concern it
 " was,

“ was, as much as theirs, to save Europe in ge-
“ neral, and the Empire in particular, from
“ the evils under which they groaned, and the
“ dangers which threatened them; and to
“ maintain the faith of treaties, which secured
“ liberty, safety, and the public tranquility;
“ the contracting powers had resolved to unite
“ themselves more strictly, and more insepara-
“ bly; and to join their councils, and forces,
“ for their mutual preservation, and that of the
“ Empire; and especially, to appease the trou-
“ bles excited in it, and prevent any new inva-
“ sion: for which purpose, the ministers of the
“ contracting powers, had agreed upon the fol-
“ lowing articles:

1st “ THAT there should be a firm and inva-
“ riable friendship, union, alliance; and a per-
“ fect and intimate confidence, and correspon-
“ dence, between the contracting powers; who
“ should engage, both for themselves and their
“ successors, to support and assist one another;
“ to keep a watchful eye to their mutual safety;
“ to procure, with care and affection, whatever
“ might be of advantage to them; and to re-
“ move, and prevent, to the utmost of their pow-
“ er, whatever might be prejudicial to them-
“ selves, or the common cause.

2d “ FOR this purpose, the contracting pow-
“ ers should concert the most effectual measures
“ for restoring peace, and settling tranquility
“ in Europe, and particularly in the Empire;
“ as likewise to assist one another mutually in
“ protecting, preserving, and defending, their
“ dominions, rights, and possessions, which they
“ actually enjoyed, or ought to enjoy, by vir-
“ tue of the treaties subsisting between them,
“ or any of them; all which treaties, particu-
“ larly

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“ larly those of alliance, guaranty, and mutual  
 “ defence, should remain in full vigour, as far as  
 “ concerned the contracting powers respectively.

3d “ ESPECIALLY his Polish majesty, Elector  
 “ of Saxony, confirmed and renewed, in the most  
 “ permanent and irrevocable manner, the gua-  
 “ ranty of the pragmatic sanction; promising  
 “ to employ his utmost endeavours, to prevent  
 “ any future infringement with regard to so sa-  
 “ lutary a regulation, which was necessary to  
 “ the security of the Empire, and to the re-  
 “ pose of Europe in general; and which so in-  
 “ timately concerned the posterity of his Polish  
 “ majesty, to whom the said regulation had de-  
 “ creed the succession of the Austrian inheri-  
 “ tance, after the failure of the descendants of  
 “ the late Emperor Charles VI.

4th “ AND, for this purpose, as the king-  
 “ dom of Bohemia was actually invaded, his  
 “ Polish majesty, as Elector of Saxony, should act  
 “ immediately with an army, of 30,000 auxili-  
 “ ary troops, for the defence of that kingdom,  
 “ and the security of the Queen of Hungary.

5th “ To defray the expence of so considera-  
 “ ble an armament, his Britannic majesty, and  
 “ the States General, should furnish his Polish  
 “ majesty, so long as necessity should require,  
 “ an annual subsidy of 150,000*l.* to begin from  
 “ the 1st day of January 1745 N. S. and pay-  
 “ able, regularly, every three months; of which  
 “ subsidy his Britannic majesty should pay  
 “ 100,000*l.* and the States General 50,000*l.*  
 “ estimated at 550,000 Dutch florins.

6th “ As soon as all danger should be over  
 “ on the side of Bohemia and Saxony, to the  
 “ satisfaction of the contracting parties, his Po-  
 “ lish majesty should march a body of 10,000

“ of

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“ of his electoral forces, consisting of 2,000  
“ horse and 8,000 foot, into the Netherlands,  
“ or any other place within the Empire, where  
“ his Britannic majesty, and the States General,  
“ should think it of advantage to the common  
“ cause, to be supported at his own expence;  
“ upon condition that the subsidy of 90,000 l.  
“ should be continued, payable on the foot of  
“ the sum specified in the preceeding article;  
“ of which 60,000 l. was agreed to be paid by  
“ his Britannic majesty, and 30,000 l. by their  
“ High Mightinesses.

6th “ If, in consequence of these engage-  
“ ments, the electoral dominions of his Polish  
“ majesty should be invaded; that, over and  
“ above the effective succour which the confede-  
“ rates should give him for his immediate de-  
“ fence, they should endeavour to procure him,  
“ from the aggressor, full satisfaction for any  
“ injury committed: and, for this purpose,  
“ should one or other of the said countries be  
“ seized, they should not lay down their arms  
“ till those dominions should be entirely restored  
“ to him; as his Polish majesty, on his side,  
“ should persist inviolably in the same engage-  
“ ments, till peace should be concluded; and  
“ especially, so long as there should continue in  
“ the dominions either of her Hungarian ma-  
“ jesty, or in those of the other contracting  
“ powers, troops belonging to the enemy; or  
“ apprehensions that some might return into  
“ those dominions, or into the Empire.

8th “ SHOULD heaven bless the measures,  
“ and precautions, taken, and concerted, by  
“ the contracting powers, for the security of  
“ Europe; that, in this case, his Polish majesty  
“ should partake in the advantages which might  
“ accrue



PART “ accrue from thence, by the conveniences the  
 VI. “ other parties should procure him: and the  
 “ contracting powers promised, in general, to  
 1745. “ take, at the ensuing pacification, all possible  
 “ care of the interest of his Polish majesty, and  
 “ of his electoral house.

9th “ THAT, after a peace was concluded,  
 “ the contracting powers should continue the  
 “ same, and for ever, closely united; and  
 “ should concert measures to provide most ef-  
 “ fectually for their reciprocal security, and  
 “ advantage.

10th “ HER Imperial majesty of all the  
 “ Russias, and the republic of Poland, were  
 “ expressly invited to accede, as principal con-  
 “ tracting parties, to the present alliance; and  
 “ all kings, electors, princes, and states, who  
 “ were zealous for the public liberty and secu-  
 “ rity, and for the preservation of the system  
 “ of the Empire, and who might be desirous  
 “ of acceding to the present alliance, should  
 “ be admitted.

11th “ THAT the treaty should be approved  
 “ and ratified, by the contracting powers; and  
 “ the ratifications exchanged, at Dresden, within  
 “ two months, or sooner if possible.” The  
 ratifications of the treaty were afterwards ex-  
 changed; but though neither the Czarina, nor  
 the republic of Poland, or any other power,  
 acceded to it, yet the very happy effects of so  
 seasonable an alliance were particularly evident,  
 from the service which the Saxon auxiliaries did,  
 in the last campaign, to her Hungarian majesty;  
 who, without their aid, might have been reduc-  
 ed to the most fatal extremities; but, with their  
 assistance, she was now enabled to repel the in-  
 vasions of his Prussian majesty.



THE courts of France and Spain, could not be ignorant of the Warsaw confederacy; and were more intent, than ever, of prosecuting the war: their alliance was more formidably corroborated, by the marriage of Lewis Dauphin of France, and the Infanta Maria Theresa Antonietta Raphaella, the sixth and youngest daughter of the Spanish monarch; which was solemnized at Madrid, on the 18th of December 1744; the Prince of Asturias espousing the Infanta by proxy; and the patriarch of India performing the ceremony: after which the princess set out, with a grand and numerous retinue, for France; and was met at Mondeur, by the King and the Dauphin; who conducted her to Paris, where the nuptial solemnity was finally performed, by the Cardinal de Rohan, in the presence of the whole court; which occasioned the most splendid festivities, not only in Paris, but throughout the whole dominions of France.

THE arrival of Admiral de Torres, with the Mexican and Peruvian treasures, at Corunna, inspirited both the courts of Versailles and Madrid; who were now enabled to support such numerous armies as were requisite to push on the war with rapidity. But the court of France met with an unexpected disappointment in Germany, which out ballanced all their expectations from the assistance of his Prussian majesty, or their nearer proximity with Spain, and the participation of that fund of opulence which had so safely arrived from the Spanish provinces in America: this was the death of the Emperor of Germany; which happened on the 9th of January: an event of the highest consequence to Europe,

PART extremely detrimental to the interest of France,  
 VI. and greatly serviceable to the Queen of Hungary.

1745. His Imperial majesty was succeeded, in his electoral dominions, by Maximilian Joseph, his eldest son, who was born on the 28th of March 1727. The emperor, during his indisposition, declared, by an express act, the electoral prince of adult age: he recommended, to the young prince, a reconciliation with the Queen of Hungary; and after desiring him not to transact any affair without consulting the empress his mother, he nominated such ministers as would be proper to form his cabinet council. The Bavarian ministry were too strongly attached to the French interest, and too far engaged in the views of the court of Versailles, to follow the salutary advice of the departed emperor; while the French subsidies were flowing into the electoral treasury; and when Marshal Maillebois, with such a numerous army, lay ready, in his cantonments along the Lower Rhine, to secure the Bavarian territories from any further invasions: though the unfortunate situation of the late emperor, and his father, might have been examples sufficient to deter the Bavarian ministry, from continuing to be deluded by the promises and seducements of France: the young electoral prince might shudder at the recollection of the calamitous fortunes of his grandfather, the Elector Maximilian Emanuel, who was deprived of his dominions by the memorable battle of Hochstet, in 1704, and obliged, for ten years, to live a fugitive under French protection; while his subjects, whom he loved, continued the prey of his ill-founded ambition, being oppressed, and ruined by the Austrian administrators: but neither the misfortunes of his grandfather, nor the more recent

recent afflictions of his father, could operate so much on the mind of the young elector, as the dazzling chimeras which were inculcated into his soul, by the artifices of such of his ministers who were more inclinable to sacrifice every thing to the corrupting offers of France, than to consult either the honour of their juvenile sovereign, or the security of his wretched subjects, and depopulated territories.

CHAP.

I.

1745.

INFLUENCED by the temptations of France, and the solicitations of his ministry, the young elector not only publicly vindicated the conduct of the late emperor, and his pacific dispositions; but even declared, that he had adopted the principles of his father, by assuming the helm of government, in such difficult and delicate conjunctures; and that it was also in imitation of his father, he reposed all his confidence in the Almighty: a reflection preserved by his imperial predecessor till the last moment of his life, and which formed all his consolation: that, therefore, he would religiously fulfill, with regard to the Empire, the duties which were incumbent upon him, as one of its members; and he would exert his utmost endeavours to obtain, as soon as possible, a solid and durable peace; to remove far from his country, an intestine war, so fatal to it, as likewise to defend and secure it from all future dangers. His electoral highness assumed only the title of Archduke of Austria, with regard to the succession of her Hungarian majesty; declaring, at the same time, that though he had not taken upon him all the titles of the late emperor his father; yet the title which he had thought fit to make use of, was to serve in lieu of all the the rest: that he did not intend to derogate, thereby, from his hereditary rights,

PART VI. nor renounce them in his prejudice ; he being, on the contrary, firmly resolved to maintain them, in their whole force and vigour, without any alteration, or diminution, whatsoever.

1745.

A COURIER, from the court of Munich, was sent to the French monarch, immediately on the death of his Imperial majesty, with dispatches from the young elector, Marshal Seckendorff, and Monsieur de Chavigny, the French ambassador at the Bavarian court. On the arrival of the courier, at Versailles, his majesty instantly assembled the council ; and, after informing the members of this extraordinary meeting, added, “ Thus are all our toils, and cares thrown away ! ” Cardinal Tencin, who spoke first, observed, “ That it was still in the power of his majesty, to reap the fruits of all his labours : That France, indeed, had sacrificed itself to support the late emperor : That, in a year or two, he would have acquired territories sufficient to maintain him in his dignity : That this was all his majesty aimed at ; but that, as the event had not answered his expectations, his majesty was now at liberty to act in such a manner as best suited his own interest : and what might not the greatest of monarchs be able to atchieve, for his own glory, after having performed so much for that of his ally ! ” M. d’Argenson, the minister of war, replied, “ That he did not see but his majesty might take vigorous resolutions, in the present conjuncture ; that it would be necessary for him to persist in his engagements, with the court of Bavaria ; and support the pretensions of it, with all his might.” M. d’Argenson, brother to the former, was of the same opinion, and enforced it from a variety of motives,

motives. Two more of the principal ministers, joined in it: but Cardinal Tencin, particularizing the great obstacles which would arise, should the French pursue the system in question; and the immense sums they would be obliged to advance the new elector; the council broke up, without coming to any resolution. Though, as it was manifestly the interest of France to prevent the Grand Duke of Tuscany from ascending the Imperial throne; the ministry soon agreed to engage the young Elector of Bavaria to tread in the ruinous steps of his father, and endeavour to get a dependent of France elected the supreme head of Germany. Accordingly several remittances were sent to the court of Munich, to re-establish the influence of France in Bavaria: new instructions were sent to M. de Chavigni, at Munich; to M. de Tilly at Mannheim; and to M. Blondel, and M. de la Noue, at Francfort; the first whereof was to go to Coblentz, the second to Cassel, and M. de la Noue the younger to Sturgard. As M. de Courten had been appointed, some time before, to go to Berlin, to execute the commission with which Marshal Belleisle had been charged; and had even set out, on the 22d of January, with Marshal Schmettau; a courier was sent to him, with instructions relative to the present circumstance, and with orders for him to proceed to Berlin as speedily as possible. Marquis de Valory, who was in that city, was commanded to hasten to Dresden, where there was no minister of France; Count de St Severin being still at Warsaw. As M. Gross, secretary to the Russian embassy, in Paris, had acquainted the French ministers, that his sovereign would be greatly pleased to have M. d'Allion recalled from her court; and the



PART VI. French being sensible how highly necessary it was for them not to disgust the Russian ministry ; the king ordered the Marquis de Mirepoix to go thither ; and was resolved, at last, to bestow on the Czarina the title of Empress of all the Russias ; with a view of preventing her from acceding to the treaty of Warsaw, or opposing the operations of his Prussian majesty, who was preparing to make vigorous efforts in the ensuing campaign. Besides the particular instructions given to each minister, relative to the court in which he resided, or to which he was sent, they were all ordered, in general, to insinuate ; “ THAT “ their sovereign had taken a firm resolution, “ not to concern himself with the election of “ the new emperor ; but to leave the free choice “ of their head to the electoral college. THAT “ he was extremely desirous of concluding a “ general truce ; a circumstance which would “ not only give pleasure to the electors, but “ likewise pave the way to such negociations as “ might accomplish a general peace. THAT “ it would be proper, in this case, to restore “ the young Elector of Bavaria, provisionally, “ to his patrimonial dominions ; and preserve “ to him the possession of Anterior Austria, till “ the negociations for a general peace should be “ terminated : AND that the views of the Francofort confederacy being defeated, by the death “ of the emperor, this treaty ought now to “ be considered as null.” To these proposals another was added, calculated to make the others have the greater impression on the house of Austria, and its allies, and such other powers as would not favourably receive the above propositions ; for, to such, the ministers were ordered to add, “ THAT his most christian majesty “ would

“ would continue the war, with vigour, till such  
“ time as he should obtain, for his allies, an  
“ ample satisfaction, with regard to their claims.”

CHAP.

I.

1745.

These articles seemed dictated by a spirit of peace; though the French had little pretensions to such a character : for the uncertainty the French ministry were in, concerning the part which the young Eelector of Bavaria might act ; the suspicions they entertained concerning the fidelity of his Prussian majesty, who highly resented the conduct of the French generals in Alsace ; and the doubts they might naturally harbour, with respect to the dispositions of the rest of the Francfort confederates ; obliged the court of Versailles to deliver itself in a pacific tone : because, as the French considered that it would be impossible for them to oppose, singly, all the powers of Europe ; this extorted from them a confession, that the Francfort confederacy was dissolved, by the demise of a prince, whose support was the sole object of that union ; and made them seemingly discover a desire, either of entering into a truce or negociation, or of concluding a general peace : though they, at the same time, laboured secretly to continue their allies in their interest, with an intention to prosecute the war ; and still awed the German princes with the army under Marshal Maillebois, which committed such excessive depredations in the neutral territories, as to leave but little subsistence, either for themselves, or those miserable inhabitants who had been impoverished by the severity of their exactions.

If a new emperor should be elected in the French interest, the situation of her Hungarian majesty would be more precarious than ever : France might then trample on the most precious

PART and invaluable rights of Germany; she might  
 VI. then be enabled to crush the contending princes,  
 and give the universal law of a dictatorial con-  
 1745. queror: this consideration preponderated, over  
 all others, in the bosom of his Britannic majesty;  
 who was determined to exert his interest in pro-  
 moting the Grand Duke of Tuscany to the Im-  
 perial dignity, which was happily accomplished  
 before the conclusion of the year.

THE Grand Signior, whether prompted by  
 the sollicitation of France, or a principle of hu-  
 manity; contrary to the maxims, and policy of  
 his ancestors, who used to take advantage of the  
 discords between christian princes, to invade their  
 dominions; offered his mediation, to reconcile  
 the contending powers, by circular letters, ad-  
 dressed to his Britannic majesty, the French  
 monarch, the Queen of Hungary, the States  
 General, and other powers, representing, “ The  
 “ horrors and desolation of war, and the happy  
 “ consequences of peace: informing them of his  
 “ intelligence, that the powers at war were as-  
 “ sembling mighty armies, to take the field in  
 “ the ensuing spring; which, in all probabi-  
 “ lity, would be followed by a great effusion  
 “ of blood, and the entire ruin, and destruc-  
 “ tion of nations: besides, as the commerce  
 “ of the Levant was greatly interrupted, by  
 “ the mutual reprizals of the contending pow-  
 “ ers; he advised them, by a pacific conduct  
 “ to procure the peace and tranquility of states  
 “ and subjects, which was the end the Almighty  
 “ proposed to himself in creating the world, and  
 “ in exalting princes to a dignity superior to other  
 “ men: which made him offer his mediation,  
 “ to reconcile their differences, that merchants,  
 “ and travellers, might enjoy the same security

“ as

“ as formerly.” Whatever were the motives CHAP. I.  
that induced the Ottoman ministry to offer their

mediation, but little attention was given to it ; 1745.  
nor could the Turkish emperor enforce his re-

quest, by the terror of his arms, while Musselmen were engaged against Musselmen, and while the Schach Nadir of Persia continued to ravage the frontier provinces of Turkey. The Persian monarch greatly contributed to the assistance of the Queen of Hungary, by finding sufficient employment for the Ottoman army, and reducing the martial pride of the insolent and turbulent Janizaries: for Kouli Kan, early in the first advances of the vernal season, reduced Bagdat, formerly the capital of the Saracen empire, situate in the province of Eyraca Arabia, the ancient Chaldea; and appointed Achmet Bashaw sovereign of that city, and Mesopotamia, as a dependant on Persia: the Sophi afterwards took the city of Erzerum, the capital of Turcomania; and then struck a decisive blow, by totally routing the Turkish army, consisting of 130,000 men, with the loss of their General Yeghen Bashaw, and three other bashaws of three tails, and near 30,000 men, besides all their artillery and baggage: so that the ministers of the Sublime Porte were too attentive for the preservation of their own provinces, on the side of Persia, than to think of assembling an army in the neighbourhood of Hungary, as a curb on the court of Vienna; till the year 1747, when they terminated their differences with Persia.



## CHAPTER II.

The conduct of his PRUSSIAN majesty, in requesting the mediation of the CZARINA; and the preparations for opening the campaign on the frontiers of SILESIA. The conduct of the young Elector of BAVARIA: the campaign in his electoral dominions; the taking of Vilshoffen; the defeat of the FRENCH and PALATINE forces at PFAFFENHOFFEN, and their retreat out of BAVARIA: the disarming of the HESSIAN troops: the reconciliation between the courts of MUNICH and VIENNA; and the treaty of FUESSEN. The campaign on the RHINE: the expulsion of the FRENCH out of GERMANY: and the election of the Grand Duke of TUSCANY to the Imperial dignity.

THOUGH



**T**HOUGH his Prussian majesty was burning with indignation, for the late dishonour of his arms in Bohemia; though he was raging with resentment, for the disappointment of his ambitious intentions, frustrated by the auxiliary forces of Saxony; yet he could not openly avow the purposes he was meditating for an ample revenge, till he was certain what resolution the Czarina would take, pursuant to her former declaration, of assisting either the republic of Poland, or the Elector of Saxony, if they should be attacked, on account of the succours which his Polish majesty had granted to the Queen of Hungary.

THE Prussian monarch, afraid that the court of Petersburg would declare in favour of the Queen of Hungary, as well as of the Elector of Saxony; requested the mediatorial offices of the Czarina, to extinguish the flame of war: the Czarina consented to undertake, singly, the mediation in question, in case the rest of the contending powers would agree to it; declaring, to the several ministers residing at her court, that she scrupled the less to employ zealously her endeavours, to hasten a general pacification, as her impartiality, in the European troubles, was equally known with her peculiar friendship for the respective princes at war: but his Prussian majesty intended only to impose upon the sagacity of the Russian ministry; to turn to the prejudice of the Queen of Hungary, a mediation calculated, by the Czarina, for the general advantage of Europe; to ward off the blow, that threatened Silesia; and to prevent any motion of the Russian forces, while he was opposing the Austrian and Saxon army, with a view of acquiring such ad-

PART advantages, as might give him an opportunity of  
 VI. rejecting that very mediation he had so earnestly  
 intreated.

1745. HIS Prussian majesty had recruited his army cantoned in Silesia ; and, as the Austrian and Saxon troops were quartered in Bohemia, Lusatia, and Moravia, he dreaded an invasion of Silesia, for which he was preparing to make the most vigorous defence. A body of Hungarian insurgents, consisting of 20,000 men, under the command of General Esterhafi, having penetrated into the Lower Silesia ; this occasioned his Prussian majesty, on the 12th of January, to order the Prince of Anhalt Dessau to advance, with 30,000 troops, and dispossess the Hungarians from their posts, where they plundered and laid desolate the country. The Prince of Anhalt Dessau obliged the Hungarian insurgents to abandon Troppaw, Jagerndorff, and other posts ; and retire into Moravia : after which his highness published a letter, from his Prussian majesty, addressed to the inhabitants of Upper Silesia, particularly to the states, and subjects, of such part of the country as was confirmed to her Hungarian majesty, by the treaty of Breslaw, “ Complain-  
 “ ing of the conduct of the court of Vienna ;  
 “ and enjoining the inhabitants to manifest their  
 “ good will to the Prussian troops, to favour  
 “ them with the necessary aid and power, and  
 “ to recognize him as their sovereign.” The inhabitants, subject to the house of Austria, disregarded this application of his Prussian majesty ; upon which the Prince of Anhalt Dessau, exacted heavy contributions, and ordered Lieutenant-General Nassau, with 12,000 men, to attack the town of Ratipor, situate on the river Oder, sixteen miles N. E. of Troppaw ; which  
 was

was invested, on the 3d of February; and, though the garrison consisted of 3,000 men, they were soon obliged to surrender up the place. CHAP. II.

About the same time, a detachment of 12,000 Austrians, commanded by General Holfrich, quitted their cantonments in Bohemia, and reduced the county of Glatz: but it was recovered by Lieutenant-General Lehwald; who advanced, with 16,000 Prussians, and, on the 13th of February, defeated the Austrians, with the loss of their general, who died of the wounds he received in the action. 1745.

ENCOURAGED by these successes, his Prussian majesty set out from Berlin, on the 23d of March, to put himself at the head of his army in Silesia; which consisted of 80,000 men. The Austrian army, composed of 40,000 men, was assembling at Koningsgratz in Bohemia, where they were re-inforced by 30,000 Saxons; when the combined forces consisted of 70,000 men, and were joined, on the 16th of April, by Prince Charles of Lorrain, and the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels, the confederate generals: but the Prince, after consulting with the Saxon general the necessary measures for penetrating into Silesia, returned to Vienna; which occasioned the inaction of the grand armies till his return: the confederates continuing at Koningsgratz, and the Prussians in Silesia.

THE Queen of Hungary, and the Elector of Saxony, in concert with his Britannic majesty, had exerted their utmost endeavours to induce the young Elector of Bavaria, to abandon the interest of France, and agree to an accommodation with the house of Austria: but the young elector had received the additional promises of all the assistance that could be expected from

PART from the court of Madrid ; upon which he publicly declared, “ That he would not consent to any

VI. “ proposal, wherein his allies should not be included.” To signalize still more his zeal for

1745. continuing in the engagements of his father, his electoral highness, on the 22d of February, published a decree, to revoke, and annul, all the mandates, and ordinances, issued by the preceding Austrian administration ; as well in the affairs of police, as in those of justice, war, and the finances : so that all sentences, definitive or interlocutory, pronounced during the interval in question, were declared invalid. These steps, as well as the whole conduct of the Bavarian ministry, indicated, that they were still far from agreeing to the conditions proposed by the courts of Vienna, and Dresden ; but resolved, on the contrary, once more to try the fortune of arms. For this purpose, the military preparations were continued in all parts of the electorate, unpossessed by the Austrians : the Bavarians begun to remount, and recruit, the cavalry ; to complete and augment the infantry ; in a word, to make all possible dispositions, to make an early campaign ; and act with the vigour agreed upon, by the confederates, to force the Queen of Hungary, and her allies, to grant the young elector, what they had refused, with so much justice and success, to the emperor. His electoral highness, seduced with such delusive hopes from the court of Versailles, and which they endeavoured more and more to cherish, made him consider all Anterior Austria, though actually possessed by the French, as his own : but as this country could furnish nothing to his finances ; since the French generals had studiously plundered its inhabitants, in such a manner, as plainly shewed that they acted

acted from a spirit of animosity against the Queen of Hungary, rather than for the emolument of the court of Munich; the elector resolved to reap what advantages he could, and issued orders for drawing up a list of all the peasants, from the age of eighteen to forty, to form, of them, a body of recruits for the electoral army.

CHAP.

II.

1745.

THE Austrian army, which had taken up its winter cantonments in the Upper Palatinate, the district of the forest of Bavaria, and the regency of Stadt-ham-hoff, consisted of 40,000 effective men, and were now to be commanded by Count Bathiani; who had appointed to serve under him, the Veldt-Marshals-Lieutenants, Count Brown, Baron de Hagen, Count Mercy, and Baron Bernklau; Veldt-Marshals-Lieutenants of horse, Count Palfi, and M. Holly: Major-Generals of horse, Baron de Roth, Count Leopold Palfi, Baron d'Andlau, Count Thierheim, Baron de Fin, and Count de Luzan: Major-Generals of foot, Baron de Schmertzling, Count Luchese, the Prince of Birkenfield, Count Serbelloni, Baron Gelhay, Count de Gross, and Baron de Trips. The confederate forces, in Bavaria, consisted of 12,000 electoral troops, joined by 6,000 Hessians, who were assembled at Straubingen, under the command of Marshal Seckendorff: these troops were to be reinforced by 12,000 French, and 5,000 Palatines, commanded by Count Segur, then assembling at Pfattenhoffen, and, when joined by the other forces, would compose an army of 35,000 men: but while matters were thus transacting in Bavaria; and that the French, the Palatines, and Hessians, were preparing, on their side, for the operations agreed upon in the various councils of war, held

at



PART at Versailles, Potsdam, and Munich; Count Bathiani arrived at the Austrian army, where he

VI. was making, insensibly, such dispositions, as discovered themselves, at a time they were least expected; and which, being attended with all the success that the Austrian general could possibly desire, quite disconcerted the confederates, defeated all their mighty projects, and, at last, produced the effect which the court of Vienna had proposed, from the beginning of the war.

1745.

COUNT BATHIANI arrived at Scharding, on the 14th of March; upon which the necessary dispositions were made for assembling the troops, who, on the 19th, completed their junction, and amounted to 34,000 men: the corps under Count Mercy, consisting of eight battalions, and two regiments of horse, remaining still in the Upper Palatinate, where they had resided during the winter. The Austrian army set out from their head quarters, on the 21st of March, in three columns, to open the campaign, and march towards Straubingen, with an intention to attack the Bavarians and Hessians: the first column, or main body, was commanded by Count Bathiani; the second, forming the left wing, by Count Brown; and the third, composing the right wing, by General Bernklau: the several columns took different routs, and were appointed to meet at Vilshoffen, where was a considerable garrison, which the Austrian general was determined to reduce. General Bernklau detached Baron de Trips, with the Hussars and Croats, to Pfarrkirchen, where there was a body of 800 Bavarians; 200 of which were killed, above 300 taken prisoners, and the remainder found it extremely difficult to escape to Eggenfelden. General Bernklau also reduced the castle of Griesbach,

and

and made the garrison, consisting of 107 men, prisoners of war; who, together with the prisoners taken at Pfarrkirchen, were sent to Passau; and a garrison, of 200 Austrians, put into the castle of Griesbach. 1745.

GENERAL BERNKLAU, on the 27th, arrived before Villshoffen, which was garrisoned by two Hessian regiments, several other detachments of Hessian and Bavarian troops, and a detachment of independant companies, amounting to 3,200 men, under the command of General du Chaffat; who was determined to make a resolute defence. General Bernklau posted his troops on a neighbouring eminence, where he raised batteries, and carried on the works, during the whole night, without intermission: though the garrison made an ineffectual sally, and several times fired the cannon from the town, but without any ways materially annoying the Austrians. The 28th, in the morning, the garrison was very quiet, and the Austrians continued their works with all possible diligence: about eleven o'clock, Count Bathiani came before the town, with his infantry, and was followed by Count Brown with his column; upon which the principal part of the cavalry were ordered to march towards Platling, to observe the motions of the Bavarians and Hessians, who were now commanded by the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen, and were reinforcing the post between the Iser and the Vils. The Austrian batteries being ready, about noon, they immediately were mounted with twenty pieces of cannon, with four horizontal mortars, and the town was summoned in form. The commandant, having refused to surrender, the Austrians began, about four o'clock, to fire the artillery upon

PART  
VI.

1745.

the city ; as well as against a brewhouse that was fortified, situated without the walls, which took fire, as also the suburbs. About an hour after the town was attacked, on the right, by Count Brown, whose van-guard was formed of the Croats ; and, on the left, by General Bernklau, whose van-guard consisted of Warasdins : during which, Baron de Schmertzling formed a third attack, on the other side of the Vils. The garrison, seeing that the Austrians, and particularly the Croats, had advanced quite to the gates of the city, set up a white flag, and beat a parley ; but nothing could check the fury and violence of the Austrian soldiers ; so that the troops forced into the town, where the generals and other officers, could scarce restrain them from cutting in pieces all who came in their way : though Count Brown had the misfortune to be wounded by a shot, at the time he was endeavouring, sword in hand, to check the fiery Croats ; but the wound was not dangerous. Thus the Bavarian general, and the remainder of his garrison, being 2,331 men, were made prisoners of war ; of which 391 were Bavarians, and 1,661 were Hessians : having, among them, one major-general ; two colonels ; four lieutenant-colonels ; three majors ; thirty captains ; thirty-six lieutenants ; twenty surgeons ; and thirteen bombardiers : the Austrians also took ten pieces of cannon, and four colours ; and all this with the inconsiderable loss of only 320 men.

On the first advices of the motions of the Austrians, received at Munich, the elector considered it as an incursion of little, or no importance ; and was persuaded that it would not be attended with any ill consequences : however, he soon perceived his mistake, when a courier brought

brought intelligence of the reduction of Vilshoffen. The Bavarian forces were unable to oppose the Austrians, as scarce two thirds of the cavalry had horses, occasioned by their being prevented from purchasing cattle in the Hanoverian dominions; and a great part of the infantry were unprovided with arms: the Hessian auxiliaries could not enable the Bavarian general to make any resistance, till the arrival of the French and Palatine forces, which were approaching towards Landshut to reinforce the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen; who was obliged to retire, in proportion as the Austrians advanced; and to go back, successively, from the Inn, the Saltza, the Rot, and the Vils; to reinforce himself on the Iser, by abandoning Deckendorff, Landau, Burghausen, Straubingen, and all the other posts, as far as Landshut; where the Bavarians expected the reinforcement under Count Segur, and hoped to check the rapid progress made by the Austrians.

COUNT BATHIANI continued his head quarters in Vilshoffen, to wait for a large quantity of provisions, as also the pontoons, which were coming up the Danube: but General Bernklau, being detached, on the 1st of April, with part of the troops to Osterhoffen, advanced, in person, as far as Deckendorff, to repair the head of the bridge, which the Bavarians had ruined, he then posted himself on the other side of the Iser; and made so strong an impression on the confederates, that they abandoned their magazines, and flew, every where, with precipitation. General Bernklau sent Baron de Trips, with a party of Hussars, to reconnoitre; who, on the 4th, came up with the regiment of Froberg Cuirassiers, which he attacked, near Giefenhau-

PART sen, killed considerable numbers, took fifteen  
 VI. officers and 200 men prisoners, and entirely ruined the whole regiment.

1745. THE Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen, finding he could not be reinforced, by Count Segur, before the arrival of the Austrians, evacuated Landshut, on the 7th of April, and retreated towards Isereck and Mosburg; while Baron de Trips had taken possession of Landshut, where he built a bridge of rafts over the Iser, and found large magazines stored with all kinds of provisions. The whole body of the Austrian army advanced as far as Landshut, on the 9th; when Baron de Trips was ordered to march, before day-break, with all the Hussars and Warasdins, to Isereck, there to dislodge, if possible, the Bavarians and Hessians from that important post. Baron de Trips set out, in consequence of his orders, and attacked, sword in hand, the castle of Isereck, with great bravery, in sight of the confederates, who were, but a league from it, behind the Amber: the commandant, like the governor of Vilsbaffen, did not beat a parley till the Warasdins were got quite up to the very gates; upon which the whole garrison, consisting of the remainder of the regiment of Baumbach, with two colours; as also several detachments of various Bavarian regiments; making in all 421 men, with two lieutenant-colonels, one major, and fifteen other officers, were made prisoners of war: though only thirty of the Austrians were killed or wounded. About the Evening, of the same day, General Bernklau, and Count Palfi, joined Baron de Trips, with 1,000 foot, and two squadrons of horse; when all the forces of the three generals advanced towards Mosburg, and annoyed the Bavarian camp, on the



the other side of the Amber, with four field CHAP. pieces: upon which the tents were instantly II. struck, and the forces, commanded by the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen, retired, with precipitation, towards Munich, closely pursued by the Austrian Hussars, who spread a general consternation to the gates of the electoral metropolis. 1745.

WHILE the Bavarians, and Hessians, were flying, with confusion, to seek protection among the bewildered inhabitants of Munich; the French and Palatine forces were advancing towards Ingoldstadt, forty-five miles north of Munich, to succour the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen; who was encouraged, by their approach, to think of making a stand, and assemble his scattered troops between Munich and Freisingen, twenty-five miles south of Ingoldstadt; where the French general had proposed to effect the junction of all the confederate forces. The Austrian army halted, near Landshut, and was joined, on the 12th of April, by the 6,000 troops, which had been posted in the Upper Palatinate, under Count Mercy; who had received orders, from Count Bathiani, to join the army, and enable him to keep the superiority over the confederates, if they should happen to accomplish their junction.

THE Austrian army, on the 14th, marched, along the Amber, to Kirchorff; where Count Bathiani received certain intelligence that the French and Palatine troops were posted in, and about, the city of Pfaffenhoffen: which made it no longer doubted that the intention of Count Segur, was, to join the Bavarians and Hessians; but the Austrian general, to disconcert their measures, immediately resolved to attack the

PART French and Palatines at Pfaffenhoffen, in case he

VI. could oblige them to continue there; at least to prevent the intended junction. Baron de Trips, who still commanded the hussars and Warasdins of the van-guard, was ordered, in consequence of this resolution, to keep an eye on Pfaffenhoffen; and to watch, very narrowly, the motions of the confederates, on both sides: while Count Bathiani, the better to conceal his real intentions from the confederates, sent large detachments, of hussars, to Bruck and Dachau, seven miles N. W. of Munich, to deceive the French general, and make him surmise that the Austrians were going to attack, on that side, the troops under the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen.

THE whole Austrian army marched, on the 15th of April, towards Pfaffenhoffen; preceded, some hours before, by 3,000 foot, and 1,000 horse, under the command of the Counts Mercy, Palfi, and Serbelloni; as likewise by the artillery, under Capt. Walter: who made an expeditious march to Pfaffenhoffen, where they had the good fortune to come up with the French and Palatine troops. Count Serbelloni, with only forty men, first attacked a party of the confederates, whom he found posted out of the city, and obliged them to retire into the place: but, as the infantry could not come up time enough, Count Serbelloni obliged 200 dragoons to dismount; when, putting himself at their head, he advanced, with them, as far as the gate, which was forced by the dragoons, notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of the confederates. This giving the rest of the detachment time to come up, Count Mercy attacked the confederates with his troops, and compelled them to retire on the circumjacent hills, where they halted till the

the whole Austrian army came up ; which, having joined the detachment, obliged the confederates to fly, with the utmost precipitation: who were so closely pursued, that it was impossible for them to draw up, on any of the advantageous eminencies they met with in their way, though they endeavoured, more than once, to do it ; and the Austrians pursued them, in their retreat, beyond the river Par ; till, at last, night separated the forces. The confederates depended the more certainly to post themselves behind the Par, and to be able to stop the Austrians, because there were no bridges to cross the river ; but the confederates, perceiving that the Austrian cavalry, who always repulsed them, close at their heels ; and that the infantry crossed the water, up to their waists ; they were obliged to seize the opportunity, which the night gave them, to fly : though they were vigilantly pursued, by the Austrian hussars and croats. The confederates lost about 3,000 men, either killed or wounded, taken, or deserted : among the slain was the Marquis de Rupelmonde, a French officer, who, during the whole action, had given the most shining marks of bravery and experience ; and General Zastrow, who commanded the Palatine troops, among the wounded : though it is surprizing, that the Austrians should have gained so decisive a victory, with little or no blood shed on their own part ; they reckoning but eleven dead, and fourteen wounded. Scarce a man of the confederates would have escaped, had not they found the advantage of always retiring, through woods, and from hill to hill, with such celerity, as the Austrian infantry, though they were as nimble as possible, could not come up with them, before they were separated by the

PART darkness of the night ; which entirely prevented  
 VI. the Austrians from inclosing them between two  
 fires : however the Austrians took, from the con-  
 federates, nine pieces of cannon, as likewise all  
 1745. their ammunition, and baggage-waggons.

THE French and Palatine troops, marched, the whole night, towards Rain, on the south side of the Danube, twenty miles west of Ingoldstadt ; where they were pursued by Baron de Trips, who obliged them to abandon the town, and to retire on the other side of the Lech ; after breaking the bridge they had passed over, and leaving a considerable magazine, valued at 400,000 florins. The French and Palatines continued their retreat to Donawert, where they crossed the Danube, and joined the French, under the command of Marshal Maillebois, in Suabia and Alsace. This incident completed the destruction of the French, in this part of the Empire ; and forced them to turn their backs on a country, whose repose their intrigues had disturbed ; which their auxiliary troops had ruined, instead of defending ; and whose inhabitants they had impoverished, upon pretence of aggrandizing their sovereign. The retreat of the French general obliged the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen to retire, with the Bavarian and Hessian troops, towards Landsberg ; but the latter being cut off and surrounded, in their retreat, by a detachment commanded by General Bernklau, were obliged to lay down their arms ; their generals expecting to be treated as neutral troops, though they had openly acted as auxiliaries : but all they could obtain, was the liberty of remaining disarmed at Lechhausen, till their fate was determined between the courts of Vienna and Cassel ; who, afterwards, came to a reconciliation, when the



the Hessian troops were released, and retaken CHAP.  
into British pay. II.

IMMEDIATELY after the decisive action of Pfaffenhoffen, and the evacuation of Bavaria by the French and Palatine forces, his electoral highness began to think of securing his person, and retiring to Augsberg, in Suabia; where he arrived, on the 19th of April, full with the melancholy reflections of his own approaching misfortunes, the recent afflictions of his imperial father, and the past calamities of his exiled grandfather. The regret, which touched the heart of this young prince, on leaving his capital and his dominions; and the faint assistance he received from the French; gave Count de Loos, and Baron de Drosten, ministers of the courts of Dresden and Bonn, a favourable opportunity of strongly enforcing the proposals for an accommodation, which Count de Collerodo, the Austrian minister, was endeavouring to bring about, at Tyrol. The ministers of the contrary party, opposed the efforts of those ambassadors; especially M. Chavigny, Count del Bene, and M. de Klingraff, the ambassadors from the courts of Versailles, Madrid, and Berlin; who persuaded the elector to repair to Manheim, and had almost seduced him to refuse entering into any accommodation: but their projects were circumvented, by the interposition of his Britannic majesty; whose paternal exhortations, at last, opened the eyes of this deluded prince, and made him sensible of the true interest of his electoral house. The representations of his Britannic majesty were strongly corroborated by a letter, which the young elector received, at Augsberg, from the Empress Dowager, his mother; wherein she informed her son, “ That she had reason to be-  
“ lieve



PART VI.

1745.

“ lieve the sole motive of his being so earnestly  
 “ solicited to retire to Manheim, was, only  
 “ that others might be the more secure of his  
 “ person; and, therefore, he might be assured,  
 “ that, the instant he should set out to abandon  
 “ his dominions, herself, with the princesses,  
 “ would go for Vienna: and that as she, for  
 “ this reason, expected to see his electoral high-  
 “ ness no more, she therefore bid him a final  
 “ adieu.” This letter came very seasonably,  
 to absolutely determine the elector in favour of  
 the representations of the ministers from the  
 Queen of Hungary, and his uncle, the Elector  
 of Cologne; who, being supported by the interest  
 of Marshal Seckendorff, now triumphed over  
 all the artful insinuations of the French, Spanish,  
 and Prussian ministers: so that the journey of the  
 young elector, to Manheim, was instantly coun-  
 termanded; and orders sent to Prince de Fursten-  
 berg, to conclude an accommodation with Count  
 Collerodo; who was come to Fuesen, on the  
 Lech, for so salutary a purpose. These pleni-  
 potentiaries soon terminated the differences, sub-  
 sisting between the serene houses of Austria and  
 Bavaria, by concluding a treaty, of amity and  
 pacification, signed on the 22d of April, on the  
 following terms:

1st “ THAT the Queen of Hungary consent-  
 “ ed to acknowledge the imperial dignity in the  
 “ person of the late emperor.

2d “ THAT her majesty should restore to  
 “ the elector all his hereditary dominions, to  
 “ enjoy them as his father did before the year  
 “ 1741.

3d “ THAT she should quit all further claims,  
 “ or demands, upon his electoral highness, of  
 “ what nature soever.

4th “ THAT

4th " THAT the elector, on his part, re-  
nounced, for himself and his successors, in  
the most solemn manner, the titles of Arch-  
duke of Austria, and King of Bohemia, as-  
sumed by his father; and also all pretensions  
on the succession of the Emperor Charles VI.  
contrary to the pragmatic sanction, which he  
promised to guaranty, and ratify in the impe-  
rial diet. 1745.

5th " THAT the elector should quit all claim  
on the places held by the French troops in An-  
terior Austria; engaging to evacuate Günsberg;  
and promising to use all his interest, with the  
court of Versailles, that the French troops  
might evacuate these territories.

6th " THAT the elector acknowledged the  
validity of the electoral vote of Bohemia, in  
the diet of election, in the person of the  
queen; and engaged to support it, to the ut-  
most of his power.

7th " THAT his electoral highness, at the  
next election, engaged his vote to the Grand  
Duke, consort to her majesty, for raising him  
to the Imperial throne.

8th " THAT it was agreed, till the election  
of a King of the Romans, the town of Ingold-  
stadt should be garrisoned by neutral troops;  
and those of Brannau, and Scharding, with  
all the country between the Inn and the  
Saltza, should remain in possession of the  
queen; without prejudice, however, to the  
civil government, or the revenues of the  
elector.

9th " THAT the prisoners, on both sides,  
should be exchanged.

10th " THAT, as soon as the election of a  
King of the Romans was over, all the for-  
tresses

1745.

“treffes of the electorate should be evacuated ;  
 “and all the cannon, ammunition, and stores,  
 “in them, belonging to the electoral house of  
 “Bavaria, before the year 1741, should be re-  
 “tored : as to those carried out of the country,  
 “the queen engaged also to restore them, as  
 “soon as France, at the conclusion of a gene-  
 “ral peace, should restore the artillery, and  
 “magazines, taken at Friberg ; for which the  
 “elector promised to use all his interest : and as  
 “to the rest of Bavaria, the Austrian troops  
 “should evacuate it, immediately after the  
 “ratifications of the present treaty were ex-  
 “changed.

11th “THAT the sequestration laid on the  
 “estates and effects of the subjects, on each side,  
 “should be taken off, and a general amnesty  
 “granted.

12th “THAT the elector having dismissed,  
 “from his service, the auxiliary troops in his  
 “pay, it was stipulated, that, from the day of  
 “signing the treaty, they should begin their  
 “march home, without any molestation, or  
 “hindrance, on the part of the Austrian  
 “army.”

HIS electoral highness, on the conclusion of this treaty, returned to Munich, to the inexpressible joy of his ruined subjects ; who, now, found themselves disentangled from the snares of France ; they now expected a revival of every scene of tranquility ; they entertained the hopes of recovering from the misfortunes of war ; and of being emancipated from the destructive views of any future commotions. The reconciliation, between the two electoral houses, seemed cemented with the greatest solidity ; since his electoral highness, to prove still more sincerely his total  
 alienation

alienation from France, dismissed all the French officers, who, in the life time of the late emperor, his father, had employments in the Bavarian service: and the young prince, fortified in his resolutions by the counsels and example of the Elector of Cologne, his uncle, was so strongly established in his own, and the interest of the house of Austria, as to render it impossible for the house of Bourbon, to seduce him ever after to desert his new contracted amity with the Queen of Hungary.

CHAP.

II.

1745.

THE French troops, under Marshal Maillebois, acted the part of victors in the German dominions, during their winter cantonments on the Lower Rhine: all Germany, or rather all Europe, knew with what haughtiness, and almost unheard of violence, the French troops, and their generals, treated the circles of Suabia, Franconia, and the Lower Rhine; and this, without shewing the least regard to treaties; to promises the most solemnly sworn; to the most acknowledged maxims of the law of nature, and nations; and to whatever is most sacred in civil society. On the demise of his Imperial majesty, the Elector of Mentz, as Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, appointed the 1st of June for the diet to assemble, and proceed to the election of a new emperor; to which his electoral highness invited the Queen and States of Bohemia to send their ambassadors; and this preluded the return of the imperial crown to the house of Austria, because the Elector of Mentz was entirely attached to the interests of her Hungarian majesty. As the Queen of Hungary had the august dignity in view for her illustrious consort, the Grand Duke of Tuscany; the French were determined, if possible, to prevent it: pretending that it was

the

the invariable design of the court of Vienna, to force the Empire to make the imperial crown hereditary in the female issue of the house of Austria, by electing the Grand Duke for the Emperor; and, like her ancestors, to make the Germanic body instruments of her ambition, by involving them in general wars of the Empire against France, for the interest of her house, or that of the Grand Duke; openly employing the methods most repugnant to the Germanic constitutions, by actually occupying all the avenues to the imperial throne by bribery and corruption, in collusion with the first Elector of the Empire: that it was on this previous knowledge of so many machinations, contrary to the fundamental constitutions of Germany, that the French monarch caused Marshal Maillebois to declare, to the Empire, that the design of the abode of his troops in Germany, was, to defend the freedom of the imperial election; to succour his oppressed allies; and to secure his own frontiers, from the invasion with which they were threatened by the Queen of Hungary, because of the opposition made, by his majesty, to the subversion of the rights of the Germanic body. But these pretended affections, of France, for the welfare of the Germanic system, were no more than romantic asseverations; it being just as natural for the Libyan tyger, when rushing among a herd of timorous deer, to spare the devoted prey, and protect them from the insults of every other savage, whose inferiority would shun so awful an antagonist: the French had no business in Germany, which ought to be left at full liberty to elect its chief: this made it necessary, for the felicity of Europe, that there should be a power to curb the destructive views of France;

who,



who, if not prevented by such a rival as the CHAP.  
house of Austria, would overspread the noblest II.  
part of the globe, like an inundation, and be-  
reave mankind of liberty, the darling privilege  
of nature! 1745.

THE Elector of Bavaria, by concluding a peace with her Hungarian majesty, and renouncing his engagements with France, disconcerted all the pernicious views which the latter might have framed to strike a mortal blow at Germany: as the French intended to get this prince elected, notwithstanding his minority, which was greatly short of twenty-eight years, the age required for every member before he can ascend the imperial throne; they were obliged to change their object, but carry on the same machinations: they endeavoured to inspire his Polish majesty, with the ambition of obtaining the imperial dignity; but the danger of losing a crown, which, though elective, appeared more likely to descend to his posterity, soon determined this monarch to decline all thoughts of appearing as a candidate on this occasion; especially as he had contracted so close an alliance with her Hungarian majesty, in whose favour he was determined to exert his interest: they strove, by dint of ill treatment, to shake the patriot sentiments of the Elector of Mentz; but the resolution of this illustrious martyr to the welfare of Germany, bravely resisted the tyranny, which the natural and perpetual enemies to his country cruelly exercised over his dominions: they also would have seduced the Electors of Treves and Cologne; the former whereof had an eminent specimen of the affection which the court of Versailles bore to the imperial princes, by the severity his subjects met with from the French, in their cantonments;  
and

and the latter would have found it difficult to extricate himself, from the shackles they were preparing for him, had he not been in a condition to defy all their efforts, by concluding an alliance with the maritime powers: the French also menaced the Electorate of Hanover with an invasion; but this was prevented by the treaty of Fuesen: so that not only the activity of the vote of Bohemia was again contested with the Queen of Hungary, by his Prussian majesty, and the Elector Palatine, the only two electors who still adhered to the interest of France; but the French, seeing all their efforts ineffectual, and finding they would not have an opportunity of seating, on the imperial throne, a prince who might be entirely at their devotion; they began to confine themselves merely to the exclusion of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the most formidable prince in Europe against France; and, at the same time, the only one who could restore, to the Empire, that liberty, and majesty, which the late unhappy divisions had so greatly diminished.

As the French troops were committing such excessive devastations, in the three spiritual electorates; and were approaching towards the neighbourhood of Francfort, to intimidate the electoral princes in their choice of an emperor: this made it necessary for the Queen of Hungary to form another army, in the same territories, sufficient to cause the expulsion of the French, and to protect the dominions of her allies. With this intention, an army was ordered to be formed on the Lower Rhine, under the command of the Duke d'Aremberg, consisting of 24,000 Austrians; which were to be joined by the 8,000 Hanoverians, discarded from the British pay, and admitted into the Austrian service; and also by

8,000

8,000 more of those electoral forces, under the command of General Somerfeld : these troops were, accordingly, assembled in the Electorate of Cologne ; when the Duke d'Aremberg found himself at the head of 40,000 men : with which he made an incursion into the territories of the Electoral Palatine ; and afterwards advanced to Marshal Maillebois, whose army consisted of 45,000 men. On the approach of the confederates, the French Marshal, on the 5th of February, retired from the Lahne, and marched to Hoechst, upon the Maine ; where he was followed by the confederates : but the French, having received considerable reinforcements, from the Moselle and the Brisgau, under Count Lowendahl, their whole army repassed the Maine, on the 2d of March, and obliged the confederates, with the loss of 500 Hanoverians, to retire behind the Lahne ; where they threw up intrenchments, in expectation of reinforcements.

THE French, after their evacuation of Bavaria, were resolved to exert their utmost endeavours to procure such an army, in the Empire, as might intimidate the princes, and neutral circles, from electing a prince for emperor whom France would gladly set at the remotest distance from that august dignity. For this purpose they augmented their army, in Germany, to 76 battalions, and 114 squadrons, in all 70,300 men ; and appointed the Prince of Conti to take the command, in the room of Marshal Maillebois, who succeeded the prince in his command on the side of Italy. About the time that the Prince of Conti arrived in Germany, Marshal Traun, who had succeeded Count Bathiani in the command of the Austrian forces in Bavaria, received orders

PART to advance towards the Maine, to join the confederates, and compel the Prince of Conti to repass the Rhine, for granting the electors full liberty to proceed to the election, agreeably to the laws and constitutions of the Empire. Marshal Traun marched from the Danube, at the head of 30,000 men, and proceeded through the circle of Franconia: while the French and confederate armies, on the Maine, continued in such a state of inactivity, as occasioned the Duke d'Aremberg to resign the command to Count Bathiani, who, for his eminent services in Bavaria, was promoted to the rank of veldt marshal. In advancing towards the Maine, Marshal Traun had concerted matters so well with Marshal Bathiani, that the Prince of Conti was absolutely mistaken as to their junction; and, instead of preventing, in some measure, assisted it, by collecting his whole strength into the neighbourhood of Aichaffenberg; where he continued, while the Austrian generals effected their junction, on the 14<sup>th</sup> of June, at Wachters-pach, upon the river Kintz; when the united army consisted of 74 battalions, and 110 squadrons, in all 69,000 men, which was soon afterwards commanded by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in person; who obliged the Prince of Conti to evacuate the imperial territories, and repass the Rhine, at Nordheim; though not without the loss of 200 waggons, 150 sumpter-horses, and 100 mules, laden with the baggage of the French generals, which fell into the hands of the Austrian irregulars: by which the French were deterred from repassing the Rhine; and the Austrians continued on the opposite side of the river; so that the latter, though they came to no engagement, accomplished their ends in expelling the



the French out of Germany, and securing the liberty of election.

CHAP.  
II.

HIS Britannic majesty had secured the Elector of Saxony by the treaty of Warsaw, and gained the majority in the electoral college in favour of the house of Austria; which the French ministry were so sedulously intent of supplanting, that they offered his Polish majesty twenty-four millions of livres, in ready money, and an annual subsidy of nine millions, for twelve years, only on condition of refusing his vote to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; but the proposal was rejected. His Britannic majesty was not only zealous in promoting the Grand Duke to the Imperial throne, but also diligently active in procuring him such alliances as might quietly establish him in his dignity: he had sufficiently mollified the resentment of the court of Cassel, and almost swayed the court of Mannheim from the interest of France: however the Elector Palatine had not yet entirely deserted the court of Versailles; but the Landgrave of Hesse, perceiving no prospect of recovering his captive troops, out of the hands of the Austrians, except by abandoning the French interest, once more embraced that of the allies; and, on the 11th of June, concluded a treaty with his Britannic majesty, whereby 6,000 Hessians were retaken into the British pay, for four years; for which the landgrave was rewarded with the same subsidy, as he had enjoyed before the rejection of the propositions of Hanau furnished him with a pretence of engaging in the Francfort confederacy; which, since the death of the emperor, was looked upon as of no validity.

THE neighbourhood of Francfort being free from the tyrannical presence of a French army,



the first conference, for the election of a King of the Romans, was held, at Francfort, on the 9th of August; at which assisted the ambassadors of Mentz, Treves, Cologne, Bohemia, Bavaria, and Hanover: but the ambassadors from Saxony were not prepared with proper instructions; and the ambassadors of Brandenburg, and the Palatinate, having protested against every thing that could be done at these conferences, both of them refused to be present. However the electoral college, having gained the concurrence of the Saxon ministers, assembled, on the 2d of September, for the election of an emperor; when they chose the most serene Prince Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorrain and Bar, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and co-regent of the dominions of her majesty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia. On the 24th, the new emperor, with his royal consort, made his public entry, with great magnificence; and was crowned with the usual ceremonies. Their imperial majesties, after receiving the compliments of the chief princes of the Empire, returned to Vienna; and the diet of the Empire was removed to Ratisbon, the usual place of assembling under the Austrian emperors: the voting electors also entered into an association, to defend the head of the Empire; and the circles were required to furnish a triple contingent for that purpose.



## CHAPTER III.

The campaign in the NETHERLANDS: the battle of FONTENOY; and the reduction of TOURNAY, GHENT, BRUGES, OUDE-NARDE, DENDERMOND, OSTEND, NEWPORT, AETH, and BRUSSELS, by the FRENCH.

THE conquest of the Austrian Netherlands, CHAP. III.  
was the result of several extraordinary councils, in the cabinet of Versailles; for which they had destined a formidable army, to be commanded by Marshal Saxe; who was to be accompanied by the French monarch, in the operations of the campaign. All the regular regiments, unemployed within the kingdom, were ordered to march to Flanders; five new regiments of foot were formed, of 800 men each, drawn from the grenadiers of the militia; and the whole army assembled, on the 26th of March, between Dunkirk and Valenciennes, consisting of eighty-nine battalions of foot, four battalions of grenadiers, and sixteen battalions of militia, in all 109 battalions of infantry: the

1745.

PART VI. cavalry consisted of 122 squadrons of horse, twenty-four squadrons of dragoons, and three regiments of hussars; besides two battalions and a half in the train of artillery: so that the whole army, had every corps been complete, would have amounted to 98,000 men; but, as they were greatly deficient, the whole body did not exceed 76,000 men. Though this army was provided with a train of 160 pieces of heavy cannon, and sixty mortars, nothing of moment was expected till the arrival of their sovereign in the camp; whose departure from Versailles was suspended, from day to day, on account of the success of the Austrian forces in Bavaria, and to see the determination of affairs in that electorate.

MARSHAL KONIGSEGG, the Austrian general, had, during the winter, made the tour of Dresden and Hanover, to settle the operations of the campaign; after which he repaired to the Hague, where he held several conferences for the dispositions of the confederate forces in Flanders, which were then assembling in the neighbourhood of Brussels. The conferences, on the operations of the campaign, being ended, Marshal Konigsegg, on the 28th of March, set out for Brussels; whither he was followed, on the 30th, by the Prince of Waldeck, appointed, by the States General, commander in chief of the auxiliary body of troops of the republic in Flanders. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who had now, by the consent of the Dutch and the Queen of Hungary, the extension of the chief command over the whole confederate army, arrived at the Hague, on the 17th of April; his impatience to join the army hurried him away on the 9th, and he arrived at Brussels on the 10th; where he found the army

in excellent order, and highly animated with the presence of their royal commander. The confederate forces were to have consisted of 80,000 men; but the 24,000, which the Queen of Hungary was obliged to furnish, by the barrier treaty, for the security of the Netherlands, were sent to form the army on the Rhine: so that his royal highness was suffered to take the field with only 21,000 English, 8,000 Hanoverians, 22,000 Dutch, and 2,000 Austrians, amounting to no more than 53,000 men: an inferiority sufficient to encourage the French, to parade, with ostentation, over the territories of Flanders.

MARSHAL SAXE, who commanded the French army, was the eldest of the natural children of the late Augustus II. King of Poland, by Aurora Countess of Koningsmark, one of the most celebrated beauties of her age: the marshal had entirely devoted himself to the use of arms; he entered early into the service of France; and, by his distinguished behaviour, justly attained to the highest step of military preferment. The reputation of this general, and the resolution of their monarch to make the campaign, invited the flower of the French nobility to take the field: so that the marshal was honoured with the presence of the Dukes de Chartres, and Penthièvre; Prince de Dombes; Count de Clermont; and Count d'Eu; five princes of the blood: he also found himself at the head of twenty-two lieutenant-generals, and forty-five major-generals, of the most distinguished rank, fortune, and reputation. The Duke of Cumberland was now entering into the 24th year of his age: his bravery was great; and, excited by the vivacity of youth, his royal highness disdained the superiority of the French; whose advantage, indeed

**PART** principally lay in the sagacity, and experience,  
**VI.** of their commander, more than in their numbers. Charles Augustus Frederic the reigning  
 1745. Prince of Waldeck, was in the 40th year of his age; he delighted in a military life; and gave eminent proofs of his courage at the battle of Crotzka, in the year 1739, where he was wounded, and received the highest commendations, for his gallant behaviour, from the Marshal Count Wallis, who commanded the imperial army in that unfortunate battle against the Ottoman forces. Marshal Konigsfegg had also distinguished himself in the imperial service, and was in much estimation for his prudence, and abilities.

THE French marshal, being disappointed in his design of surprizing Newport, or Ostend; and perceiving that he could not illude the confederates; at last invested Tournay, a town whose strength was fatally experienced by the confederates, under the Duke of Marlborough, who took it, with the loss of several thousand men, in 1709. This town is the capital of a little district in Flanders, called, from it, Tournesis; and was anciently inhabited by the Nervii, a people celebrated in history for their valour and love of liberty: the town is large and elegant, consisting of seventeen parishes, situate on the river Scheld, thirteen miles east of Lisle, and twenty-one miles west of Mons: the fortifications were built under the direction of the famous engineer M. Megrigny, when the French took possession of it, from the Spaniards, in 1697: the citadel is a regular pentagon, with five royal bastions, defended by half moons, and by four horn works: the covered way was extremely well countermined, as was also the best part of the glacis, and most of the other works,



works. As it was one of the barrier towns, it CHAP.  
was defended by a Dutch garrison of 8,000 III.  
men, commanded by Baron Dorth : the French 1745.  
were impatient for its reduction ; because Tournay  
has been considered as the key of Flanders ;  
since it lies at so small a distance from Lisle,  
and covers both Oudenarde and Ghent : which  
occasions it to be held in such estimation, by the  
French, that the great politician, Cardinal Po-  
lignac, told Lewis XIV, that Lisle and Tournay  
were the two eyes of France.

THE French invested the town, on the 24th  
of April ; and opened the trenches, on the 30th.  
The confederate army, immediately on the in-  
vestiture of the place, marched from Brussels,  
to Soignies, in the province of Hainault, within  
twelve miles of Tournay ; where they arrived  
on the 25th, and held a general council of  
war ; wherein the confederate generals declared,  
“ That they looked upon the raising of this  
“ siege, as a point of the highest importance : ”  
this occasioned his royal highness, the Prince of  
Waldeck, and Marshal Königsegg, to form the  
resolution of attempting to relieve the town ;  
though the French were advantageously posted,  
as well as superior in number. The confederate  
army, with this view, continued its rout to Leuse ;  
and, on the 29th of April, encamped at Bruffoel ;  
with the right at Bougnies, and the left at Mon-  
bray, within a little more than musket-shot of  
the advanced posts of the French ; who were  
separated only by a rivulet on the left, and by  
copses and hedges on the right, which they had  
lined with their grassins, supported by several  
squadrons, drawn up on a plain, that rose, by a  
gentle ascent, to their camp ; which extended,  
on the brow of the eminence, from the village  
of

PART of Antoin, towards Bary wood, beyond the  
 VI. village of Vezon; having that of Fontenoy in  
 front; the latter of these villages being situated  
 1745. three miles S. E. of Tournay.

THE French monarch, accompanied by the Dauphin, arrived in the camp, before Tournay, on the 28th of April; when Marshal Saxe informed his majesty, that he suspected the confederates were bold enough to adventure a battle. The French, watchful in all circumstances, ready to take all advantages, assiduous to get into the secrets of their enemies, nor less careful to keep their own, knew of the design of the confederate generals; and Marshal Saxe, being conscious that his troops were unable to stand before the British forces fairly in the field, determined to depend on stratagem, more than open strength: for, while the confederate generals, spent two whole days in only observing the motions of the French, Marshal Saxe, who knew the consequence of this would be a resolution to attack him, spent this time in preparing for it. The disposition of the French was as advantageous as it was possible: they had on their right a river, and the village of Antoin, where they erected a dreadful battery: in their center was another terrible battery; and before it the village of Fontenoy, intrenched, and fortified with a great number of cannon: and on the left was Bary wood, well planted with cannon: between the two villages they had three redoubts, fortified with cannon; and a fourth redoubt at the point of Bary wood: their camp being on an eminence, and as the confederates were to be climbing up hill all the time of the engagement, the French, wherever the ground was plain, had run lines of different heights,

heights, one behind another, to embarrass the CHAP. confederates in passing them; where the French III. also knew the confederates must be exposed to the most terrible fire of their impregnable batteries, all the while they were attempting it: they had also batteries behind their wings, which, at a proper time, were to open, and make way for the horrible destruction expected from them by cartridges of small shot: they had cannon planted, almost invisible, on their intrenchments, pointed breast high, and loaded so as to do dreadful execution; while their own forces were almost secure from danger, by being entrenched up to the neck: so that the confederates, besides a more numerous army, had 266 pieces of heavy cannon, and field peices to encounter; while their own could scarce be of any utility. The defence of the post of Antoin, situated on the right of the line, was entrusted to the brigade of Piedmont: the brigade of Crillon was placed near the post of Antoin, whereto its right extended, and which spread along a water-flood: on the left, of this brigade, were three regiments of dragoons; and the rest of the ground between the posts of Antoin and Fontenoy, was occupied by the brigade of Bettens: the brigade of Bettens was joined by the king's brigade, which formed the right of the center line; and was a little beyond the post of Fontenoy, which it sustained. This line was continued, on the left of the king's brigade, by the brigade of Aubeterre, by the four first battalions of the French guards, and by the two first battalions of the Swiss guards. The fifth and sixth battalions of French guards, and the third of the Swiss guards, were ordered to guard the intrenchments of the bridge thrown over the Upper

**PART** per Scheld: the brigade of Irish, placed opposite to the wood of Bary, and extending beyond

**VI.**

1745.

the height of the second redoubt erected on the left of that wood, stretched its right to the two battalions of Swiss guards. On part of the plain, between the left of the Irish to the village of Ramecroix, was posted the brigade of Vaisseaux: the battalion of Angoumois, a little behind this last brigade, was in the castle of Bourquenbray; and the regiment of Royal Corsicans in that of Elmont. The brigades of Normandy and of Royal, were posted in the village, the castle, and the intrenchments, of Ruvignies. Lieutenant-General Count de Lowendahl, was placed, with the brigade of Auvergne, the three battalions of the regiment of Touraine, and thirteen squadrons of horse and dragoons, between the village of Ruvignies and Mount Trinity; where was posted the regiment of Beaufobre's hussars, which was sustained by a detachment of 400 men stationed in Roguefort castle: and the crown brigade was, on a second line, behind the brigade of Irish. There was formed, behind the line of foot in the center, two lines of horse: the first consisted of six regiments; to which were afterwards joined the brigade of Royal Roussillon, which took the left of that line, on purpose to be at hand to sustain, equally, the two battalions of Swiss guards, and the brigade of Irish: the whole line being fifty paces from the brigade of Bettens; and its left at the head of the redoubt, raised on the right of Bary wood. The second line of horse, formed by five regiments, extended its right to the brigade of Crillon, and its left to Notre Dame Aux Bois. The royal regiment of carabineers was posted, by way of reserve, between the district of Leuse,

and



and two lime-kilns, on which two batteries had been planted: the king's household, consisting of thirteen squadrons, was behind the carabineers, between Notre Dame Aux Bois and Vaux; and four squadrons of the Gendarmerie, closed the left of the king's household. The regiment of Dauphin was ordered to defend the village and intrenchments of Fontenoy; and there was posted, in each of the two redoubts of Bary wood, a battalion of d'Eu's regiment. The hussars of Linden were divided, into various detachments round Tournay, to examine all who should come out of it: and the regiment of Grassin was sent forward to watch the motions of the confederate army. Such a situation was most admirably designed, not to dispute an open victory in the field, but to prevent the confederates raising the siege: not for conquest, but destruction; and that with the least loss, on their own side, that could be contrived. This was the disposition of the French, who were to oppose the confederates: while the Lieutenant-General Marquis de Breze, the Marquis d'Armentieres, the Duke Fitz James, and M. de Contades, Major-Generals, with twenty-seven battalions, and a few regiments of horse, were left to continue the siege, and prevent any sallies from the garrison: so that the French, who were preparing for battle in their intrenchments, were 3,000 more than the confederates, who had every disadvantage to encounter.

As the confederate generals found they could not get into the plain, which was between the French camp and the defiles, without first driving them from all their little posts; this was resolved to be attempted: and, accordingly, on the 30th of April, six battalions and twelve squadrons,



PART drons, with 500 pioneers, six pieces of cannon,  
 VI. and two haubitizers, were commanded, from each  
 wing, for this service; which was performed with  
 1745. great ease, under the direction of Lieutenant-  
 General Sir James Campbell: the French having  
 been driven, every where, to the very top of the  
 rising ground near their camp; where they stood  
 drawn up, as well to observe the confederates,  
 as to cover the dispositions of their own army  
 behind that line. The Duke of Cumberland,  
 Marshal Königsegg, and the Prince of Wal-  
 deck, went upon the plain; and, having ex-  
 amined the ground, returned, in the evening,  
 to their camp, after they had seen the French  
 burn a little village, somewhat short of Fonte-  
 noy; which was done by direction of Marshal  
 Saxe, as soon as the confederates should appear  
 to be marching up to the attack of those in-  
 trenchments: but it occasioned the French army  
 to remain under arms, and the general officers  
 at their posts, while his majesty returned to his  
 head quarters at Calonne. The confederates  
 left the detachment, at the posts they had taken,  
 and the order was given for attacking the French  
 early the next morning.

THE 1st of May, at two in the morning, the  
 confederate army marched forwards, in four co-  
 lumns: and came and drew up, in order of bat-  
 tle, in the plain, where the detachment of the  
 preceding day was posted. The right wing,  
 composed of English, and the Hanoverians,  
 who formed the center under Major-General  
 Zastrow, were to form, in four lines, before the  
 village of Vezon; and the left wing, consisting  
 of all the Dutch, and the few Austrians, were to  
 draw up, in two lines, to the left, as far as the  
 wood of Pieronne. They were to march up in  
 three

three columns: the first column, which was cavalry, to come on by the road of Mons, along the village of Vezon; the second, being infantry, to march through the village of Vezon; and the third to stretch into the plain between Fontenoy and Antoin.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, having been informed that there was in the front of the village of Vezon, a fort, mounted with cannon, where 5 or 600 men might be lodged, ordered Brigadier-General Ingoldsfby, with four battalions, and three six pounders, to attack this village sword in hand; whilst the Prince of Waldeck attacked the village of Fontenoy, which he had undertaken to do. Lieutenant-General Sir James Campbell was ordered to cover the infantry of the right wing, which was commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir John Ligonier, whilst it should be forming, with fifteen squadrons, by extending himself along the plain from the wood, towards the village of Fontenoy: but, Sir James Campbell having lost his leg by a cannon shot, this disposition, which had been entrusted to him, did not take effect. However, Sir John Ligonier formed the two lines of infantry, quite exposed, without any other interposition from the French, than a brisk cannonade; which did great execution, till, by order of his royal highness, he caused seven pieces of cannon to advance; which soon silenced the moving batteries of the French.

THE cannonading began, on both sides, about a quarter after four o' clock: the fire was incessant; it occasioned a melancholy destruction; and among those of the French that fell, in the first volley, was the Duke de Grammont, who had his thighs shot off, and died in an hour after.

THE

THE cannonading continued, without any intermission, till nine o' clock; when the confederate army was formed in order of battle: immediately, upon this, Sir John Ligonier acquainted the Duke of Cumberland, by an aid de camp, that he was ready, and, if his highness approved it, would march to begin the attack, as soon as Prince Waldeck should march to the village of Fontenoy, as had been previously agreed between them.

THE fort near the wood should now have been attacked; which, if it had been carried, would have greatly contributed to the success of the confederates: but Brigadier Ingoldsbey, having received fresh orders for an alteration of his disposition, did not attack the fort; though he advanced within 150 paces of it, where he was exposed to a continual fire, and had the misfortune to be wounded.

WHEN the two British lines were drawn up, with the cavalry behind them, the Duke of Cumberland put himself at their head; and gave orders to march, directly, to attack the left wing of the French, posted at Antoin: Prince Waldeck, with the Hanoverians, and twelve Dutch battalions, moved, at the same time, to attack Fontenoy; while the remainder of the left wing proceeded to an eminence, from whence they cannonaded the French, but never attempted to make any attack on their right wing. During the time the confederates were marching to the respective attacks, the French kept a most terrible fire of cannon, making whole lanes through the ranks of the confederates, particularly the English; who, nevertheless advanced, with the most amazing intrepidity, and received their discharge, at the distance of thirty paces, before they

they fired. The British infantry, which had CHAP.  
been drawn up very thick, broke, at the se- III.  
cond charge, the brigade of French guards; who fell back on a part of the Irish brigade. 1745.

The French cavalry, who immediately advanced towards them, was not able to stand the dreadful fire of that line of infantry: so that, for above an hour, they had a very visible advantage over the left wing of the French; though several of their squadrons rallied, but were again compelled to give ground by the prodigious fire from the British infantry; who, thus unsupported by their cavalry, had a fair prospect of a complete victory; bearing down all before them; and, after driving the left of the French army three hundred paces beyond the fort and the village of Fontenoy, found themselves masters of the field of battle, as far as to their camp. The left wing of the French, after retiring to so great a distance to avoid a close engagement, at length opened, and uncovered two batteries of great guns, charged with cartridges of small shot; which made so terrible a fire, in front and flank, that all the valour of the British column could not bear up against it. During this engagement, Prince Waldeck attempted two attacks, successively, upon the village of Fontenoy; but scarce was he arrived at the head of the first intrenchment, before he was taken in flank by a battery of twenty-five large pieces of cannon, which were planted behind a wood, and made such a dismal havock, in discharging chain-shot and partridge, that the foremost troops were obliged to fall back upon those who were advancing to sustain them: upon which M. de la Vauguyon, who commanded in the village of Fontenoy, vigo-

PART rously redoubled his fire, and obliged the Prince  
 VI. to recede: which, together with the misfortune  
 of Brigadier Ingoldsbys not succeeding in his attack  
 1745. on the fort of Vezon, brought the British troops

into a melancholy situation; who now found themselves between cross fires of small arms, and cannon, and were likewise exposed to that of their front: so that the British generals found it necessary to retire to the height of Fontenoy, and the fort near the wood; from whence also there was a continued fire, which occasioned some confusion; but, by the attention of the Duke of Cumberland, and Marshal Konigsegg, it was soon prevented and the troops again put into order.

It was now about twelve o'clock, and the confederate generals resolved to make a second trial: the British forces were to endeavour to carry the redoubt in the wood; while Prince Waldeck re-attacked the village of Fontenoy. The British soldiers, animated by their royal leader, and encouraged by their generals, recommenced the attack with all imaginable spirit and bravery; driving the French to their camp, with considerable loss: great part of their infantry was broke, several of their squadrons routed, and the French monarch shuddered for the fate of the day: but Marshal Saxe, perceiving the confusion of his men, commanded the household troops to advance; ordering these to be followed by the foot, who, in the first disposition, sustained the left; and some pieces of cannon, to silence the confederate artillery, which greatly annoyed the household troops. This new disposition made an immediate alteration, checked the violence of the British infantry, and gave leisure to the Irish brigade, and that of Vaisseaux, to form themselves. Such

was



was the furious bravery of the British infantry, that Marshal Saxe was now reduced to his last, sole, and principal effort, to retrieve the honour of the day: this was in bringing up the Irish brigade; a corps on whose courage, and behaviour, he entirely depended for a favourable decision of so great, so dubious, so well contested a battle. The Irish brigade, consisting of the regiments of Clare, Lally, Dillon, Berwick, Ruth, and Buckley, with the horse of Fitz James, being drawn up, were sustained by the regiments of Normandy and Vaisseaux, and marched up to the British line without firing: the British ranks were now prodigiously thinned; the men wearied; and, wherever they trod, obliged to fight over the mangled carcases of their dying countrymen: while their new, and bravest, opponents, were fresh for engagement, and prepared for the rough, the savage encounter; an encounter like that on the plains of Pharsalia, where brothers might embrue their hands in fraternal blood, relations sluice out the tide of consanguinity, friends murder friends, countrymen countrymen; and where every dreadful act of war was dressed in more formidable, more awful horrors! Soon as the Irish brigade advanced, dreadful was the fire, great was the slaughter; for havoc seemed here the most delighted with her bloody banquet: the combat was sharp, strong, and bloody; fought hand to hand, bayonet to bayonet; foot to foot, and blow for blow: but so great was the diminution of the British troops, the attack of the Irish brigade so vigorous, the fury of the French artillery so perpetually brisk, that being now also charged by the household troops, and attacked in flank by the carabineers, they began

to stagger, nor could they support the violence of so rude a shock; and, about one o'clock, were again obliged to retire to the ground between the village and the point of the wood. The French cavalry endeavoured to break them, in their retreat; but were so well received by the British guards, and Major-General Zastrow of the Hanoverian troops, that the regiment of Noailles was almost destroyed, and the carabineers had thirty-two officers killed.

As the Dutch had attempted nothing on the left, it was then resolved, by the confederate generals, that the whole army should retire; for which purpose the commanding officers of Lieutenant-General Howard's regiment, and of the highlanders, were ordered to post themselves, the first in the church-yard of Vezon, and the others in the hedges where they had been posted the day before: the cavalry was likewise drawn up to secure the retreat; which was made in such excellent order, the battalions fronting the French every hundred paces, that there was not the least attempt made to disturb the confederates; who returned to their camp at Bruffoel; and, quitting it the same night, about eleven o'clock, marched directly to the camp at Lessines, near Aeth, in Hainault, twelve miles N. W. of Mons; leaving most of the wounded at the head quarters at Bruffoel, upon the confidence of the cartel, and the usual behaviour upon such occasions: notwithstanding which they were inhumanly treated by the French; being carried to Lisle and Douay, without dressing their wounds, and without a supply of necessaries; which occasioned the death of many officers and soldiers, and was highly resented by the confederates.

SUCH was the decision of this memorable battle: but though the confederates were defeated in their attempt, it was neither owing to a want of conduct in their generals, or of courage in their soldiers; the former directing the whole engagement with all imaginable prudence, and the latter performing it with incredible bravery. The loss sustained by the confederates, was proportioned to the bravery of the attempt: the British infantry suffered the most, having lost 3,662 men, the cavalry lost 340 men, and the artillery 39, in all 4,041 men; with 629 horses: the Hanoverian infantry was diminished by 1,432 men, the cavalry lost 311 men, and the artillery 19, in all 1,762 men, besides the loss of 475 horses: the Dutch infantry lost 1,400 men, their cavalry 143 men, in all 1,544 men, besides 362 horses: and the Austrians lost 420 men: so that the confederate loss was 7,767 men, either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners; besides the loss of about forty pieces of cannon, which were left behind by the negligence and timidity of the drivers: though what is extremely remarkable, the French did not take a single pair of colours, to wave as a trophy through the gates of Paris. The principal British officers among the slain, and those that afterwards died of their wounds, were, Sir James Campbell, Knight of the Bath, Lieutenant-General, Colonel of the Scotch greys, and Governor of Edinburgh castle; who had his leg shot off by a cannon ball, and died as he was putting into a litter, aged about seventy-eight, and remarkable for his gallant behaviour at the battle of Malplaquet: Major-General Ponsonby, brother to the Earl of Besborough, killed on the spot: Colonel Carpenter of the foot guards; Lieutenant-Colonel

PART Lord Charles Hay, of the foot guards, brother  
VI. to the Marquis of Tweeddale; Lieutenant-Colo-

1745. nel Douglas, of the foot guards, brother to the  
Earl of Morton; Lieutenant-Colonel Frazier,  
of the foot guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Whit-  
more, of Duroure's regiment; Lieutenant-Colo-  
nel Gee of Bligh's regiment; Lieutenant-Colo-  
nel Montagu, of Handasyd's regiment; Lieu-  
tenant-Colonel Clements, of Johnson's regiment;  
Sir Alexander Cockburn, an ensign in the guards;  
ten captains, seventeen lieutenants, ten ensigns,  
and one cornet: among the wounded were the  
Earl of Albemarle; Major-General Howard;  
Brigadier-General Churchill; Brigadier-General  
Ingoldsbys; Lord Ancram, and Lord Cathcart,  
aides de camp to the Duke of Cumberland;  
Lord George Sackville; and Colonel Duroure;  
besides fifteen lieutenant-colonels, eight majors,  
forty-three captains, fifty-four lieutenants, twen-  
ty-nine ensigns, and six cornets: there were also  
one major, seven captains, eight lieutenants, and  
one cornet, taken prisoners in the engagement.  
The principal Hanoverian officers that fell in the  
battle, were, Colonel d'Acerce; the Lieutenant-  
Colonels de Bulow, de Brusck, and Brunck;  
four captains, three lieutenants, three ensigns,  
and one cornet: among the wounded were Ma-  
jor-General Zastrow, and Brigadier Boeselager;  
one colonel, three lieutenant-colonels, two ma-  
jors, fourteen captains, twenty-two lieutenants,  
ten ensigns, and eleven cornets. Among the  
Dutch, the principal officers killed, were, Bri-  
gadier-General Salis, Colonel Van Linden, Co-  
lonel Van Ryffel, and Lieutenant-Colonel Van  
Boetselaer; with two majors, three captains, and  
eleven subalterns: among the wounded, were,  
Brigadier

Brigadier Efferen, two colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, ten captains, and twenty-nine subalterns. CHAP. III.

THE French purchased this advantage at an expensive rate; but their monarch, and his ministry, were extremely cautious in concealing their loss, which they represented to be 520 officers, and only 4,000 men killed and wounded, exaggerating the loss of the confederates to amount to 14,000: so careful was the court of Versailles in suppressing any genuine relation of their loss, that an arret was published, by the parliament of Paris, denouncing imprisonment, whipping, or banishment, and even the galleys, to those who should have the presumption of publishing any particulars, which the court should judge improper to be scattered through the provinces of France: because the ministry dreaded that, unless such a prohibition was made, the compilers of the news would have spread too unwelcome truths among the inhabitants. However it has been generally confessed, that the French lost no less than 6,000 men killed, and 3,000 wounded, in this battle; which has all the appearance of an incontestible truth, both from the certificate on the muster-rolls, transmitted, a week after the battle, to Lille and Douay, by which it was seen that the French army had lost 19,347 men, since the day of the engagement; and also from the number of their officers killed, and the list of promotions immediately after the battle. The principal officers belonging to the troops of France, either killed, or mortally wounded, in this fatal battle, were, the Duke de Grammont, Lieutenant-General, and Colonel of the French guards, who conducted the French troops to the attack at the battle of Dettingen; the Lieutenant-Generals



PART de Bombelles, Chevalier d'Apcher, M. de Me-

VI. nestrel, and la Hoguel de Lutteur: the Ma-

1745. jor-Generals Moncheune, de Clifson, de Chevert,

and Chevalier de Saumery: the Brigadiers, Marquis de Langey, the Marquis de Craon, and Baron de la Peyre: the Marquis de Clifson; the Chevaliers de Suzy, and de Chevriers: the wounded were the Lieutenant-General Count de Baviere; the Major-Generals, the Marquis d'Anlezy, Descajeuls, and la Roque: the Brigadiers, Duc de Havre, Dager, de Crenay, le Peyrouse, la Sene, de Creinor, de Gault, la Perne, Langey, Lambelly, St Saviour, Pouden, Chevalier de Monaco, de Gueffelin, Rubempre, Vise, Villars, la Beaume, Longuany, Puisegur, and the two Chevaliers de Champignally: the Colonels, St George, Chevalier de Mezieres, Hunigrole, La Saulle, de la Brosse, de la Vienne, Dangerat, Poudel, Mailler, Bournonville, Bizet, Marquis de Roset, de Hevers, and de Languet; besides a prodigious number of other officers: these were the natives of France; but the Irish brigade suffered more severely; for they lost Colonel Dillon; the Lieutenant-Colonels O'Neil, and Manners; thirteen captains, and nine lieutenants; they had wounded Colonel Lally, Lieutenant-Colonel Higerry; two majors, nineteen captains, and twenty-eight lieutenants; exclusive of twenty-five officers, killed or wounded, in Fitz James's horse.

WHERE has the English history a nobler account of the strength, and bravery, of the common soldiers, than in that of their infantry in this engagement; who, though under the miserable disadvantages of the horse not being come up to support them; and after having stood, for more than three hours, the continual fire of  
three

three terrible batteries, could drive the French, CHAP. though superior in numbers, from their lines, III. and through a wood; and after this, when thinned in their ranks, and tired with slaughter, 1745. as well as almost sinking beneath their wounds, could break, and drive before them, the same troops, a second time, though re-inforced by seven new battalions! When, and where, have any single men more eminently signalized themselves, than in this very action! The advantages of the French may justly be attributed to their greater knowledge in the art of war, their superiority in numbers, the prodigious force of their artillery, and the advantage of the ground, which they had every where improved to the utmost: let us therefore no longer wonder that the confederates were repulsed; let us rather admire the almost desperate valour of an army, that dared, against such disadvantages, attempt the overthrow of such an enemy. Victory more frequently flies to the bold and enterprising, than to the prudent and cautious: though the shield is more defensible than the sword; yet who shines most resplendent in the rolls of antiquity, Fabius or Marcellus? Hannibal shunned one, but trembled at the other. The French themselves generously commended the bravery of both the British and Hanoverian troops at Fontenoy; and if the French declared that they saw them advancing, not like men, but devils, in the face of whole batteries, which fired at once directly into their battalions, sweeping down whole ranks, without being able to break them; the resolution of such an attack does not appear to be prompted either by rashness or temerity, when it is remembered, that Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough encountered the same difficulties

PART. ties at the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709; when,  
 VI. after the loss of 18,353 men, they obliged the  
 ~~~~~ Marshals Villars and Boufflers to retire, and leave  
 1745. Mons, the prize for which they contended, to
 fall into the hands of the victorious confederates:
 therefore the event of the action at Fontenoy,
 might have been equally glorious with that of
 Malplaquet; the attempt being equally brave,
 and equally laudable, for the decision of so va-
 luable a prize as Tournay; which had the same
 probability of seeing the confederates victors, as
 Mons formerly had, if the Dutch forces had
 behaved with the same spirit and bravery as they
 did at Malplaquet, where they lost above 8,000
 men: for it is not to be supposed, that every
 commander can meet with the same success that
 attended Prince Eugene, when he repulsed the
 Marshals Villeroi and Catinat, at the battle of
 Chiari in Italy, in 1701, when the French
 were shamefully beat from the imperial intrench-
 ments, with the loss of 3,000 men, and 200
 officers. As for the confederate generals, both
 their courage, skill, and resolution, was mani-
 fested to be worthy of their important command:
 the Prince of Waldeck shewed his usual intrep-
 dity; and Marshal Konigsfegg supported that
 military character he had so nobly acquired:
 but the personal actions of his Royal Highness
 the Duke of Cumberland, were, every where,
 such as a nation, zealous for its honour, would
 wish its prince to have done: he was found, in
 the moment of the general attack, at the head
 of the lines, leading them up directly to the
 enemy: in the time of the action, he was vigi-
 lantly employed in sending re-inforcements to
 the weaker parts; assisting, and pushing to the
 utmost, the advantages he gained; recovering,
 and

and rallying, the disheartned troops; and inspiring them, as much by his example as his words, to act like what they were, Englishmen, the best and bravest forces of the world: his royal highness was, every where, exposed as much as the meanest soldier, and in the midst of the greatest disorder, confusion, and most imminent dangers; constantly in the heat of the battle, encouraging the men, rallying them when broken, leading them to the charge, and this with equal calmness and intrepidity. How widely different, to the behaviour of this royal youth, was the conduct of the French monarch, and the Dauphin of France? the French had, indeed, pompously related how prudently their sovereign had formed the disposition of his army, how valiantly he charged at the head of his household troops, and how dangerously his person was exposed to all the fire and fury of the battle: but these were, in reality, only the forgeries, and fictions, of the French generals, to gratify the martial pride of their ambitious king, and to impose on the credulity of his subjects; while it was universally known, to the rest of the world, that his majesty never passed the Scheld, but was just as safe in his post, at Calonne, as he could have been at his palace of Versailles: so true it was, that his majesty was told by Marshal Saxe, that he was responsible to the nation for his royal person, and that, therefore, he could not suffer him to expose himself, as the king might otherwise have done.

WAR, in itself, is so big with horror, so productive of destruction, so fruitful of evils, that it has been always the study of the great and good, to devise a variety of means to lessen, or at least to alleviate, them; but in the present battle,


PART

VI.

1745.

battle, in which there were no circumstances could lead a man to suspect more than ordinary animosities in the combatants, very different methods were practised by the French; who, notwithstanding the kind, the tender, the charitable orders, that their sovereign was heard to give, with regard to such of his brave, but unhappy, enemies, that, after being admired for their valour and intrepidity, were, by the fortune of war, left wounded in the field of battle, knocked out the brains of the English soldiers, with the butt end of their muskets, crying, "Ha, dog! "are you not dead yet?" The fact is strange, and inhuman, altogether inconsistent with the laws of humanity, or the rules of war; quite irreconcilable with the boasted valour, and the usual practice of the French nation: but here lies the mischief after all, that, notwithstanding these exaggerations, in spite of these improbabilities, it is still a fact, a certain and indubitable fact, positively asserted, by a British nobleman of the greatest honour and reputation, to the French ambassador at the Hague, who found the assertion too prevalent, with the force of truth, to be refuted with the least plausible contradiction. This was not the only discovery of the uncommon brutality that the French exercised on the troops of his Britannic majesty; for, immediately after the battle, Marshal Saxe sent to the allies, to desire they would carry off their wounded: upon which the Duke of Cumberland sent, agreeable to the demand, 105 waggons, to bring off the wounded men: instead of which, both waggons and men were detained, contrary to the laws of nations and of arms, with regard to the carriages at least. At last, the British surgeons were permitted to pass to their regiments,

and,

and, on their arrival at the camp, they waited on CHAP. the Duke of Cumberland, laid before him the III. cruel manner in which the British and Hanoverian  prisoners were treated, and presented him with a 1745. bag of chewed balls, points of swords, pieces of flint, glass, iron, and other destructive implements, they had extracted from the wounds : upon which a trumpet was sent, from the allied army, to the French monarch, with a coffer, sealed with the arms of the Duke of Cumberland, Count Königsegg, Prince Waldeck, and Baron Wendt, filled with pieces of thick glass, brass and iron buttons, all bloody, that were taken out of the wounds of Lieutenant-General Campbell, and other officers ; accompanied with a letter, from his royal highness, importing, that the most cruel and barbarous nations never made use of such pernicious weapons, in carrying on the most violent war : upon the receipt of this letter, and the sight of these dismal reliques, the French monarch turned pale ; and afterwards quitted the room, to avoid expressing his sentiments : for he was sensible that these proceedings were both new and extravagant, scarce ever heard of among savages and barbarians ; but not to be expected, nay indeed scarce to be credited, when reported of the French, who picque themselves so much on behaving with honour in all things, but more especially in war, which has its laws, as well as peace ; laws invented, practised, and submitted to, by the bravest and most civilized nations ; and, which is still more, the not practising of which has been constantly regarded as the most infamous note of barbarity. The French, to have some excuse for their unprecedented inhumanity, pretended that the same barbarity had been practised by the Allies, at the battle of Dettingen :

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Dettingen: but who could believe this? who could imagine if there had been any such thing, practised by the confederates, they would not have heard of it before; or that the same steps would not have been taken by the French generals in that case, which was taken, in this, by the officers of the Allies? But it was better to frame an untruth, than to be without any excuse at all; than to be obliged to avow a design to murder, and a resolution to break through all the rules of war, against an enemy, that had perpetually adhered to them, with the most scrupulous nicety; and were, even now, very unwilling to make use of the just laws of reprisals, against such as deserved it in the most extraordinary degree: for all the Dutch wounded soldiers, that were carried to Mons, died with their bodies so swollen, that they were ready to burst; the unfortunate men being emphysemated by the poisonous implements that occasioned their incurable wounds. But the true reason for this barbarous animosity of the French, may justly be attributed to another motive; the detention of Marshal Belleisle, and his brother the Chevalier: for the confederates all took it for granted, that the cartel of Francfort, which had subsisted for two campaigns, was still in force, and that the prisoners would be immediately released in pursuance of that cartel; but the French were of a different opinion, and declared, that his Britannic majesty had first violated the cartel in the confinement of Marshal Belleisle and his brother, and the refusal of their ransom. This was confirmed to the Duke of Cumberland, on his writing a letter to Marshal Saxe, about an exchange of prisoners; for the marshal answered his royal highness, “ That charity, and huma-

“ nity,

“ nity, engaged his sovereign to give orders
“ that the British and Hanoverian prisoners
“ should be taken care of; but that he would
“ keep them in his prisons, forts, and citadels,
“ until the King of Great Britain did him jus-
“ tice with regard to the arresting of Marshal
“ Belleisle and his brother, who were detained
“ in England contrary to the faith of the cartel:
“ but, not having the same reasons of complaint
“ against the States General, he had ordered the
“ Dutch prisoners to be set at liberty, which had
“ been done accordingly:” and the French act-
ed up to this resolution; for neither the Bri-
tish nor Hanoverian prisoners were admitted
to the benefit of the cartel, till after the re-
lease of Marshal Belleisle and his brother,
which was deferred till August; when the mar-
shal repaired to the French army, and represent-
ed, to the king, the polite entertainment he met
with in England: upon which his majesty gave
immediate orders for releasing the English and
Hanoverian prisoners, being the provisional terms
agreed upon for the discharge of these eminent
commanders.

THE reduction of Tournay was the necessary
consequence of the battle of Fontenoy: the
French now found themselves at liberty to push
on the siege of this important place, without
disturbance; and having replanted their cannon,
which had been drawn off to defend the avenues
of the camp, they redoubled their fire from 200
pieces of cannon. Baron Dorth, the brave go-
vernor, made an obstinate defence; but finding,
on the 19th of May, that the French, though
with considerable loss, had gained all the out-
works, and principal defences of the town;
and, as they were battering in breach, expected

PART a general assault every day; he hung out the
 VI. white flag, on the 21st, and agreed upon the
 following convention, with Marshal Saxe:

1745. "THAT on the 24th of May, at four in the
 " morning, one of the gates should be given up
 " to the French: that the garrison should re-
 " tire, the same day, into the citadel; and that
 " the city should be entirely evacuated by four
 " in the afternoon.

"THAT leave should be allowed the gover-
 " nor, to send a courier to the States General,
 " to know their intentions, with regard to the
 " surrender of the citadel: that the king should
 " allow him till the 13th of June, to be inform-
 " ed of this: that hostilities should cease, on
 " either side, till then: that, if the governor
 " should give up the citadel, on the 1st of June,
 " the garrison should march out, at full liberty,
 " and with all the honours of war: but that,
 " should he receive orders to defend it, this con-
 " dition should cease.

"THAT, in case the hostilities should begin
 " again, it was agreed, that the citadel should
 " not be besieged, on the city side: that St
 " Martie's fort should be neuter, as was observ-
 " ed in the preceding siege; and that the
 " works, on that side, should cease, except a
 " line of separation, which should be made on
 " the 24th, and be drawn on the esplanade,
 " between the town and the citadel, to be guard-
 " ed by the troops of France."

THE garrison retired into the citadel, till the
 pleasure of the States was signified to the governor;
 and their high mightinesses having referred the
 matter to the decision of the confederate generals,
 orders were sent, to the commandant, to defend
 the citadel to the last extremity. Accordingly,
 on

on the 1st of June, hostilities were recommenced: but the French making an incessant fire, with their formidable train of artillery, this second siege became very obstinate; the garrison making such a vigorous resistance, that the besiegers were obliged to proceed by way of sap, for the preservation of their men. At length, the works being entirely ruined by the bombs thrown by the besiegers, and the garrison being reduced to 5,300 men, the governor capitulated, on the 10th of June, obtaining leave to march out with the military honours, four pieces of cannon and three mortars, on condition not to bear arms against France for eighteen months.

FROM the time of the battle of Dettingen, till this fatal period, France had proceeded in the most cautious manner; as if more apprehensive of being subdued herself, than intent on subduing the allies: but, having now the best assurances of the intractable disposition of the Dutch, the French made such dispositions to improve the opportunities which arose in their favour, that the war took a very different turn from what it hitherto had done; and a continued series of ill success attended the confederates, while the troops of France soon overran all the possessions of the house of Austria in the Netherlands.

THE French army, after reducing the citadel of Tournay, continued in their adjacent camp, till the 15th of June; while they were demolishing the fortifications of their new acquisition: after which they approached towards Aeth, and made a feint as if they intended to besiege it; having carried the delusion so far, as even to begin to break ground before the place: but, on the 20th, they began to remove towards the confederate army at Les-

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nes and Grammont, where it had remained encamped ever since the battle of Fontenoy. Upon the approach of the French, that part of the confederate army, encamped at Lessines, moved to Grammont; and the whole drew up in order of battle, expecting every hour to be attacked: but the French had quite contrary intentions; having posted Count Lowendahl, with a detachment of 15,000 men, at Pont d'Espieres, with orders to advance secretly, and make a sudden attempt to get possession of Ghent. The main body of the French army, after exchanging a few shot, with the confederates, retired; and, by their future dispositions, seemed as if they intended to surround the allies, and cut off their communication with Flanders and Brabant. Though the confederate army was encamped in a proper situation, to have prevented the French from passing, the Scheld, or obliging them to fight on ground where the cavalry of the allies might have an opportunity of acting; yet a precipitate retreat was urged, by the Dutch generals, in such a positive manner, as if they had secret instructions for their conduct: the rest of the confederate generals, with much reluctance, acquiesced in a resolution absolutely prejudicial to their interest, and conspicuously advantageous to the French; who had fixed all their attention to obtain the possession of Ghent, Bruges, and the maritime towns of the Austrian Netherlands: the confederate generals were extremely dubious whither to make the most advantageous retreat; for, if they retired towards Brussels, they left Ghent and Bruges exposed, and thereby their communication with England cut off; and, if they retired towards Ghent, they left Brussels, and all Brabant, exposed to the French: at last it

was

was resolved to retire towards Brussels; they accordingly repaired to that neighbourhood, and pitched their camp, on the 27th of June, at Anderlicht; where they were advantageously entrenched behind the canal of Brussels.

AFTER the retreat of the confederate army to Brussels, it was no surprize if Ghent and Bruges fell into the hands of the French; since they always yield to the troops which have a superiority in the field. The confederate generals suspected that the French would make an attempt upon Ghent, and, therefore, detached Baron Molck, Lieutenant-General of the Hanoverian forces, with three squadrons of Sir Robert Rich's dragoons, three squadrons of Slipperbach's dragoons, and two other squadrons of the regiments of Ligne and Styrum, with a battalion of the royal regiment of foot commanded by Major-General St Clair; the regiments commanded by General Bligh, and General Handasyde, with 700 hussars, in all 4,000 men, to Alost, fifteen miles N. W. of Brussels, and as many S. E. of Ghent; to watch the motions of the French: but when it was confidently reported, that Count Lowendahl was proceeding to Ghent, the Duke of Cumberland, on the 28th of June, ordered Baron Molck, to march, with his detachment, and secure the city of Ghent. The baron immediately began his march; though too late to disconcert the measures of Count Lowendahl, who arrived in the neighbourhood of Ghent on the same day that the Baron began his march, and posted 10,000 of his detachment in ambuscade near the priory of Mel-le, in the direct road where the Hanoverian general was obliged to pass; while the count, with the remainder of his troops, was privately ap-

PART VI. proaching to the city of Ghent, with an intention to storm it in the night. Baron Molck, at the

head of his detachment, marched along the
1745. causeway till he came to the priory of Melle, which lies on the right hand of the causeway, where the French lay in ambuscade having two batteries, one of eight, and the other of ten guns, before them. The French suffered Baron Molck to pass, with the three squadrons of Rich's dragoons, and the battalion of the royal regiment of foot; and then made a general discharge from their batteries; which however did equal prejudice to their own men as to the confederate detachment. As soon as their artillery had fired, the French troops presented themselves in order of battle; upon which Baron Molck, seeing that it was absolutely too late to retreat, attacked them with such fury, that he forced a passage, and arrived safely in Ghent, with the hussars, Rich's dragoons, and the battalion of the royal regiment: but Brigadier Bligh, perceiving it impossible to follow Baron Molck, turned off to the right; and, with his own regiment, that of Handasyde, and the Austrian and Dutch squadrons of dragoons, forced a passage, gained a little wood that lay at a small distance, and retired from thence to Dendermond, twelve miles east of Ghent: though the confederate detachment lost about 600 men, in effecting their escape, not in repulsing their enemy, as Major-General Webb had done, in 1708, at the memorable battle of Wynendale; when, with only 6,000 men, he defeated a body of 24,000 French and Spaniards, advancing to intercept the convoy, of 700 waggons, which the Duke of Marlborough was sending, to
Prince

Prince Eugene, to complete the reduction of CHAP.
Lisle. III.

COUNT LOWENDAHL, on the 29th of June, immediately after the success of his ambuscade, arrived, as night approached, on the causeway of Ghent, with four regiments of dragoons, forty companies of royal grenadiers, and 400 volunteers, in all 4,000 men; with some waggons, laden with planks, hatchets, and fascines; and made the necessary dispositions for surprizing the town: for the garrison consisted of no more than 1,600 men; though the French had no less than 20,000 in it, when it was surrendered, to the Duke of Marlborough, in 1708. Count Lowendahl had formed three attacks, to facilitate the success of his enterprize: then the forces began their march, and arrived safely at the foot of the glacis, each of the volunteers carrying a fascine to secure a passage over the ditch; but the day beginning to dawn, they were discovered by the centinels of the town; who began to fire, and killed a lieutenant, in the regiment of Piedmont, with some of the soldiers. Count Lowendahl, perceiving that his project was defeated, abandoned it immediately; and ordered the 400 volunteers to throw themselves instantly into the ditch, and to push on to the pallisades: this was opportunely executed; notwithstanding, that by the opening of a sluice, the ditch was entirely filled with water: the volunteers, having swam over, reached the pallisades, tore some of them away, and then, with their hatchets, cut down a postern, at which they entered, and let fall the draw bridge; by which surprizing success the whole detachment was admitted without opposition. Some, ranging along the ramparts, met the advanced guard; who, after one discharge

PART charge of their muskets, fled : others made the
 VI. best of their way to the barracks, and the lodg-
 ing of the officers of the garrison ; who, for the

1745. general part, were sunk in the profoundest sleep :
 in short, the garrison was absolutely dispersed ;
 and such as were nearest the citadel, readily entered there for their security. The garrison had very few killed, but the French made about 600 prisoners, with forty officers ; the rest of the garrison having retired into the citadel : so that the momentary change of possession in this extensive, populous, but ill-defended city, passed, as it were, in a visionary scene ; the inhabitants going to bed vassals to the house of Austria, and rising, without their knowing it, subjects to the crown of France.

As the citadel was but little better fortified than the city, the garrison, consisting of 700 men, principally English, made a feint shew of resistance, and then hung out the white flag on the 4th of July, and surrendered prisoners of war : though, upon the surprize of the city, Baron Molck, with the horse that had escaped from the French ambuscade, at the priory of Melle, fled first to Sluys, a port town belonging to the Dutch, twenty-one miles N. W. of Ghent ; where, being to their great surprize, refused entrance by the governor, they were obliged to fly to Ostend for shelter : so that they were entirely cut off from any communication with the confederate army ; for as soon as the French had reduced the citadel of Ghent, a detachment was sent to take possession of Bruges ; but the magistrates were so terrified, at their approach, that they went voluntarily, and surrendered the keys of this considerable city to the French ; the regiment

ment of Scotch fusileers having seasonably retired to Ostend. CHAP. III.

THE French, upon the 6th of July, laid siege to Oudenarde; which was defended by three battalions of English, Austrians, and Dutch: but the governor surrendered, on the 4th day of the siege; when the English and Austrian battalions were made prisoners of war, but the Dutch were dismissed, on the infamous condition of consenting to be disarmed for eighteen months. While the victorious French, in consequence of their acquisitions, exacted contributions to the gates of Louvain, and Brussels; and, as every circumstance was daily convincing the world of the insecurity of a dependence on the Dutch, the inhabitants of Brabant were in the utmost anxiety, and confusion, because they were in no expectations of any protection from the confederate army; which was obliged, on account of the inferiority, to place themselves in the strongest and most convenient situation, for succouring such of the garrisons as were daily expected to be visited by the French.

WHEN the French were in possession of Oudenarde, the main body of their army, after receiving several reinforcements from the Moselle, marched and encamped near Alost; where their king, and the dauphin, arrived, on the 24th of July. As it was expected that the French would lay siege to Dendermond, 800 men, from the confederate army, were embarked on board eleven barks, to be carried up the Scheld, to reinforce the garrison: but they were intercepted by a French detachment; three of the barks taken, with all the men on board; and the rest obliged to return, after the loss of 300 men. On the 27th, the French army passed the Dender,

der, and began to invest Dendermond: but, before the opening of the trenches, the governor capitulated, and surrendered the place; though his conditions incapacitated the garrison, from serving against the French for the space of eighteen months.

THESE conquests were but preludes to one of greater importance, the reduction of Ostend; which would deprive the British forces of an immediate communication with England, and prevent the commercial intercourse between Britain and the inhabitants of the Austrian Netherlands. The consequence of this valuable place was too perceptible to be neglected by the British government; who sent over a battalion of foot guards, from England, to reinforce the garrison, which then consisted of 4,000 men, under the command of Count Chanclos, a Lieutenant-General in the Austrian service. Notwithstanding the strength of the garrison, Count Lowendahl invested Ostend, with a detachment of 20,000 men, on the 1st of August: they met with a noble and vigorous resistance; in which Sir John Chudleigh, a young British officer, eminently distinguished himself, and unhappily perished in the defence of the town: but the besiegers pushed their attacks with such a vivacious dexterity, that the Austrian general capitulated, on the 13th of August, and surrendered the place, on condition, "That the garrison, and all that depended on it, might march out with all military honours; and should be conducted to the Austrian territories." In pursuance of the capitulation, the English troops in garrison, were preparing to embark on board the transports; but, by the French interpretation of the articles, they were conducted to Mons. Thus
this

this important city, and valuable port, fell an easy acquisition to the French; which, under much the same circumstances of support from the English, in 1601, held out a siege of three years, three months, and three days, against all the power of Spain, at that time the most formidable in Europe; nor was it then purchased with less than the lives of 70,000 Spaniards: though now it was surrendered in less than a fortnight; which must be certainly owing to a negligence in repairing the fortifications, and keeping the sluices in a proper condition to annoy the assailants.

COUNT LOWENDAHL, after the surrender of Ostend, marched his detachment to Newport; which he invested on the 16th of August. The town was garrisoned by two battalions of Austrians, and two battalions of Dutch; who made a vigorous resistance, till the 23d; when the besiegers carried the fort of Viervoet, sword in hand: by which they made themselves masters of all the sluices, and obliged the garrison, on the 26th, to surrender prisoners of war. The French army, after the reduction of Newport, made several marches, and counter-marches; and, at last, sent a strong detachment to besiege Aeth; which was invested, on the 18th of September.

DURING these operations, the French monarch, and the dauphin, departed from the army; and, on the 7th of September, made their triumphal entry into Paris, with the utmost magnificence: all the streets, through which his majesty passed, were spread with tapestry; the shops were kept shut, by an edict of parliament, for three days; the fronts of the houses were illuminated; and fountains ran plentifully with wine, in the public streets, to testify their joy, for the return of their sovereign, from so successful

PART ful a campaign. The confederate army, at this

VI. time, lay entrenched beyond the canal of Ant-
 1745. werp; their right extending to that city, and
 their left to Brussels: for the disparity, between
 the two armies, was too disadvantageous to in-
 cite the allies to give the least molestation to the
 French, in their acquisitions; who had a greater
 opportunity of improving their success, by the
 rebellion which was now violently blazing in
 Scotland, and occasioned three battalions of the
 British guards, and seven regiments of foot, to
 be recalled from Flanders, for the suppression
 of this dangerous and unexpected commotion;
 which had spread a general consternation through-
 out the British dominions, and occasioned the
 sudden return of his Britannic majesty from his
 electoral patrimony: though the confederate ar-
 my retained the same situation, and strength;
 the place of the troops sent to England, being
 supplied by the 6,000 Hessians, lately re-admit-
 ted into the British pay.


THE siege of Aeth was carried on by a con-
 tinual shower of bombs, and red-hot bullets,
 which laid the buildings in rubbish, and killed
 many of the inhabitants; while the fortifications
 received little damage; and only fourteen of the
 garrison were killed, though it consisted of
 1,600 men, under the command of Count
 Wurmbrand: but the fire of the besiegers oc-
 casioned such a melancholy scene of slaughter,
 and desolation, among the citizens, that the go-
 vernor surrendered, on the 28th of September,
 in compassion to the inhabitants; having obtain-
 ed an honourable capitulation: by which the
 French became masters of all Flanders, except
 Sluys, and some other small towns belonging to
 the Dutch; and of Brabant to the river Dender:
 though

though both Brussels, and Antwerp, were in imminent danger of swelling up the number of the French conquests. CHAP. III.

THE presence of the Duke of Cumberland was absolutely necessary, in Britain, for the security of his regal family; in warding off the meditated stroke of rebellion, directed by the ambitious hands that were aspiring to seize the British crown; to grasp the royal sceptre; shake the Imperial throne; and spread one general calamity, among the happy subjects of so meritorious a monarch, as the royal father of this young commander. His highness left the confederate army, on the 12th of October; and arrived in London, on the 18th: where he was, soon after, followed by Sir John Legonier, with four troops of his own regiment, a regiment of dragoons, the detachment of foot guards which served at Ostend, and other forces; making the whole draught, of the British forces from Flanders, eight battalions and nine squadrons. 1745.

THE confederate army, soon afterwards, took their winter cantonments in Brussels, Antwerp, and Mechlin: but the victorious Marshal Saxe took the advantage of his superiority; and, on the 29th of January, 1746, invested Brussels, which he was determined to reduce, on purpose to cut off the confederates communication with the garrisons of Mons, St Guilain, Charleroy, Namur, and Luxemburg. As the French knew how tender the Austrian princes have ever been of the curiosities of this spacious, and elegant city; the capital not only of Brabant, but of all the Austrian Netherlands; they continually shewed their resentment, to the Austrian family, in the demolition of this beautiful, but unfortunate city: thus, in 1695, it was bombarded by Marshal

PART shal Villeroy, who came before it with 100,000

VI. men, while King William was carrying on the
 siege of Namur; and though Prince Vaudemont

1745. lay then within the walls, with 30,000 men, he could not prevent the besiegers from beating down 2,000 houses, several chuches, abbeys, and other public edifices: so that the city, lying exposed on the side of a hill, was reduced, in forty-eight hours, almost to a heap of rubbish: it was also furiously attacked, in 1708, by the Elector of Bavaria; but the Duke of Marlborough obliged him to make a precipitate retreat. The garrison now consisted of 10,000 troops, Austrians and Dutch, under the command of Count Kaunitz; though Count Lanoy was the governor, who was preparing for a vigorous defence: the trenches were opened, on the 3d of February, and the commandant made a gallant resistance, till the 20th; when he capitulated with Marshal Saxe; and, on his surrendering the place, the whole garrison were made prisoners of war: only the governor, and general officers, were permitted to their liberty, on parole of honour. Thus this unfortunate campaign, occasioned by the unhappy attempt at Fontenoy, re-instated the French in the possession of Brussels, and eight other important places in the Netherlands; with the same facility as they were taken from them, in 1706, by the Duke of Marlborough, in consequence of the ever memorable victory of Ramillies; and as Brussels had, ever since, continued in the possession of the Austrians, it now beheld another revolution, as sudden as the former, in favour of the house of Bourbon: which terminated all the enterprizing attempts of Marshal Saxe, till the returning spring; when Antwerp was expected to acknowledge him her conqueror.



CHAPTER IV.

The campaign in SILESIA, BOHEMIA, and SAXONY. The battle of FRIEDBERG, in SILESIA. The convention of HANOVER, between his BRITANNIC majesty and the KING of PRUSSIA. The PRUSSIAN manifesto against the KING of POLAND, as ELECTOR of SAXONY. The battle of STANDENTZ, in BOHEMIA. The invasion of SAXONY, by his PRUSSIAN majesty: the taking of LEIPSIC: the battle of PIRNA: and the surrender of DRESDEN. The treaties concluded at DRESDEN: the reconciliation of his PRUSSIAN majesty, with the EMPRESS QUEEN, and the KING of POLAND; and the termination of the troubles in GERMANY.

PRINCE

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1745.

PRINCE Charles of Lorraine returned, on the 26th of May, from Vienna, and joined the confederate army, at Koningratz in Bohemia; which was now augmented to 76,000 men. Prince Charles, and the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels, immediately came to a resolution of opening the campaign, and penetrating into Silesia, by the passes of the mountains, on the side of Friedland and Landshut; with a view to cut off, from his Prussian majesty, all communication with Lower Silesia, Glogaw, and, consequently, with all the ammunition and provisions sent to him out of the states of Brandenburg. In this view, the confederate army, on the 27th of May, advanced towards the mountains, which separate Silesia from Bohemia; and, on the 3d of June, encamped in the neighbourhood of Friedberg, with the right at Hohen-Friedberg, and the left at Striegau, five miles distance from each other. The Prussian army was encamped between Reichenaw and Schweidnitz, where his Prussian majesty seemed as if he intended to act only on the defensive: but, immediately upon the first motions of the confederates to enter Silesia, his majesty sent for all the various detachments in Upper Silesia, and drew from the garrisons of the Lower Silesia all the troops he possibly could, to re-inforce his army, which, on the junction of these detachments, was augmented to 84,000 men: this encouraged his majesty to attack the confederates; and the Prussian camp was removed, on the 1st of June, to Jauernick, within three small leagues of the confederate camp: though General du Moulin, with the van-guard, consisting of 15,000 men, was ordered to post himself near Striegau; and make all the necessary dispositions, to lead the confederates

derates into a belief that his majesty intended to retreat to Breslaw, at their approach; which succeeded, and led the confederate generals into so well concerted a delusion.

1745.

THE confederate camp was still in the same situation, in the plain of Friedberg and Ronstoc; the Austrians composing the right wing, and the Saxons the left: which gave his Prussian majesty a better opportunity of attacking them, than if he had attempted to guard the defiles, in a mountainous tract of sixteen German leagues in length. The confederates had no suspicion of an attack, and their generals thought to pass the night in security; but the Prussian monarch was now determined to strike the blow, and hurl down his vengeance on the forces of Saxony: accordingly, on the 3d of June, at eight o'clock in the evening, he ordered the army to march to Striegau; and commanded General du Moulin, with his forty squadrons and seven battalions, to take post upon the adjacent hills: these orders were well executed; and the army arrived, about midnight, at the posts assigned, without noise or lights, and drew up, in order of battle, at the foot of an eminence, on which the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels had posted four battalions of grenadiers, and the Uhlans: so that the right of the Prussian army extended beyond the wood, which was to cover the left of the confederates; and its left extended as far as opposite to Hohen-Friedberg, directly fronting the Austrians: the Prussians also planted artillery on an eminence which General du Moulin had occupied opposite to that of Spitzberg; and strengthened, with a great number of infantry and cannon, the village of Thomaswalde, which fronted the Austrians; with this further advantage, that their left wing was covered with a morass, and

PART and a boggy piece of ground, by which means
 VI. it was scarce possible for the Austrians to attack
 it in flank.

1745. THE 4th, at two in the morning, his Prussian majesty assembled all the general officers, and settled the dispositions for the battle; and, half an hour after, the army marched to attack the confederates, marching in lines, and filing off on the right, where the principal effort was to be made against the Saxon auxiliaries. Near the eminence possessed by the seven battalions under General du Moulin, the right of the Prussian cavalry, consisting of six regiments, was formed, under the direction of Marshal Buddenbrock, and Lieutenant-General Rottenbourg: a little wood lay to the left of this cavalry, which Prince Thierry of Anhalt immediately occupied, with three battalions of grenadiers: his majesty formed his infantry close to this wood; but the ground did not permit him to draw up, at first, more than fifteen battalions, of the thirty-two, which he had in the first line: the cavalry on the left, consisting of five regiments, was formed in a meadow, which joined to a rivulet, under the direction of General Nassau; and the two wings of cavalry were properly supported, the right with four battalions, and the left with two battalions of grenadiers: so that the first line was commanded by his majesty, assisted by Prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau, Prince Charles of Brandenburg, and eighteen other generals. The second line, consisting of twenty-six battalions, and six regiments of cavalry, was commanded by General Kalckstein, assisted by the Prince Augustus William of Prussia, the Prince of Beveren, Marshal Schwerin, and ten other general officers. The corps of reserve, consisting of ten battalions,

1745.

ons, was commanded by General Ziethen; and Lieutenant-General Brunikowski. All things being thus disposed, his Prussian majesty, at dawn, gave orders to cannonade the Saxon grenadiers, and Uhlans, posted on Spitzberg hills; and, a little after, caused them to be attacked by Prince Leopold, who executed it with uncommon bravery. The Uhlans, and particularly the grenadiers, fought, a considerable time, with great spirit and resolution; but, being borne down by the repeated efforts of too great a number of enemies, they, at last, were constrained to give ground, and the battle became general. The auxiliary forces of Saxony stood firm, during the first and second general discharge made by the Prussians; but the third put them into disorder, as well as such of the Austrian regiments as were nearest them, which Prince Charles had instantly ordered to their assistance: as the right wing of the Prussians extended beyond the Saxons; and as they had troops posted in the wood, which could take the Saxons in flank; the left wing of the confederate army was charged on every side, and broke, after sustaining, during two hours, an incredible fire, from the artillery, and musketry, of the Prussians: the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels twice rallied his soldiers, and brought them back, several times, to the charge; but they were unable to resist the superior strength and discipline of the Prussians, who still advanced, were supported by fresh troops, and, by the perpetual fire from their artillery, obliged the whole left wing of the confederates to give way: the Saxons then formed a triangle of infantry, to secure their retreat; but this disposition was broken by Lieutenant-General Rotten-

PART VI. bourg, at the head of the Prussian Cuirassiers,
and all the Saxons totally defeated.

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THIS whole wing was routed before the left wing of the Prussians began to charge the Austrians: the King, and the Margrave Charles, conducted this attack with so much vigour, that the Austrians gave ground every where; though General Berlichingen, with the cavalry, endeavoured all that lay in his power to take the Prussians in flank, but was prevented by the vigilance of his Prussian majesty, who caused his right wing to wheel about, and take the Austrians in flank: in their way, a part of them attacked a village, in which the Austrians had posted some infantry; and, after having charged eight times, dispersed all the Austrians they found on that side, and joined the rest of the Prussians, who were just ready to fall upon the Austrians in flank. In the mean time, the left wing had advanced, and again obliged the Austrian infantry to give ground, three several times: the cavalry of this wing, of which no more than ten squadrons were then formed, was immediately led on to the charge, by General Kyau, who bore down all the Austrian cavalry, that came in his way: at the same time the Prussians, posted in the village of Thomaswalde, made a dreadful fire, from their artillery, and small arms: this so intimidated the Austrians, that, notwithstanding all the pains their generals, and officers, could take, all they could say had no effect to prevail with the troops to stand; neither the strongest menaces, nor even the example they made of several runaways, whom the officers killed with their own hands, could stop the cavalry: however some squadrons, and companies, of them, were rallied, at several times;

times ; but, at the full discharge made by the Prussians, this corps was also broke. To compensate for this rout of the right wing, Prince Charles ordered the corps of reserve to be brought forward, in the form of a gibbet, and take the Prussians in flank : but this was perceived by General Nassau, who immediately formed fifteen squadrons, and took six squadrons from the second line to oppose them, and charged them so vigorously, that the Austrians were compelled to give way ; though they rallied again, and the Prussians were obliged to charge no less than six times, before they could absolutely make them retire. Some regiments of the Austrian infantry still maintained their ground : but Marshal Schmettau, and Lieutenant-General Geslar, perceiving they continued to fire, advanced with the Prussian reserve ; which, having an opening made by the infantry, charged the Austrians so furiously that they cut in pieces the regiments of Marschal, Grune, Thungen, Daun, Collowrath, and Wurmbrand, with a troop of horse grenadiers. Prince Charles, finding his infantry entirely abandoned by the horse, besides, as a great part of the second line was dispersed in such a manner as rendered it incapable of any material service, and as the Saxons had already begun to retire by Halbendorff, thought the only course remaining, for the rest of the army, was also to make a seasonable retreat ; which was so well conducted, that, notwithstanding the whole army of the Prussians joined in the pursuit, yet their dispositions were so excellently contrived that the pursuers could not break in upon them ; though their artillery did not cease to annoy the retiring army, quite to the foot of the mountain, situated on the left of Hohen-Friedberg ; where

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the confederates formed themselves in tolerable order ; and proceeded, from thence, to the camp of Old-Reichenau. The loss of this important battle, in which victory declared itself for the Prussians from the beginning, must be chiefly ascribed to their advantageous situation ; and to the failure in duty of the greatest part of the Austrian cavalry, who, as well as some regiments of foot, could not be animated to stand. Prince Charles of Lorraine, and the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels, contributed to the utmost of their abilities to give success to the battle ; by exposing themselves to the greatest dangers ; by their rallying in haste, and by bands, as many as they could of the regiments which gave way ; by heading them, and bringing them back to the charge ; and by exhorting them, in the warmest and most pathetic manner, to behave gallantly : but all this was ineffectual, and they had no prevalence on their men to second their good intentions ; for neither their inspiring voices, nor their heroic examples, could rectify the disorder of their intimidated troops ; though the other generals, and officers, of the confederate army, manifestly shewed they wanted neither conduct, bravery, nor zeal.

So glorious a victory put the military genius of his Prussian majesty in a most illustrious and exalted light : for the confederates had 4,600 men killed, 5,300 taken prisoners, and 1,400 wounded ; besides the loss of sixty-six pieces of cannon, six haubitzes, seventy-six colours, eight pair of kettle-drums, seven standards, and thirty-three waggons. Among the slain, there fell, on the Austrian side, Baron Thungen, General of the Artillery ; Count Kuffstein, Baron Konitz, and Baron Hohenau, Major-Generals : Baron Wurm,

Wurm, and Count de Grune, Colonels; Lieu-tenant-Colonel Dietrich; and the Prince of Salm, a volunteer: among the wounded were Count Leopold de Daun, Count Charles St Ignon, and the Prince of Wolfembüttle, all three Generals Field-Marsbals Lieutenants; Baron Schengen, and three other colonels: among the prisoners were Baron Berlichingen, General of Horse; General Veldt-Marschal Lieutenant Count Francis St Ignon; Major-General Forgatsch; Count Soanau; and Baron Blassenberg; with one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, thirty-three captains, thirty lieutenants, and thirty cornets or ensigns. Of the Saxons killed, Prince Christian-William, of Saxe-Gotha, Colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and brother to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, fell much regretted; as also did Major-General Bestenhoffen: they had no officers of distinction wounded, but what were taken prisoners, and those were Major-General Schlichting, Colonel Munchow, three lieutenant-colonels, nine captains, twenty-three lieutenants, and six cornets or ensigns. The Prussians had 5,800 men killed or wounded; among the former was General Count Truchses; the Colonels Schwerin, During, Massau, Kahlbutz, and several other inferior officers: and among the latter were the Major-Generals Bornstadt, Kyau, Stille, and Malachowsky; Colonel Ludwig, and several other officers of lesser quality.

THE consequences of this battle, sufficiently demonstrated it to have been a decisive stroke, in favour of his Prussian majesty; who closely pursued the confederates, as they precipitately retreated, into Bohemia; where he, once more, transferred the seat of war: though both armies continued inactive, till after his Prussian majesty

PART had procured advantages in the cabinet, to insure those he might reap in the field. This monarch, at the beginning of the campaign, was determined to make an irruption into the electoral dominions of Saxony; but the vigorous measures which he saw undertaken by the Czarina, disconcerted his schemes, tied up his hands, and, for some time, rendered a prince innoxious, who was one of the principal causes and support of the disturbances in Germany. His Prussian majesty had his eyes continually fixed on the motions of the Russians: the Czarina had found out a pretence to excuse herself from acting, on his behalf, as a guarantee of Silesia; upon which he had withdrawn, and she had expressly relinquished, the offer he had made of accepting her mediation: besides, it was now assuredly known, that his Polish majesty had obtained an indemnification for his electoral dominions, by the treaty of Warsaw, in case of an invasion; having procured the solemn engagements of the contracting parties, for immediate succours, to compel the aggressor to return a full compensation for the injury, and not to lay down their arms until those dominions were entirely restored, and freely emancipated from the power of any invader: the ministers of the allies, and particularly those of Saxony, grew importunate in the demands of assistance from the court of Petersburg: and his Prussian majesty readily predicted, that, when those demands were supported by a proper consideration, they would be successful. As a sort of ballancing measure, therefore, which might put it in his power to secure an accommodation, in case of necessity, the Prussian monarch, posterior to his late successes in Silesia, acquiesced to the overtures of friendship proposed

posed by his Britannic majesty; and, accordingly a convention was concluded, on the 26th of August, at Hanover, between the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, which was intended to serve as the basis for restoring the tranquility of Germany; and consisted of the following articles:

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1st " THAT the present convention should
" be kept secret, till a treaty of Peace, in form,
" was drawn up, between their Hungarian and
" Prussian majesties; which should be done
" within the space of six weeks.

2d " THAT the King of Prussia should keep
" Silesia, in the same manner as it was ceded to
" him by the treaty of Breslaw,

3d " THAT his Britannic majesty should
" guaranty Silesia to the King of Prussia, pro-
" mising to use his utmost endeavours to get it
" also guarantied by the States General; who,
" jointly, should also procure it to be guaran-
" tied, and cause it to be included in the gene-
" ral peace, by the powers at war, and by the
" Empire.

4th " THAT the King of Poland, Elector
" of Saxony, should give, to the King of Prus-
" sia, an act of cession in Silesia.

5th " THAT his Prussian majesty should give
" his electoral vote to the Grand Duke of Tus-
" cany, for the imperial dignity, immediately
" after the signing of the present preliminary
" articles, and after the cessation of hostilities,
" and the conclusion of the peace.

6th " THAT the Queen of Hungary should
" guaranty all the territories of his Prussian
" majesty, and the King of Prussia all those
" which her Hungarian majesty possessed in
" Germany.

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7th “ THAT endeavours should be used to  
 “ make an exchange of some districts of Silesia  
 “ within Lusatia, against the town and custom-  
 “ house of Furstemberg.

8th “ THAT all the prisoners should be forth-  
 “ with released, without ransome, and exchang-  
 “ ed; as also should the sick, and wounded,  
 “ immediately after their recovery.

9th “ THAT the town of Cosel, with all its  
 “ fortifications, should be delivered up to his  
 “ Prussian majesty immediately after the signing  
 “ of these preliminaries.

10th “ THAT their Prussian and Hungarian  
 “ majesties should mutually engage to start no  
 “ difficulties, nor occasion any obstruction, to  
 “ the commerce of their subjects.

11th “ THAT the King of Great Britain,  
 “ as Elector of Brunswic Lunenburg, and the  
 “ King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, should  
 “ be included in this peace; and all the reci-  
 “ procal pretensions, occasioned by the present  
 “ war, between the King of Prussia and his  
 “ Polish majesty, should be annulled, and made  
 “ void: that the electoral Palatine house should  
 “ also be included in this peace, and be restored  
 “ to the full and entire possession of their patri-  
 “ monial dominions; and the house of Hesse  
 “ Cassel should likewise be included in the  
 “ peace.

12th “ THAT, to put an end as soon as  
 “ possible to the calamities of the war, his Bri-  
 “ tannic majesty, the moment the present con-  
 “ vention was signed, should secretly dispatch  
 “ couriers to Vienna, to press her Hungarian  
 “ majesty to send immediate orders, to Prince  
 “ Charles of Lorrain, to cause hostilities to cease  
 “ in Bohemia, Silesia, and Saxony.

13th “ THAT


13th " THAT the present convention should  
" be ratified in a month, or sooner, if pos-  
" sible." CHAP.  
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THE Hungarian insurgents made such a progress, and committed such havoc, in Silesia; that his Prussian majesty, soon after the battle of Friedberg, was obliged to detach Prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau, with 26,000 men, from his army in Bohemia, to put a stop to their violences, and prevent their cutting off his communication with Silesia; as also to prevent the excursions of 3,000 Uhlans, and a body of Turkish and Tartarian Bosniacs, who, as his majesty was informed, were assembled on the frontiers of Brandenburg, and only waited for ultimate orders, from the Saxon ministry, to make an invasion in the New Marcke. Prince Leopold entered Silesia, on the 1st of August, and checked the ravages of the Hungarian insurgents; after which he repaired to Magdeburg, seventy miles west of Berlin, where he was joined by another body of troops, and with his army, now augmented to 40,000 men, the prince formed an encampment in the neighbourhood of that city, waiting only for the necessary preparations, to surprize the world with an unexpected expedition into the electoral dominions of his Polish majesty. 1745.

NEITHER the court of Vienna, nor the court of Dresden, were inclined to accede to the convention of Hanover: this exasperated his Prussian majesty; he declared his unalterable resolution, to be contented with nothing less than what was stipulated for him by that treaty; for the obtaining of which he was now determined to make use of the most compulsory methods, and procure by the sword, what he was unable to effect  
by

PART by the pen. Firm to this resolution, his Prussian majesty caused great preparations to be made, VI. at Berlin, for an important enterprize; and, as 1745. soon as the army, artillery, and military stores, were collected at Magdeburg, the secret was disclosed, by a long manifesto, or declaration of war, published on the 30th of August, by his Prussian majesty, against the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony; in which the principal reasons alledged, for this conduct of his Prussian majesty, were, "THAT it now appeared an  
 " indisputable fact, that, by some secret arti-  
 " cles in the treaty of Warsaw, and in the con-  
 " ventions subsequent to that treaty, but espe-  
 " cially in that which the Sieur Saul, the mini-  
 " ster of Saxony, concluded at Vienna, it was  
 " agreed that in consideration of his auxiliary  
 " forces, the Queen of Hungary should cede,  
 " to his Polish majesty, her right and claims,  
 " to the principalities of Glogau, Jauer, Woh-  
 " lau, and the trading towns in the mountains  
 " of Silesia: that his Britannic majesty promised  
 " to pay Saxony a sum of money, considerable  
 " enough to enable the elector to maintain a  
 " body of troops in Poland, and make that  
 " kingdom hereditary in his family: besides that  
 " the Saxon ministers, at certain foreign courts,  
 " sufficiently shewed, by their actions, and dis-  
 " courses, that his Polish majesty aimed likewise  
 " at the Duchy of Magdeburg, and other spoils  
 " of the Prussian dominions, according to the  
 " secret agreement between the principal con-  
 " tracting parties in the treaty of Warsaw.  
 " This made it plain that the King of Poland,  
 " after having attacked his Prussian majesty in  
 " one of his possessions, either in Silesia, or else-  
 " where, did, from that very moment, declare  
 an



“ an open and offensive war against him: the CHAP.  
“ intention of his majesty, therefore, was, to IV.  
“ oblige an ambitious and irreconcilable prince,   
“ to adopt moderate sentiments; and, whatever 1745.  
“ success the Prussian armies might meet with, in  
“ the operations they were going to begin in  
“ Saxony, his majesty would always be ready to  
“ receive the propositions that might be made  
“ him, provided they were fair and equitable, as  
“ compatible with his honour and glory; because,  
“ in giving proofs of firmness and vigour on the  
“ one hand, the king was no less disposed to  
“ give marks of his magnanimity, and modera-  
“ tion, on all occasions.” Prince Leopold,  
immediately on the publication of this mani-  
festo, penetrated into Saxony, and advanced in-  
to the province of Misnia, in the very heart of  
the electorate: but, as both the Czarina, and  
republic of Poland, seemed inclinable to defend  
Saxony, the Prussian commander thought it ad-  
viseable to forbear hostilities, and content him-  
self with the free maintenance of his army, till  
he was either reinforced by his majesty, or re-  
ceived positive orders how to regulate his dispo-  
sitions. On the other hand the Saxon troops  
were assembling, from all parts, to oppose this  
invasion; and the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels,  
with 18,000 of the Saxon auxiliaries, returned  
from Bohemia: this made his Prussian majes-  
ty resolve to quit Bohemia, and reinforce the  
army under Prince Leopold; not only because  
the Saxons would be superior to that general,  
but because it would necessarily oblige the Aus-  
trians to follow him; and thus the war would be  
transferred, from Bohemia, to Saxony.

PRINCE CHARLES of Lorrain, after the de-  
parture of the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels with  
the

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the 18,000 auxiliary Saxons, received a reinforcement, of 10,000 troops, under the command of the Duke d'Aremberg, and Prince Lobkowitz, who had been recalled from his command in Italy; which augmented the army to sixty-seven battalions and seventy-two squadrons, in all 56,700 men: a force superior to the army under the command of his Prussian majesty, because, since the march of Prince Leopold, it was diminished to forty-eight battalions and 106 squadrons, in all 49,500 men. The confederate army encamped at Konigshoff; and his Prussian majesty at Standtetz, near Sohr: Prince Charles was cautiously waiting for an opportunity to attack the Prussians, who were posted in an advantageous situation, pitched upon for the conveniency of the cavalry, in which his Prussian majesty had much the superiority, as the confederates had over him in the infantry: this prevented the confederates from attacking his Prussian majesty; who, relying on the security of his camp, sent out such considerable detachments, that the main body of his army consisted of no more than twenty-five battalions and fifty-one squadrons, in all 25,200 men. While his Prussian majesty was in this situation, Prince Charles of Lorraine formed a design of surprizing his camp, which was immediately put into execution: for, on the 18th of September, the confederate army made a forced march, all the night, and arrived within reach of the Prussian camp before day break on the 19th; but were retarded from commencing the attack by the rising, and continuance, of a great fog; and a misfortune that had happened to one of the wings of the army, which, in the darkness of the night, had mistaken the road: whereby his Prussian majesty had notice

of

of their attempt, and leisure to make the best CHAP.  
dispositions for opposing them. However, at IV.  
dawn, the mislaid wing of the confederates came  
up; when Prince Charles issued immediate or- 1745.  
ders for the attack, having drawn up his army  
in two lines, with a sufficient body of reserve;  
the first line being commanded by his highness,  
assisted by the Duke d'Arenberg, and Prince  
Lobkowitz; the Generals Wallis, and Hohe-  
nembs; five lieutenant-generals, and nine major-  
generals: the second line was commanded by  
General Count Leopold Daun, assisted by five  
lieutenant-generals, and eight major-generals;  
and the corps of reserve was entrusted to the  
care of General Spada, assisted by Lieutenant-  
General Count Nadasdi, and Major-General  
Count Esterhasi. His Prussian majesty drew up  
his army in one line, assisted by Veldt-Marshal  
Buddenbrock, General Jeetze, four lieutenant-  
generals, and six major-generals; committing  
the care of the corps of reserve to General  
Kalckstein, assisted by three lieutenant-generals,  
and one major-general. The confederates ad-  
vanced, and began the attack, at four o'clock in  
the morning; they met with a vigorous reception,  
but, however, obliged the Prussians to retire several  
times: these were seasonably rallied, reconducted  
to their posts, and continued the battle with  
amazing obstinacy, for four hours; when the  
confederates were obliged to retire, with the loss  
of 2,700 Austrians, and 600 Saxons, in all 3,300  
men; they also lost a great part of their artillery,  
and a good number of colours, and other tro-  
phies; though they left no officers of distinction  
behind: the Prussians had 2,600 men killed and  
wounded; among the former was Prince Albert  
of Brunswic Wolfenbottle, brother to the Queen

PART VI. 1745. consort of his Prussian majesty ; and among the latter were Major-Generals Blanckenfee, Count Schmettau, and Count Dohna ; two colonels, and one lieutenant-colonel. The Prussians behaved with great intrepidity, and resolution ; but neither their courage, nor their superior skill in military discipline, would have adorned the brows of their monarch with the palm of victory, if the orders of Prince Charles of Lorraine had been punctually executed : for his highness had commanded the irregular troops to attack the Prussian army in the rear, during the engagement ; but these troops, being more fond of plunder than victory, acted as they had formerly done at the battle of Czaſlaw, and neglected their orders till it was too late ; which gave the Prussians the honour of the day : however the irregulars penetrated to the tent of his Prussian majesty, and carried off all his baggage, his cabinet, his papers, as well as his secretaries and servants.

THE confederates returned to their old camp, at Konigshoff: but his Prussian majesty collected his separate detachments, reconducted his whole army into Silesia, and returned to Berlin ; where he seemed to discover a pacific disposition, while the confederate generals, in Bohemia, were meditating to renew their attempt of penetrating into Silesia. His Prussian majesty loudly called on the maritime powers to fulfil their engagements, and restrain the hands of the Czarina from assisting his Polish majesty ; in which he had the artifice, and address, to succeed : though this appearance of moderation, this hypocritical desire for composing his differences, were only the serene clouds of a deceitful noon ; which were soon dissipated, by the thunder that was secretly

cretely gathering to appal the hearts of men, with CHAP.  
the violent dispoſition. This enterprizing mo- IV.

narch, without waiting for all the effect of his remonſtrances, formed the bold deſign of penetrating into Saxony, attended by the principal part of his forces, with an intention to compel his Poſiſh majeſty to an acquieſcence to the convention of Hanover; which was executed with that reſolution and celerity, as ſeldom fail to gratify the expectations of bold and intrepid ſpirits. His majeſty, at the head of 50,000 men, entered Luſatia on the 20th of November; and, after cutting in pieces two or three regiments of Saxon horſe, who oppoſed his paſſage, took poſſeſſion of Gorlitz; obliging the confederates, under Prince Charles of Lorrain, to retire into Bohemia. The ſtorm was now rowling over Saxony, in all its collected fury: the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels was unable to oppoſe the progreſs of his Pruſſian majeſty, or diſconcert his junction with Prince Leopold of Anhalt Deſſau; nor could Prince Charles of Lorrain come early enough to reinforce the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels, and give battle to the triumphant Pruſſian. Prince Leopold had laid the electorate under heavy contributions; and, on the 24th of November, took poſſeſſion of the rich and populous city of Leiſpic, forty-two miles N.W. of Dreſden, without any oppoſition; and afterwards continued his march to Dreſden. His Poſiſh majeſty, incapacitated of reſiſting the violence of the tempeſt, was conſtrained to leave his capital, and retire to Prague; while the Duke of Saxe Weiſſenfels, with 48,000 Saxons, and 6,000 Auſtrians, was poſted near Pirna, in order, if poſſible, to cover Dreſden. In this ſituation they were attacked, on the 3d  
of



of December, by the victorious Prince of Anhalt; who, after a warm dispute, wholly defeated the Saxons, with the loss of 4,000 men. His Prussian majesty, on the 6th, joined the Prince of Anhalt; when their whole army consisted of 80,000 men: Prince Charles of Lorraine was also arrived in the neighbourhood of Dresden, where the king offered him battle, which his highness declined; and this terminated the campaign. Dresden opened her gates to the conqueror; who entered the palace of his enemy, and, on this occasion, dropped all the resentment of the man; the whole hero shot divinely through his soul; the mild power of clemency subdued the wild thirst of revenge; and the victorious monarch shewed all the moderation of an Alexander, all the decency of a Scipio: he treated the young Saxon princes, and princesses, with the greatest marks of affection, and esteem; no signs of captivity approached them, for their conqueror was not only a friend and brother, but even acted like the monarch and father, in the absence of him, who, alone, was invested with that sacred title over the royal progeny.

His Prussian majesty suspected either the Russians, or the Poles, would now embark in the quarrel of the house of Saxony; he therefore exacted heavy contributions, as an indemnification for his expences of the campaign; but, at the same time, he made the loudest protestations of his sincerity, in desiring a speedy and happy accommodation: though he declared, with equal solemnity, that he could not cause a cessation of hostilities, nor withdraw his troops out of Saxony, before the elector acquiesced, purely, and simply, to the convention of Hanover. Mr Villiers the British ambassador at the court

court of Dresden, exerted all his influence, at CHAP. the urgent solicitations of his Prussian majesty, IV. to induce the King of Poland to accept of his proposals: but the Polish monarch was, at first, 1745. extremely averse to such a reconciliation; which he protracted, on a pretence of waiting for the consent of the court of Vienna: however, as it was impossible to redeem Saxony from the ravages of so potent an army, his Polish majesty appointed M. de Bulow, and M. de Rex, to meet Count de Podewils, the cabinet minister of the King of Prussia, and, open the conferences at Dresden; who met, on the 7th of December, but could not immediately agree on the terms of an accommodation; and this occasioned his Prussian majesty to declare, to the British ambassador, “ That he would sooner  
“ perish himself, and all his army, than to relax upon the least particle of the convention  
“ of Hanover: desiring his excellency to bring  
“ him the last resolutions of the King of Poland;  
“ and let him know if that monarch preferred  
“ the total ruin of his country, to its preservation; sentiments of hatred, to those of friendship: in a word, if he chose rather to cause  
“ the war to blaze in full fury, than to establish  
“ peace with his neighbours, and pacify Germany.” So determined a resolution, at last, prevailed on his Polish majesty, and the Queen of Hungary, to make an absolute acquiescence to the demands of the Prussian monarch; and, under the mediation of his Britannic majesty, all matters were adjusted, and the treaties signed, on the 14th of December, at Dresden: the one between his Prussian majesty, and the Emperor, and the Empress Queen; and the other between the King of Prussia, and his Polish majesty.

PART The former of these treaties consisted of thirteen  
 VI. articles, which had the treaty of Breslaw for its  
 1745. basis, and no new cession: the first six were, in a  
 manner, preliminary; but, by the 7th, “the King  
 “ of Prussia acknowledged the Grand Duke of  
 “ Tuscany for emperor, and recognized the acti-  
 “ vity of the vote of Bohemia;” as also did the  
 Elector Palatine, who was comprized in the  
 treaty: and the other articles were exactly cor-  
 respondent with the stipulations in the convention  
 of Hanover, with this addition, “That his im-  
 “ perial majesty confirmed, in favour of the  
 “ King of Prussia, certain privileges, *de non*  
 “ *evocando*, conceded to his Prussian majesty by  
 “ the late Emperor Charles VII. regarding  
 “ certain provinces and estates in the possession  
 “ of the King of Prussia, not appertaining to  
 “ the electorate of Brandenburg.” As to the  
 treaty between the courts of Berlin and Dresden,  
 it was stipulated, “THAT all the contributions  
 “ that the electorate was to furnish, to his Prus-  
 “ sian majesty, to the 22d of December, in-  
 “ clusive, should be retained to his proper use;  
 “ and that a million of German crowns should  
 “ be paid to him, at the next fair at Leipzig,  
 “ with common interest, from the day of sign-  
 “ ing, to the time of payment. THAT the  
 “ subjects of his Prussian majesty, who were in-  
 “ terested in the fleur, or bank of Saxony,  
 “ should be exactly paid. THAT the King of  
 “ Poland, as Elector of Saxony, should not in-  
 “ novate any thing, to the prejudice of the pro-  
 “ testant religion, in that electorate. THAT  
 “ the king of Poland should give up to his Prussian  
 “ majesty, the town of Furstemberg, upon the  
 “ Oder, and the passage of Schidlo upon the  
 “ same river; whereby a free passage might be  
 “ opened

“ opened from Silesia to Brandenburg: for which CHAP.  
“ his Prussian majesty should part with some dis- IV.

“ tricts belonging to Silesia, which were inclu-  
“ ded in Lusatia; or should give some other 1745.

“ equivalent, as should be agreed upon.” This happy event restored a durable tranquility to Germany: the Grand Duke of Tuscany was securely seated on the Imperial throne; the electors, princes, and states, were no longer concerting their mutual destruction; the influence of France was extirpated, with her armies, out of Germany; and the court of Vienna was now at leisure to bend all its forces for the security of the Netherlands, and the preservation of Italy. The ratifications of these treaties were exchanged, on the 24th of December; when his Prussian majesty made magnificent presents to the Austrian and Saxon ministers, who signed the treaty; and generously ordered the Prince of Anhalt Dessau to restore what was taken out of the royal treasury at Dresden, amounting to above 100,000 florins, and also the bills taken from the merchants for a much more considerable sum: after this his Prussian majesty, on the 27th, set out for Berlin, and arrived there amidst the most joyful acclamations of his subjects, who strewed his way with laurel, and saluted him by the title of Frederic the Great. Immediately after, his Polish majesty returned to his capital; and the Prussian forces retired, in two columns, the one into Silesia, the other into Brandenburg: whereby not only Saxony, but all Germany, saw the gentle halcyon attendant on the imperial eagle; war was banished; peace was restored; plenty began to shew her chearful countenance; the arts began to smile; industry to flourish; and happiness to revive. But the Jews, who were

PART very numerous in Bohemia, fell under the displeasure of the court of Vienna, on account of their behaviour to the Prussians; which occasioned an edict, intrusted to the execution of Count Philip Kratowsky of Kollowroth, ordering every Jew to evacuate the Bohemian territories, before the last day of June, on pain of military execution; besides which they were not permitted to settle in any of the Austrian hereditary dominions: these unhappy people had been also expelled out of the Russian dominions; but they found means to interest the maritime powers in their favour, who vainly solicited to avert their misfortunes, and obtain the revocation of the sentences passed by the courts of Petersburg and Vienna; and, upon their inflexibility, that persecuted nation, to the number of 46,000 families, were obliged to seek a refuge among their western tribes, resident in the territories of Holland, and such other European dominions, as continued to grant a friendly asylum to the scattered remnants of the Israelitish race.







## CHAPTER V.

The conduct of the King of SAR-  
DINIA ; the FRENCH, SPANISH,  
and SICILIAN monarchs ; and the  
Republic of GENOA ; concerning  
the war in LOMBARDY, and ITA-  
LY. The motions of the differ-  
ent armies. The retreat of Prince  
LOBKOWITZ, under the walls of  
MODENA. The march over the AP-  
PENNINES, by Count de GAGES ;  
and the junction of the two SPA-  
NISH armies, and their allies, in the  
state of GENOA. The GENOESE  
manifesto, on joining the SPANI-  
ARDS. The reduction of the PAR-  
MESAN, the PLAISANTIN, and  
the MILANESE, by DON PHILIP,  
Count de GAGES, and the Duke  
of MODENA. The passage of  
the TANARO, by the SPANI-  
ARDS ; and their irruption into  
PIEDMONT.

**H**IS Sardinian majesty, whose firm and invariable conduct excited the envy of his enemies, and the emulation of his allies; had not neglected, a moment, to make the necessary dispositions, to oppose the formidable preparations, making by the Spaniards, to penetrate into the Milanese, by the passes of Oneglia; while the French were to make a diversion, on the side of the valley of Stura. This monarch justly entertained a jealousy that the Genoese would reinforce the army of Don Philip; and, as this would be a great accession of strength, and interest, to the court of Madrid, his majesty was desirous of defeating an alliance, so prejudicial to his own, and the interest of the court of Vienna: accordingly, on the 2d of January, he sent General Pallavicini, to the republic of Genoa, with a proposal, for the renunciation of all his pretensions to Final, on condition that the Genoese should enter into engagements, with him and the Queen of Hungary, for the security of Italy. The Genoese, still retentive of their ancient Ligurian dissimulation, neither embraced, nor rejected the proposals; though their real intention was openly to avow their confederacy with the crowns of France and Spain, when the approach of Count de Gages, from the Ecclesiastical territories, and the proximity of the Spaniards, in the neighbourhood of Oneglia, should free the republic from the resentment of the court of Turin. Francesco Sorra, the Doge of Genoa, died on the 10th of January; and was succeeded by Signior Octavio Grimaldi, a nobleman in the Spanish interest; who recommended it to the senate, to accept of the monthly subsidy, of 250,000 livres, from the crown of France, and

to hold a body of 10,000 troops in readiness to join their allies: this obtained the approbation of the senate; who increased their batteries towards the sea, and put their maritime garrisons in the most defensible condition for repelling the hostilities of the British fleet; which, as it had been denounced, they expected Admiral Rowley would put in execution.

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THE Spanish monarch, still ambitious of procuring an Italian sovereignty for Don Philip, made extraordinary remittances, both to the Royal Infant, and to the Count de Gages, vigorously to push on their enterprizes, in Italy, and Lombardy: though, as both their armies were greatly diminished, a reinforcement of fourteen battalions, thirty-two squadrons, and 7,000 militia, in all 20,000 men, was ordered to march from Catalonia, and join the Royal Infant; because the Count de Gages was commanded to proceed, forcibly, or otherwise, through Tuscany, into the Genoese territories, where he was to effect a junction with Don Philip, and replace the Marquis de la Minas in commanding under the Royal Infant: this plan was even so well concerted, that orders had been sent for the troops and recruits, intended for Count de Gages, not to embark at Barcelona, but to proceed, with the other reinforcements, into Provence, and join Count de Gages on his arrival in the republic of Genoa: but, at a time that was least expected, all these fine machinations had like to have evaporated, by a declaration from the Bishop of Rennes, the French ambassador, to the Marquis de Villarias, signifying, “ That, if the Spanish ministry persisted in resolving that the two armies should join, in the territory of Genoa, by marching

PART “ the dukedom of Tuscany, of which France  
 VI. “ was guarantee; his most christian majesty  
 1745. “ would withdraw his troops from the Royal In-  
 “ fant: and, besides that, his majesty would  
 “ never permit the troops of France to enter  
 “ Piedmont, by any other roads than Chateau  
 “ Dauphine and La Tour du Pont, which the  
 “ Prince of Conti had recommended as the most  
 “ practicable.” Such a declaration highly exas-  
 perated the Spanish queen; she prevailed on his  
 majesty to insist that the Prince of Conti should  
 be removed from his command; and Count de  
 Gages was directed to suspend his march till fur-  
 ther orders.

HIS Sicilian majesty had received considera-  
 ble remittances, from the court of Madrid, to  
 enable him to furnish a competent body of troops  
 for the service of his brother; and such prepara-  
 tions were carrying on, as made it generally con-  
 cluded, that the king intended to act with ex-  
 traordinary vigour: this doubtless was the in-  
 tention of the Neapolitan ministry; but his Po-  
 lish majesty, having sent Count de Salvatico, to  
 prevail on his son-in-law to shew a little more de-  
 ference to his councils, and exhortations, instead  
 of opposing that very interest in which he was  
 confederated, as Elector of Saxony; this, and the  
 danger of a bombardment from the British fleet,  
 prevailed over the resolutions of the Sicilian mo-  
 narch: though his majesty, that he might not  
 seem entirely to abandon the interest of Spain,  
 as well as to put Count de Gages in a condition  
 of keeping the war at a distance from his domi-  
 nions, resolved to reinforce that general with  
 10,000 men, in quality of auxiliaries. Under  
 this collusive denomination, his majesty, on the  
 2d of February, entered into a convention with  
 the

the court of Madrid : by virtue whereof, “ The  
“ Spanish monarch was to pay a monthly sub-  
“ sidy, of 30,000 piaſtres, on condition that  
“ the court of Naples ſhould furniſh, monthly,  
“ fifteen battalions, and nine ſquadrons, with a  
“ train of artillery of forty pieces of cannon,  
“ and ſixteen mortars.” In purſuance of this  
convention, the troops were immediately aſſemb-  
led, under the command of General de la  
Vieſuille ; who was directed to join the Spaniſh  
general, at the rendezvous, about the middle of  
March : while his majeſty continued in his do-  
minions, to quell the ferment which had aroſe  
in the various provinces of the kingdom ; to ex-  
pedite the augmentation of his army to 30,000  
men ; and to ſuperintend the ſtrengthening of  
the fortifications, begun along the coaſt, for the  
ſecurity of the harbour of Naples.

HIS Sardinian majeſty was vigilantly repairing  
the fortifications of Demont, and Coni ; and,  
having ſettled the operations of the campaign,  
with General Pallavicini, began to aſſemble his  
army, and to reinforce the fortreſſes ſituated on  
the ſide of the territory of Genoa. The Royal  
Infant Don Philip, and the Marquis de Caſtellar,  
made early preparations for invading Piedmont  
by the paſſages of Oneglia ; and, on the 16th  
of January, marched the Spaniſh army, conſiſt-  
ing of 16,000 men, out of their cantonments,  
in Savoy, to execute their project : while the  
French, conſiſting of 10,000 men, continued  
about the paſſes of Dauphine. The Spaniſh ar-  
my took poſſeſſion of Nice ; and, ſtretching  
themſelves along the coaſt of Genoa, on the 2d  
of February, inveſted Oneglia ; from whence the  
Piedmonteſe gariſon, who were incapable of  
making any reſiſtance, were obliged to retire.

The



PART VI. The Spaniards afterwards sent a detachment, of 4,000 men, to possess themselves of the Marquisate of Maro, in Piedmont; but the inhabitants

1745. took arms, and, being supported by some regular troops, fell upon the Spaniards, on the 25th of February, obliging them to retire with such precipitation and loss, that they left above 500 dead in the field, and as many wounded were carried to their hospital at Oneglia. The Spanish generals, after this defeat, waited for the reinforcements from Catalonia, and the arrival of Count de Gages, in the neighbourhood of Genoa, before they undertook any material attempt against his Sardinian majesty; who had assembled an army, of 20,000 men, between Coni and Mondovi, to watch the motions of the Marquis de Castellar: another body of Piedmontese defended the mountains of Chateau Dauphine, against the French; and several other detachments were posted in the neighbourhood of Tortona and Alexandria, as a cautionary guard on the motions of the Genoese: but his Sardinian majesty, reserving his troops for a more advantageous opportunity, never attempted to dispossess the Spaniards from Oneglia, where their succours were continually arriving; though the Piedmontese independent companies perpetually harraßed their quarters, having even dislodged 200 Spaniards from a strong post, occupied by them between Breglio and Sospello, after killing 112, and taking the remainder, with three officers, prisoners.

THE armies under Prince Lobkowitz, and Count de Gages, continued in their cantonments, in the Ecclesiastical territories; the former having his head quarters in Imola, and the latter in Terni. The Austrian army, by the detach-

achments sent into Germany, was reduced to 15,000 men; and the Spaniards, by the departure of the Neapolitan forces, were reduced to 10,000 men; but, by the arrival of 4,000 troops, landed at Genoa from Barcelona, and the junction of the Neapolitan forces under General Viefeuille, the confederate army, on the 14th of March, amounted to 24,000 men; with which the Spanish general proceeded towards the Romagna, pursuant to his orders from the court of Madrid, and arrived at Fano, on the 24th of March. Prince Lobkowitz, on the first advices that the Spaniards had left their quarters, held a council of war; in which it was resolved to march against the confederates, and dispute the passage of the Ronco: accordingly, the Austrian army quitted Imola, on the 19th of March, and settled its head quarters at Cesena, where the cavalry was ordered to advance from the Bologneze, and the Ferrareze; while their hussars made an incursion to Fossombrone, where they set fire to the Spanish magazines. In the mean time Prince Lobkowitz fortified the rock of Forlino-popoli; and made several intrenchments, particularly on the Ronco, between Ravenna and Forli; the most considerable of which were fortified with artillery, to defend the avenues: but, on the approach of the confederate forces, the Austrian general returned to Imola; and, being closely pursued by the confederates, he crossed the Panaro, on the 8th of April, retiring into the Modenese; where he waited till he received a reinforcement, of 10,000 Austrians and Piedmontese, sent him by the King of Sardinia: but he took every precaution for putting the city of Modena in a defensible situation; and likewise made the necessary dispositions for covering  
Mirandola,

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PART Mirandola, Revere, and Ostiglia. The Duke

VI. of Modena had joined the confederate army,

and was now full with the expectation of regain-

1745. ing his dominions: for this purpose the confede-

rate army, on the 14th of April, also crossed the

Panaro, and obliged the Austrian general to

retire under the cannon of Modena; where he

pitched his camp in a very advantageous situation,

its right wing extending to Ponte Basso, on the

Secchia, whence he might lay all the avenues

under water; whilst the left, stretching to the

citadel of Modena, was defended by the can-

non of the fortress: so that the camp appeared

inaccessible. The Count de Gages, being per-

fectly sensible of the strong situation of the Aus-

trian camp, found there was no possibility of at-

tacking it with success; and, therefore, made a

feint, as if he intended to pierce into the Parme-

san; in hopes of drawing the Austrian general

from his advantageous post: but, seeing that it

was impossible to over-reach the prudence of that

commander, who, besides, was daily receiving

fresh re-inforcements; Count de Gages, at last,

took the resolution, with the advice of a general

council of war, to cross the Appennines; to

reach Massa, a town situated between the terri-

tories of Lucca and Genoa; and enter, along

the coast, into the Genoese dominions, to join

the army commanded by Don Philip, who was

previously acquainted of this design; and, in

conjunction with the Genoese, was endeavouring

to facilitate so material a design; because all

his aspiring hopes depended on effecting it. No

sooner was the confederate army marched to-

wards the Apennines, but Prince Lobkowitz sent

several detachments to incommode their rout;

who prodigiously annoyed their rear: however,

the

the Spanish general, with infinite trouble, penetrated through the mountains; though the snows, through which the confederates were obliged to open themselves a passage; the natural difficulty of the ways; and the want of subsistence; made the troops suffer amazingly, and the cavalry in particular, which was almost ruined: but if any snow, or rain, had fallen, during their mountainous march, the whole army must have inevitably perished, before they had entered the territories of Lucca; where they arrived on the 10th of May. The republic of Lucca had assembled a body of 8,000 men, to make a shew of maintaining their neutrality, which, as friends to the house of Austria, they would willingly have preserved; but they were compelled to receive the Spanish general with a pretended air of moderation, and shew him all imaginable honours, as well as the greatest civility to the troops, for whom they were obliged to furnish 400,000 rations for the magazine at Massa.

DURING the retreat of the Austrians, and the approach of the confederates from the pontifical territories, the King of Sardinia was concerting the best dispositions both for the security of Piedmont, the Milanese, and the Parmesan; in case the Spaniards, in the neighbourhood of Oneglia, should accomplish their junction with Count de Gages; and, for this purpose, his majesty had formed a camp, with 20,000 men, in the neighbourhood of Tortona: while Prince Lobkowitz, after the Spanish general had entered the Apennines, threw himself into the best position along the Parmesan, in encamping at Fiorenzuola; by which, and the situation of his detachments in the valley of Taro, he was both ready to join his Sardinian majesty, at Tortona;

or

PART or to observe the Spaniards, and cover Placentia.

VI. Don Philip was also as busily employed, to  
 1745. co-operate with Count de Gages, in effecting the  
 junction of the Spanish armies: he had now received all his reinforcements from Catalonia; and, on the first intelligence of the arrival of Count de Gages in the Lucchese, he was joined by the French troops, posted at Chateau Dauphine; so that this army consisted of 44,000 men; and, while Count de Gages was advancing through the eastern part of the Genoese territories, Don Philip was permitted, by the republic, to approach through the western part of their dominions.

THE separate armies commanded by Don Philip and Count de Gages, on the 14th of June, compleated their junction, within a few miles of Genoa; where they encamped; and then consisted of 68,000 men. His Sardinian majesty, no longer doubting but the Genoese ministry were favouring the projects of the Spaniards, published a proclamation; forbidding, upon pain of death, his subjects to hold the least correspondence with the Genoese, or to furnish them provisions of any kind. As a considerable part of the Genoese dominions drew their chief subsistence from the neighbouring provinces, this prohibition gave much perplexity in the republic, and occasioned a great dearth in the capital; which was likewise increased by the troubles in Corsica, and the vigilance of the British men of war, who were continually cruizing along the whole coast, seizing on all vessels, that came in their way, laden with ammunition or provisions. The Genoese were determined to assist the Spaniards, and only waited the junction of the two armies to declare their sentiments; which they



they had hitherto artfully concealed; while they were employing their utmost endeavours to put their capital, and other maritime places, in the best condition of repelling the resentment of the British admiral: they had 10,000 men, in, and about, the metropolis, commanded by Count Cecil, formerly a Lieutenant-General in the Spanish service, all properly provided for immediate action, and ready to join the Royal Infant; four new batteries were erected on the ramparts of the city; a chain was prepared to shut the harbour, by extending it from one mole to the other; and the garrison was augmented by 2,000 additional troops. Thus prepared, the Genoese joined the French, Spanish, and Neapolitan forces, on the 18th of June, with 10,000 men, and a large train of heavy artillery; and immediately published a manifesto, in vindication of their conduct, declaring, “ That the

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“ republic, evidently foreseeing the danger she  
“ was threatened with from his Sardinian majesty,  
“ by his intentions to strip her of the Marquisate  
“ of Final, and on other occasions, had taken  
“ the necessary measures to avert the blow, by  
“ augmenting her forces, and putting herself in  
“ a condition not to be taken unprovided: That  
“ the republic had taken this step to gain the  
“ protection of France, Spain, and Naples,  
“ against the imminent dangers impending over  
“ their state; and to procure satisfaction from  
“ the King of Sardinia: but the republic was  
“ far from having any intention to offend, in  
“ particular, his Britannic majesty, and the  
“ Queen of Hungary; she retaining, for that  
“ monarch, and that illustrious princess, the  
“ sentiments of respect, and veneration, due to  
“ their exalted dignity; and that the republic  
“ would

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“ would take a pleasure in continuing to preserve,
 “ with their subjects, the ties of friendship, and
 “ commerce, that had so long subsisted, between
 “ their respective states.” Upon this, the King
 of Sardinia published a declaration, by way of
 answer to the manifesto, alledging, “ That his
 “ majesty had long expected something of this
 “ nature, from the remarkable partiality which
 “ the republic had shewn towards the crowns of
 “ France, and Spain : That the injuries com-
 “ plained of, as done by his majesty, in conse-
 “ quence of the treaty of Worms, was an af-
 “ fair which he was always ready to justify ; be-
 “ cause, exclusive of the invalidity of the con-
 “ cession, concerning the Marquisate of Final,
 “ the interest of Italy in general, as well as
 “ that of his majesty in particular, were suffi-
 “ cient motives to induce him to take the
 “ measures complained of, to prevent the crown
 “ of Spain from easily breaking the peace of
 “ Italy, by means of its being favoured with
 “ the ports of the republic : but as a step of
 “ such a nature, as that lately taken by the re-
 “ public, could not fail of exposing her to the
 “ resentment of the high powers she had there-
 “ by offended, she must charge herself with
 “ the misfortunes which should result from it to
 “ her subjects ; besides the satisfaction, and se-
 “ curity, which might justly be demanded, on
 “ securing a peace.” The Genoese, by thus
 disavowing their pretended neutrality, incurred
 the displeasure of his Britannic majesty ; whose
 admiral, in pursuance of his former declaration,
 commenced hostilities, by bombarding the prin-
 cipal maritime places of the republic : his Sar-
 dinian majesty incited the Corsicans to shake off
 their dependency from the Genoese : and the

Queen

Queen of Hungary was so exasperated at their CHAP. procedure, that she carried her resentment so V. high, as to threaten the total subversion of the republic; which, it was afterwards imagined, 1745. nothing but a miracle could preserve from the victorious Austrians.

THIS accession of the Genoese troops, at first, turned the scale, in Italy, against the Austrians: for the united forces of France, Spain, Naples, and Genoa, composed an army of 78,000 men: while the Piedmontese and Austrians, amounted to no more than 45,000 men; with which his Sardinian majesty, and Count Schulemberg, who succeeded Prince Lobkowitz on his being recalled to serve in Bohemia, made the best dispositions for defending the Milanese, the Parmesan, and the Plaisantin. Don Philip, assisted by Marshal Maillebois, with 40,000 French and Spaniards, was to penetrate into the Milanese, and act against the King of Sardinia; who was posted, with 20,000 men, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria: while the Duke of Modena, and Count de Gages, with 38,000 men, acted against Count Schulemberg; who had assembled 25,000 men, for the security of the Parmesan, and the Modenese. Count de Gages, on the 3d of July, dislodged the Austrians from Ottagio, and the adjacent posts; after which they advanced to Serravalla, twenty-four miles north of Genoa; and, on the 6th, invested that castle, where was a garrison of 300 men, who made a vigorous defence; but, on the 14th, surrendered prisoners of war. Count de Gages had now opened a passage into the Milanese; and, advancing on the side of Placentia, obliged Count Schulemberg to retire under the cannon of Tortona,

PART and preserve a communication with his Sardinian
VI. majesty.

1745. DON PHILIP, on his side, routed several parties, of militia, and regular troops, which disputed his passage into the Milanese: his royal highness then advanced to Acqui, forty miles N. W. of Genoa, which he invested, and took, on the 12th of July, making the garrison, consisting of 350 men, prisoners of war: he afterwards took Ceva, a strong castle in the mountains, and opened a passage to Alexandria; where the Austrians and Piedmontese had united their force: but his Sardinian majesty, and Count Schulemberg, finding the probability of being inclosed between the two Spanish generals, retired beyond the Tanaro; unable to resist the rapidity of the storm, that was, every where, pouring about them.

COUNT DE GAGES, on the 24th of July, invested Tortona, thirty-two miles S. W. of Milan: but, as the city was ill fortified, the governor, after three days siege, retired to the citadel, with his garrison; leaving the magistrates to open their gates, to the besieging army: the citadel was fortified, and provided, in so defensible a manner, that it was expected to hold out till October: but, by formidable batteries of 100 cannon, and forty mortars, was forced to surrender, on the 23d of August; and the garrison, consisting of 600 men, obliged, according to the new mode of capitulation, not to serve against the conquerors for a year. In the mean time the Duke of Modena, with 4,000 Spaniards, and his body guards, advanced towards the Parmesan, to take possession of his patrimonial dominions; and, being joined by another rein-

reinforcement, of 6,000 Neapolitans, from the CHAP.
Romagna, the garrison of Parma retired at the V.

approach of his serene highness; and the town and citadel of Placentia made but two days resistance: by which the Spaniards recovered the dominions of the house of Farnese. Count de Gages, after the reduction of Tortona, took the city of Pavia, by escalade; and the rich city of Milan submitted, without any opposition; though the Spaniards were never able to reduce the citadel; which was strongly fortified, and had a garrison of 2,500 men. The Spanish general, being in possession of the principal part of the Milanese, left the 10,000 Genoese, to form the blockade of the citadel of Milan, and marched the rest of his troops, consisting of 22,000 men, to reinforce the army under Don Philip. 1745.

HIS Sardinian majesty continued in his post, behind the Tanaro, to cover Alexandria; while the Austrian general, extended his army, at some distance from the Piedmontese, along the borders of the Po, to oppose Count de Gages if he attempted to penetrate into Piedmont, on the side of Montferrat. Don Philip, being joined by Count de Gages, was at the head of 62,000 men; and took the resolution of forcing a passage over the Tanaro, and obliging the King of Sardinia to retreat: accordingly, on the 16th of September, before break of day, the Spanish army was drawn up on the south side of the Tanaro, and marched, in good order, to the Piedmontese posts: the river being low, and only knee deep in several places, the Spanish infantry, without attacking the Piedmontese bridge, waded through the water in

PART some parts, while in some the cavalry carried
 VI. grenadiers over, and in others they made use
 of pontons ; the whole protected by a bat-
 1745. tery of three pieces, which Count de Gages had
 erected in the night : this succeeded so well,
 that the Piedmontese post was immediately sur-
 rounded, with a considerable body of horse and
 foot ; and the brigade that defended it, consist-
 ing of four battalions, was obliged to retire to
 the hillocks behind them, where they were brisk-
 ly pursued by the Spanish miquelets and gre-
 nadiers ; while the Spaniards secured the post,
 and divided the brigade from the other part of
 the Piedmontese army : though his Sardinian ma-
 jesty sent another battalion to their assistance,
 to cover their retreat, while the rest of his army
 withdrew to Valenza, the capital of the Laume-
 lin, situate on the Po, forty-three miles S. W.
 of Milan : but the Piedmontese were severely
 handled as they retreated, having lost five pieces
 of cannon, with a considerable loss of men,
 particularly in officers ; and what contributed
 greatly to prevent their being totally defeated,
 was, the appearance of the Austrian van-guard,
 which Count Schulemberg was hastily marching
 to succour his Sardinian majesty.

IN consequence of this success, the army of
 the three crowns marched directly and laid
 siege to Alexandria, a considerable town on
 the Tanaro, forty-five miles S. W. of Milan ;
 which was invested on the 18th of Septem-
 ber, and surrendered on the 30th. The com-
 bined army of Austrians and Piedmontese, re-
 tired on the northern side of the Po ; where
 Prince Lichtenstein succeeded Count Schulem-
 berg in the command of the Austrians ; but
 this

this general and his Sardinian majesty were obliged to continue inactive, while the Spaniards uninterruptedly over-ran a great part of the country: for, after reducing Valenza, they took Casal, the capital of the Montferrat, the important town of Asti, the castle of Gabiano, and some others: Verme, but twenty miles N. E. from Turin, was taken sword, in hand, after a siege of six days; though it resisted all the efforts of the French, in 1705, for upwards of six months, before it surrendered: and lastly, by taking possession of Trin, the Spaniards were become masters of all the country, on both sides the Po, up to Turin; which, being apprehensive of a bombardment, the King of Sardinia ordered the pavement to be pulled up, and withdrew the Piedmontese under the cannon of his capital; while Prince Lichtenstein retired under the cannon of Novara, in the Milanese. By this disposition the King of Sardinia protected his capital from the fury of a siege; which if the Spaniards had undertaken, they might probably have succeeded in the attempt; for the Austrians and Piedmontese could not have given the inhabitants such an effectual security, as they received from their sovereign, and Prince Eugene, in 1706, when they relieved the city, and defeated the French army, commanded by the Duke of Orleans and Marshal Marfin: however, the Royal Infant Don Philip relinquished the hopes of compelling his Sardinian majesty to abandon the capital, and repaired to the city of Milan, with an intention to form the siege of that citadel; but before he could effect the reduction of so important a place, all his monarchical sentiments were suspended,

by

PART by the arrival of succours for the Austrian army,
VI. out of Germany ; which, at the commencement
of the ensuing campaign, obliged the Spaniards
1745. precipitately to quit the conquered places one
after another, and to shun the approach of his
Sardinian majesty.

The END of the THIRD VOLUME.













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